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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN STUDENTS' FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an increasingly significant component of modern foreign language education. In recent years, digital technologies have transformed traditional approaches, making learning more flexible, accessible, and personalised. Researchers emphasise that AI is actively being integrated into foreign language education and second language acquisition, which indicates that it has moved beyond a purely theoretical concept and is now widely applied in educational practice (Schmidt & Strasser, 2022; Almelhes, 2023). One of the key advantages of AI is its support for independent learning. Many students combine studying with work or other responsibilities, which makes flexibility essential. In this context, AI technologies enable learners to study at any time and in any place, thereby increasing accessibility and fostering learner autonomy. This is particularly relevant for translation students, as language learning requires continuous practice and exposure.

Another important feature of AI is its adaptability. AI systems can be tailored to different levels, needs, and learning styles, making them suitable for a wide range of learners. Beginners can focus on vocabulary and grammar, whereas advanced students can engage in more complex tasks such as translation, stylistics, and discourse analysis. This adaptability enhances the effectiveness of both academic and professionally oriented language learning. In addition, AI technologies contribute to the development of pronunciation skills, which are often challenging for learners. Through speech recognition and instant feedback, students can compare their pronunciation with standard models and improve independently, which is difficult to achieve in traditional classroom settings (Alhusaiyan, 2025).

A wide range of AI technologies is currently used in language learning. These technologies can be grouped into several interrelated categories, including natural language processing (NLP), data-driven learning (DDL), automated writing evaluation (AWE), computerized dynamic assessment (CDA), intelligent tutoring systems (ITS), automatic speech recognition (ASR), and chatbots (Dimkar, 2025). Each of these contributes to a more interactive and effective learning process. For instance, data-driven learning allows students to analyse authentic language use by working with corpora, which helps them identify patterns and understand language functioning in real contexts. This is especially valuable for translation students, as it supports analytical thinking and reduces reliance on abstract rules. Another important application is automated writing evaluation, which provides feedback on grammar, style, and coherence, thereby improving writing accuracy and fluency (Alhusaiyan, 2025).

Intelligent tutoring systems further enhance the learning process by adapting content to individual learners. These systems collect and analyse learner data to create personalised learning profiles, adjust instructional materials, and provide immediate feedback, which improves learning outcomes and reduces anxiety (Alhusaiyan, 2025). In addition, AI supports the development of speaking skills through interactive tools such as chatbots. These applications simulate real-life communication, allowing learners to practise language in a safe environment and increase their engagement in the learning process (Alhusaiyan, 2025).

Research confirms the effectiveness of AI in foreign language education. Studies indicate that AI-based technologies contribute to improvements in writing quality, assessment accuracy, and learner engagement. Moreover, students who use AI-supported assessment tools often demonstrate better performance compared to those relying solely on traditional methods (Alhusaiyan, 2025). Overall, the use of AI in language learning offers numerous benefits, including personalisation, flexibility,

accessibility, and increased motivation. Interactive features such as simulations, quizzes, and dialogue-based tasks further enhance learner engagement.

However, artificial intelligence should not be considered a universal solution to all educational challenges. Despite its advantages, excessive reliance on AI may lead to reduced critical thinking and increased dependence on technology. Learners may become overly reliant on automated corrections instead of analysing their own errors. Therefore, AI should be viewed as a supportive tool rather than a primary source of knowledge.

The concept of adaptive learning is central to the application of AI in education. Researchers highlight the potential of fully personalised learning environments, where students progress according to their individual level, interests, and motivation (Schmidt & Strasser, 2022). This demonstrates the transformative potential of AI in education. At the same time, it remains important to develop learner independence. AI can facilitate this process by enabling students to take responsibility for their own learning and achieve their goals autonomously. It is particularly effective in mixed-level classrooms, where learners have different abilities, as it allows for differentiated tasks and personalised feedback (Schmidt & Strasser, 2022).

Digital technologies also have a broader impact on educational systems. They influence both teaching processes and learning outcomes, and many countries invest in technological infrastructure to support education (Schmidt & Strasser, 2022). This highlights the global significance of integrating AI into educational practices.

Despite its advantages, AI also has certain limitations. One of the main challenges is its effective integration into the educational process. Researchers emphasise that successful implementation requires not only technological tools but also appropriate pedagogical strategies and active teacher involvement (Alhusaiyan, 2025). Thus, AI should complement, rather than replace, the role of the teacher.

The role of the teacher remains essential, as educators guide students, select appropriate tools, and ensure the ethical use of AI while fostering critical thinking skills.

Another limitation concerns communication. Although AI can simulate interaction, it remains limited in supporting deeper collaborative communication and complex language use. Therefore, authentic human interaction and cultural context continue to be crucial for полноценного language acquisition (Alhusaiyan, 2025).

Artificial intelligence is likely to play an increasingly significant role in the future of education. With the development of more advanced technologies, AI systems may become more sophisticated in addressing learners' cognitive needs, leading to highly adaptive learning environments.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence is transforming foreign language learning by making it more flexible, personalised, and interactive. It provides valuable opportunities for independent learning, enhances language skills, and increases learner motivation. At the same time, its effectiveness depends on proper pedagogical integration and responsible use. Despite certain limitations, AI has strong potential to shape the future of education and serve as an essential tool for students, particularly future translators, in both academic and professional contexts.

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