مجلة كلية التربية الاساسية
كلية التربية الاساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية
Journal of the College of Basic Education Vol.31 (NO. 132) 2025, pp. 22-39

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching Foreign Languages: Enhancing and Shaping Students' Skills

Assistant Instructor Nadwa Jawad Kadhim
Methods of Teaching English
Ministry of Education / Second Rusafa Education
umh6623@gmmail.com
07707217273

Abstract:
The field of foreign language teaching is undergoing a major transformation thanks to recent technological developments. Artificial intelligence (AI) has become one of the essential tools that help improve the learning experience and develop various language skills. This research aims to analyze the role of AI in foreign language teaching, evaluate its effectiveness compared to traditional methods, and explore the benefits and challenges associated with its use. The importance of the current study lies in identifying the impact of AI on shaping and developing students' foreign language learning skills. The research relies on a descriptive approach and reaches several conclusions. AI enables a personalized learning experience tailored to each student's level, helping accelerate language acquisition. AI applications provide interactive environments for improving pronunciation and listening through voice assistants and pronunciation correction techniques. AI tools help improve grammar through automatic correction and text analysis. Interactive applications and educational games provide engaging ways to make language learning more fun and motivating. AI can be used in foreign language teaching.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence - Foreign Language - Student - Skills.

Introduction:

Technology is the practical use of scientific knowledge to improve human existence, or, as it is frequently said, to alter the environment in which humans live. With the advent of the Internet, email, call processing, spreadsheets, electronic databases, and automation, technology has advanced dramatically in recent years. This technology is now commonplace and essential in both public and commercial life (Wang et al., 2021).

Artificial intelligence is one of the most notable technical developments brought about by the growing use of technology. Artificial intelligence is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to do tasks often associated with intellectual pursuits. The term is commonly used to characterize the development of systems that incorporate cognitive functions

that are similar to those of humans, such as generalization, reasoning, meaning-finding, and experience-based learning. Since the invention of the digital computer in the 1940s, it has been demonstrated that computers can be taught to perform incredibly challenging tasks, such as efficiently determining the proofs of mathematical theorems. However, despite continuous advances in computer processing speed and memory capacity, no software has yet been able to match the full flexibility of humans in broader areas or in tasks that require a lot of everyday knowledge (Alam et al., 2023). In this narrow sense, however, artificial intelligence may be found in many applications, such as chatbots, computer search engines, medical diagnostics, and handwriting or voice recognition. This is because certain software can currently execute some particular jobs just as effectively as human specialists and professionals. With the many uses of artificial intelligence at present, technology and artificial intelligence are used in the educational process, its development and treatment of its problems, and teaching foreign languages depends on communication between the teacher and the student, books, printed materials, in addition to some audio-visual means (Arezoo et al., 2023). Although these methods have proven effective, not all learners may adapt to their specific requirements. This is the moment when artificial innovations intervene with advanced technologies, as is the case with instant translation programs, interactive applications that use smart voice assistants, or artificial intelligence-based systems that design teaching methods according to the specific learning styles and abilities of the student (Mhlongo et al., 2023).

Research problem:

Teaching and learning are two of the areas that have recently embraced the use of AI, and the development of smart applications, adaptive learning technologies, AI-powered virtual assistants, and other forms of AI provides new teaching and learning environments that facilitate foreign language learning and help improve students' skills.AI technologies, like any other technologies, have some drawbacks, especially when compared to traditional teaching methods. Basic language skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing are questionable in terms of improvement and enhancement. Furthermore, there is the problem of a lack of human interaction, and other concerns include the extent to which AI technologies can take over the role of the teacher, the technical limitations of the tools, and educational issues that can reduce the overall value of AI in education.The purpose of this research is to examine how AI is used in foreign language instruction and how it affects students' skill development. The objective is to assess AI's efficacy in

teaching foreign languages and to pinpoint both its advantages and disadvantages.

Importance of research:

- Scientific importance:

The use of artificial intelligence technology in foreign language instruction and learning is one of the most recent developments in education, and this study addresses this topic, making it of significant scientific significance. The following factors make it crucially important:

Improving scientific research on AI applications: By assessing how AI affects language acquisition, a subject that many educators find very interesting, the study aims to improve the body of knowledge on educational technology. Formulating new educational practices: The research helps develop an understanding of the adaptive learning mechanisms provided by artificial intelligence technologies and their impact on different types of learners.Evaluating the role of technology in developing basic language skills: The research demonstrates the role of artificial intelligence in enhancing learners' competencies in listening, speaking, reading, and writing to direct educational curricula to more appropriate teaching methods.

- Practical significance

In addition to its scientific significance, this research has great practical significance due to its potential applications in educational reality, which include the following:

Enhancing the learner experience: The research can guide teachers and curriculum developers in using AI to enhance interaction in language learning, thus improving student performance and motivation.

Developing advanced educational applications: Educational institutions can use the research findings to develop educational applications and platforms that integrate AI to provide personalized learning experiences for each student.

Expanding the roles of teachers: The research guides using AI as a support tool for teachers, not as a substitute, helping them focus on creative interactions with students and encouraging them to engage in critical thinking.

Overcoming educational issues: The research can help solve problems such as the insufficient number of qualified teachers and the lack of appropriate learning environments by providing AI solutions such as virtual classrooms and smart assistants.

Supporting policies related to the integration of AI in education: The findings presented in this research may help policymakers update educational frameworks that integrate AI thoughtfully and responsibly.

Research objectives:

- Analysis of the role of artificial intelligence in teaching foreign languages.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of artificial intelligence compared to traditional methods.
- Exploring the benefits and challenges associated with the use of artificial intelligence in language teaching.
- Analysis of how artificial intelligence contributes to the development of different language skills.
- Exploring the role of artificial intelligence in overcoming educational challenges.

Research hypotheses:

- Main Hypothesis:

Artificial intelligence positively impacts foreign language learning because it helps students develop skills more effectively than traditional methods.

- Sub-Hypotheses:

The use of artificial intelligence in teaching foreign languages enhances listening, speaking, reading, and writing performance through responsive interactions with learners.

The application of artificial intelligence in teaching foreign languages may face challenges, including the lack of human interaction, the difficulty of providing materials for different cultural contexts, and other technical issues.

Research community and sample:

The research was applied to the educational environment, as the research addressed the topic of the impact of artificial intelligence on teaching foreign languages, as the research was applied to several educational institutions, to identify the educational methods that are applied to students, and the impact of introducing artificial intelligence in this field, by applying it to students and teachers, and the size of the sample individuals reached 150 individuals from educational institutions, who are specialists and students of the English language for the intermediate stage.

Research methodology and data collection methods:

The research is based on the descriptive approach, as the research addressed educational topics and methods used in learning.

- Descriptive approach:

One of the most crucial methods in scientific research is the descriptive technique, which helps to identify the phenomena being studied, put it in the right perspective, and make sense of all the surrounding details.

This strategy is regarded as the first step in achieving scholarly outcomes associated with the study and solidifying the answers outlined in the suggestions and ideas put forth by the researcher to resolve the dispute raised in the research text.

Research tool:

The research relies on the questionnaire, which is regarded as one of the most significant scientific research instruments utilized in numerous studies and research projects. The primary goal of the questionnaire is to gather data or information that sheds light on the issues facing the target group as well as its patterns and trends. The questionnaire's questions are formulated clearly and cohesively, which aids in accomplishing the study's objective and producing the intended outcomes.

The questionnaire is frequently used to determine the study sample's trends, examine their habits, and uncover crucial data that the researcher requires to carry out scientific research.

Advantages of the questionnaire:

- The questionnaire is considered one of the most prominent methods that rely on self-reports of the individuals subject to the study, meaning that it depends on what the respondent mentions about their experiences, expertise, tendencies, and motives.
- The questions and paragraphs of the questionnaire are organized and documented, and they are the same for all respondents.

Geographical limitations do not apply to the questionnaire because it may be sent via ordinary mail, email, or direct communication with the researcher.

Thus, the questionnaire is useful in identifying the sample's opinions regarding the impact of using artificial intelligence in learning foreign languages.

Theoretical framework of the research:

Several theoretical aspects can be used to benefit the research topic and help in concluding.

- Origin and development of artificial intelligence:

Technology, especially computer systems, may mimic human intellectual processes; this is known as artificial intelligence (Wang et al., 2018). The goal of artificial intelligence systems is to replicate human cognitive functions such as information adaptation, pattern detection, and decision-

making. Learning, thinking, problem-solving, perception, and language comprehension are some of these processes.

Even in early mythology about robots and thinking machines, the notion of building devices that mirror human intellect was there. But it wasn't until the mid-1900s, with the creation of the first electronic computers, that their full potential was recognized (Aggarwal et al., 2022).

Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts's 1943 model of artificial neurons is considered the first artificial intelligence, even though the term had not yet been used. The question "Can machines think?" was later raised by British mathematician Alan Turing in his article "Computing Machinery and Intelligence" that appeared in the journal Mind in 1950. The author claims that to determine if a computer may display intelligent behavior that is the same as or comparable to that of a human, he proposed an experiment known as the Turing test.

The phrase "artificial intelligence" was first used by John McCarthy in 1956, and he oversaw the creation of LISP, the first AI programming language, in the 1960s. Since early AI systems relied on rules, more sophisticated systems and more funding were developed in the 1970s and 1980s (Haenlein et al., 2019). In the early 1990s, advances in computing power and the availability of large amounts of data allowed researchers to design learning algorithms and lay the foundation for artificial intelligence. One of the main reasons for the technology's fast growth in recent years has been the development of deep learning, which analyzes and understands complex data structures using layered artificial neural networks. This innovation has revolutionized AI applications, including autonomous systems, natural language processing, and picture and audio recognition (Kaul et al., 2020).

- The importance and objectives of artificial intelligence:

Numerous industries can benefit from artificial intelligence's useful applications, which boost productivity, creativity, and decision-making. These include:

- Health:

These days, chat systems question patients about their symptoms to diagnose them based on patterns. Furthermore, individualized medicines based on clinical and genetic data are being developed using artificial intelligence (Yau et al., 2021).

- Agriculture:

Precision agriculture maximizes resource use, boosts output, and lessens environmental impact through the analysis of agricultural data using artificial

intelligence. Furthermore, drones and AI-powered sensors can track agricultural conditions and aid in disease early detection (Wang et al., 2022).

- Energy:

Applications of artificial intelligence enhance electricity distribution, boost grid efficiency and dependability, and enable equipment failure prediction, which lowers maintenance expenses and downtime (Luukkonen et al., 2023).

- Logistics and transportation:

The development of self-driving cars and the optimization of distribution and transportation strategies, which lower expenses and emissions, are both greatly aided by artificial intelligence.

- Commerce:

Some artificial intelligence applications allow for sales prediction and the selection of the appropriate product to recommend to the customer.

- Financing decisions: Smart technology enables risk and opportunity assessment, improved investment and lending decisions, and personalized financial advice through virtual assistants (Vinuesa et al., 2020).

Characteristics of Artificial Intelligence:

Humans can now plan and analyze issues using logic, detect voice and noises, and manipulate things thanks to the application of artificial intelligence to technologies and gadgets.

- Devices that rely on artificial intelligence can understand and analyze inputs well to provide outputs that meet the user's needs with high efficiency.
- Enables continuous learning, as the learning process is automatic and self-directed without being subject to monitoring and supervision.
- Capable of processing the huge amount of information it is exposed to (Wang et al., 2022).
- Humans can notice similar patterns in data and analyze them more effectively than human minds.
- Can find solutions to unfamiliar problems using their cognitive abilities.

Since artificial intelligence has advanced in recent years, it has become widespread in both business and daily life, and people utilize it on a regular basis to simplify their lives. Businesses employ artificial intelligence to forecast when maintenance will be done, streamline manufacturing processes, and accomplish project gains and losses by communicating with virtual programs or assistants that use artificial intelligence (Ashrafi et al., 2024).

Search results:

The educational process is one of the processes that develops with time, and requires the development of all its aspects to keep pace with the times. With the development of the times, modern methods used in the educational

process have emerged, which differ from the methods used in traditional education. One of the most prominent modern methods used is artificial intelligence (Radu et al., 2020).

- Evaluating the effectiveness of AI compared to traditional methods:

The effectiveness of AI and traditional methods can be compared based on several key criteria, including:

- Personalizing learning according to the student's needs:

It provides a personalized learning experience based on analyzing the student's performance and suggesting activities that suit their level, and students can learn at a pace that suits them without being bound by a fixed pace as is the case in classrooms.

Traditional methods rely on a unified approach for all students, which may lead to varying levels of understanding and comprehension among them, and some students may find it difficult to keep up with lessons due to their different individual abilities (Divekar et al., 2022).

- Human interaction and direct communication:

AI provides opportunities to practice language through voice and interactive chat programs, but interaction is often limited compared to real human interaction.

Traditional methods rely on direct communication between the teacher and the student, which helps improve conversation skills and better understand linguistic and cultural contexts, and provides a social learning environment that enhances teamwork skills and interaction with others.

- Developing listening and speaking skills:

AI uses voice recognition and automatic correction technologies to analyze students' pronunciation and provide immediate feedback, and it helps improve listening skills through interactive exercises based on artificial intelligence.

Traditional methods provide opportunities for direct interaction with native speakers, which helps improve speaking and listening skills in a more natural way, and the teacher can provide immediate feedback and correct errors in a way that suits the cultural and social level of the students (Philpott et al., 2023).

- Motivation and motivation:

Artificial intelligence provides an enjoyable learning environment through educational games and interactive challenges, which increases students' motivation to continue learning, and gives learners immediate feedback, which enhances their sense of continuous progress.

Traditional methods Motivation depends largely on the teacher's style and ability to interest students in the subject, and some students may feel bored in traditional classes, especially if the teaching method is not interactive (Strasser et al., 2022).

- The role of AI in teaching foreign languages:

Enhanced learning experience:

Thanks to AI, each student can be given a unique personalized learning experience, as intelligent systems are able to understand the learner's level and extract their strengths and weaknesses with the help of an intelligent algorithm. This ensures that learning content is tailored to the actual needs of each learner rather than using one dominant strategy that is specific to all of them. The individual's needs must be met to get the maximum results (Liu, 2023).

Automated and self-directed:

AI-driven systems allow for self-teaching as is the case with language-specific systems, where they can be their own masters, especially in terms of speed where specific times are out of the picture. The desired and desired lessons can be chosen as learners can access lessons at any time even with the instructors, which is a major shift towards machine learning in AI-driven education compared to traditional systems (Huang et al., 2023).

Speaking and listening in a specific language:

New AI-driven technologies offer new and more advanced audio analysis and speech technology that enables students to advance their knowledge of listening and speaking. Other tools like Google Assistant and Speech Recognition Tools provide instant correction of phrasing errors made by learners while using these tools, helping to improve their language skills at an accelerated rate.

Facilitating language engagement through intelligent conversational systems:

Through ChatGPT and Google Bard, language learners now have access to conversational AI systems that simulate authentic conversations with learners, allowing practice through interaction with chatbots. Students are able to converse using these tools, enhancing their mastery of fluent speech, self-expression guided by system corrections, and many other areas of language use at basic levels.

Managing Vocabulary and Grammar Learning Enhancement:

AI facilitates vocabulary and grammar learning enhancement through spaced repetition, a method used by Anki and Memrise. This technology schedules the repetition of words and vocabulary based on the learner's recall of them, enhancing the retention of information over time.

Improving writing skills with AI self-correcting features:
Writing skills are improved through AI technologies using autocorrect systems like Grammarly and Microsoft Editor. Providing real-time feedback on grammar and spelling errors, along with suggestions for improving writing styles, allows learners to hone their skills with precision and professionalism (Liu, 2023).
Creating engaging and experiential learning opportunities:
AI is helping to develop interactive learning platforms such as augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) where students can practice language in practical situations. For example, learners can access virtual platforms that simulate situations such as ordering food in restaurants or talking to coworkers, thus improving their practical language skills.
Blended Learning Assistance:
AI can enhance blended learning frameworks, which combine traditional face-to-face classroom learning with online components. Through this integration, students can learn more interactively as they can leverage smart apps to practice language outside the classroom and build on that learning in the classroom with the teacher and peers (Gruzdeva et al., 2024).
Improving Translation and Multilingual Communication:
AI technologies enhance the quality of services provided by modern instant translation tools such as Google Translate and DeepL, helping students who are unfamiliar with a language text or conversation to understand more easily. While these resources do not replace deep language knowledge, they do help learners quickly understand and develop skills.
Removing Geographic and Time Barriers:
AI eliminates geographical barriers and enables learners from diverse locations to access high-quality education remotely. Students can learn languages from the world's best teachers without going to a physical classroom through e-learning platforms (Kianinezhad, 2023).
Aiding Learning and Enhancing Educational Outcomes with Rapid Feedback:
With AI technology, learners can be provided with instant feedback that helps improve their performance, learning, and outcomes over a short period. For example, students can be provided with immediate feedback on their speaking and writing skills after they submit their answers so that subsequent lessons can enable improved self-development.
Reducing the workload on teachers while teaching students:
AI can also be useful for teachers as it can help in preparing teaching materials, creating exam papers, and correcting assignments. This will enable

teachers to direct their energy toward more practical, engaging, instructive, and personal activities with students.

Help individuals with disabilities learn languages:

AI enables individuals with hearing or visual impairments to learn languages more easily using text-to-speech and speech-to-text technologies, thus facilitating the learning process for these groups of people.

Advancing education analysis and evaluation:

AI-powered analytical tools provide accurate data on learners' performance. This allows teachers and learning institutions to assess learner progress and make informed choices about how to improve teaching methods and methodologies (Gruzdeva et al., 2024).

Maintaining an encouraging and fun learning environment:

Through educational games, AI makes learning more fun, especially when it comes to language learning. Smart challenges are also used to further encourage students, and as a result, many learners are motivated to hone their skills further (Huang et al., 2023).

- Contribution of artificial intelligence to the development of various language skills:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a key element in the development of foreign language teaching methods, providing tools and techniques that help improve basic language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. AI relies on advanced technologies such as Natural Language Processing (NLP), Machine Learning (ML), and Voice Recognition, allowing learners to practice the language in an interactive and personalized way that adapts to their needs (Sari, 2023).

- Developing listening skills:

Listening is an essential skill in learning any language, as it helps in understanding correct pronunciation, recognizing different dialects, and improving auditory comprehension (Gomathi et al., 2023). The most prominent artificial intelligence technologies used to improve listening skills are:

- Voice recognition applications, such as Google Assistant, Apple Siri, and Amazon Alexa, where students can interact with voice assistants and improve their ability to understand the natural pronunciation of the language (Zhai et al., 2023).
- Instant voice translation: Tools such as Google Translate allow learners to listen to the correct pronunciation of words and phrases, which enhances their linguistic understanding.

- Interactive podcasts: Some applications use artificial intelligence to create educational podcasts that adapt to the learner's level, such as BBC Learning English (Stosic et al., 2024).

This helps improve the ability to understand different dialects by being exposed to a variety of sounds, and providing accurate and correct pronunciation of words, which helps the learner develop his linguistic ear, and provides a flexible learning environment, where learners can listen to content anytime, anywhere (Lubis et al., 2024).

- Skill-building activities for speaking:

Speaking remains one of the most difficult skills for learners to master due to the constant need for practice and correction in pronunciation and grammar. Some of the most advanced types of AI used to enhance speaking abilities include:

- Pronunciation correction apps: For example, ELSA Speak and Speechling uses AI to assess the learner's voice and provide real-time feedback on whether words are being pronounced correctly or not.
- Language chatbots: Programs like ChatGPT and Replika provide a dynamic platform where learners can engage in practice conversations without the fear of making mistakes.
- Voice simulation software: Certain AI systems develop speech scenarios that enable learners to interact with AI characters in real-life situations (Macias et al., 2024).

These technologies facilitate instant correction of pronunciation and pronunciation errors, thereby enabling learners to improve their speaking skills with minimal effort. Moreover, these innovations enable learners to enjoy a judgment-free environment where they can practice speaking at their convenience without a human partner (Fitria, 2021).

- Enhancing reading skills:

Reading skills are central to understanding texts, developing vocabulary, and progressing in thought processes in any foreign language. The most notable AI techniques that enhance reading skills include:

- Text Assistance Applications: such as Readlang and LingQ, which offer explanations and translations of unfamiliar terms and phrases instantaneously while the learner is reading (Lubis et al., 2024).
- Adaptive Reading Systems: Some platforms like Newsela use AI to offer tailored content aligned with the learner's language proficiency for easier text comprehension.

• Semantics of texts: AI utilizes Natural Language Processing (NLP) to reason and analyze the context of different texts in a manner relevant to learners' understanding of the materials presented to them.

These include helping learners understand texts in a much more engaging manner through automated explanations, improving understanding of the different meanings and contexts by analyzing the text along with providing suggestions tailored to the learner, and the use of supplementary resources such as auditory aids that improve hearing comprehension of the language (Kovalenko et al., 2024).

- Developing writing skills:

Writing is one of the most difficult language skills, as it requires mastering grammar rules, using vocabulary correctly, and coordinating ideas.

The artificial intelligence techniques used to improve writing skills are:

• Grammar and spelling correction tools, such as Grammarly, which provide immediate feedback on grammatical errors and suggestions for improving style.

• Linguistic style analysis systems: Some advanced programs use artificial intelligence to analyze writing style and provide suggestions for improving clarity and consistency, such as Hemingway Editor.

• Smart content creation applications: Some tools rely on artificial intelligence to help students generate ideas for writing articles, such as ChatGPT (Stosic et al., 2024).

The benefits of this include providing immediate corrections that help reduce grammatical errors and improve grammar and style, helping students improve the quality of their writing by analyzing style and providing appropriate suggestions, and enhancing written expression skills by providing tools that help organize ideas and format sentences (Saad et al., 2024).

Recommendations:

Based on the impact of AI on foreign language learning competencies, the following suggestions can be made to enhance the application of these technologies in terms of maximizing their benefits in education:

1. Integrating AI with other methods:

AI needs to be combined with more human elements when designing the language learning process, so that smart applications can enable students to enhance their self-efficacy while human teachers help them interact face-to-face. Regardless of how effective the AI learning environment is, communication with teachers and peers remains central to natural language comprehension (Sari, 2023).

2. Creating more sophisticated AI-powered chatbots:
AI-powered chatbots should be sophisticated in a way that mimics real-life scenarios that learners encounter in daily life. Other language learning applications should try to take into account the cultural and contextual differences of other languages to be relevant and acceptable.
3. Using AI more to deal with language errors:
The greater use of AI to deal with language errors should be integrated into systems where AI provides reasons for errors rather than just solutions. Explanatory notes enhance comprehension and thus improve students' writing skills (Alghizzi et al., 2024).
4. Using AI for Practical Language Practice:
By leveraging virtual reality and augmented reality technologies, it is possible to create learning environments that can put students in real-life scenarios such as traveling to a place where a native speaker lives. In these environments, students can learn a language through various challenges or competitions that aim to motivate them to learn more.
5. Facilitating Teachers' Work with AI:
Teachers should be trained to make the most of the modern smart educational tools provided to them. For example, teachers using AI are able to use test preparation and assessment criteria, correct assignments, or provide cumulative feedback (Kovalenko et al., 2024).
6. Improving Accessibility of AI Tools:
Current applications do not adequately address some understudied languages. Therefore, basic AI frameworks should be designed to accommodate a wider range of languages.
7. Evaluating the Role of AI in Education and Monitoring Progress:
It is possible to analyze data on these students and design personalized lesson plans that suit them (Alghizzi et al., 2024).

Conclusion:

The integration of modern technologies, especially artificial intelligence, is remarkably transforming the field of foreign language education. This advancement significantly enhances the pedagogical processes and the development of core basic language skills. An assessment of artificial intelligence tools within the scope of language teaching reveals its ability to effectively enhance listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills using voice assistants, chatbots, interactive applications, and grammar check software.
Furthermore, while offering unparalleled benefits for personalizing learning and interaction, artificial intelligence fails to address the human social

interaction and communication needs which are indispensable for the natural acquisition of language. A more suitable approach is to integrate modern technological tools with traditional pedagogical frameworks so learners can benefit from the immense advantages provided by artificial intelligence systems under the guidance of instructors.

References:

Alam, A., & Mohanty, A. (2023). Educational technology: Exploring the convergence of technology and pedagogy through mobility, interactivity, AI, and learning tools. Cogent Engineering, 10(2), 2283282.

AlTwijri, L., & Alghizzi, T. M. (2024). Investigating the integration of artificial intelligence in English as foreign language classes for enhancing learners' affective factors: A systematic review. Heliyon.

Aggarwal, K., Mijwil, M. M., Al-Mistarehi, A. H., Alomari, S., Gök, M., Alaabdin, A. M. Z., & Abdulrhman, S. H. (2022). Has the future started? The current growth of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning. Iraqi Journal for Computer Science and Mathematics, 3(1), 115-123.

Ashrafi, F., & Javadi, A. (2024). Correct characteristics of the newly involved artificial intelligence methods in science and technology using statistical data sets. International Journal of Modern Engineering Technologies, 1(1).

Al-Smadi, O. A., Ab Rashid, R., Saad, H., Zrekat, Y. H., Kamal, S. S. L. A., & Uktamovich, G. I. (2024). Artificial intelligence for English language learning and teaching: Advancing sustainable development goals. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 15(6), 1835-1844.

Divekar, R. R., Drozdal, J., Chabot*, S., Zhou, Y., Su, H., Chen, Y., ... & Braasch, J. (2022). Foreign language acquisition via artificial intelligence and extended reality: design and evaluation. Computer Assisted Language Learning, 35(9), 2332-2360.

Fitria, T. N. (2021). The use technology based on artificial intelligence in English teaching and learning. ELT Echo: The Journal of English Language Teaching in Foreign Language Context, 6(2), 213-223.

Gruzdeva, M. L., Frolova, N. K., Smirnova, Z. V., Tsymbalov, S. D., & Garin, A. P. (2024). The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Teaching Foreign Languages. In Ecological Footprint of the Modern Economy and the Ways to Reduce It: The Role of Leading Technologies and Responsible Innovations (pp. 261-265). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

Gomathi, R. D., Maheswaran, S., Mythili, M., Nandita, S., Sathesh, S., Murugesan, G., & Duraisamy, P. (2023, July). The Exploitation of Artificial Intelligence in Developing English Language Learner's Communication

Skills. In 2023 14th International Conference on Computing Communication and Networking Technologies (ICCCNT) (pp. 1-7). IEEE.
Huang, J., & Li, S. (2023). Opportunities and challenges in the application of ChatGPT in foreign language teaching. International Journal of Education and Social Science Research, 6(4), 75-89.
Haenlein, M., & Kaplan, A. (2019). A brief history of artificial intelligence: On the past, present, and future of artificial intelligence. California management review, 61(4), 5-14.
Kaul, V., Enslin, S., & Gross, S. A. (2020). History of artificial intelligence in medicine. Gastrointestinal endoscopy, 92(4), 807-812.
Kianinezhad, N. (2023). Effective methods of teaching foreign languages online: A global view. TESOL and Technology Studies, 4(1), 45-59.
Kovalenko, I., & Baranivska, N. (2024). Integrating Artificial Intelligence in English Language Teaching: Exploring the potential and challenges of AI tools in enhancing language learning outcomes and personalized education.
Luukkonen, S., van den Maagdenberg, H. W., Emmerich, M. T., & van Westen, G. J. (2023). Artificial intelligence in multi-objective drug design. Current Opinion in Structural Biology, 79, 102537.
Liu, M. (2023). Exploring the application of artificial intelligence in foreign language teaching: Challenges and future development. In SHS Web of Conferences (Vol. 168, p. 03025). EDP Sciences.
Lubis, A. H., Samsudin, D., Triarisanti, R., Jerusalem, M. I., & Hwang, Y. (2024). A bibliometric mapping analysis of publications on the utilization of artificial intelligence technology in language learning. Journal of Advanced Research in Applied Sciences and Engineering Technology, 38(1), 156-176.
Macias, A. M. D., Solano, D. O. A., Perero, L. M. P., Panimboza, J. A. R., & Lucas, C. (2024). The potential of Artificial Intelligence to improve speaking skills in a second language (english) fluently. Ciencia Latina: Revista Multidisciplinar, 8(3), 3826-3836.
Mhlongo, S., Mbatha, K., Ramatsetse, B., & Dlamini, R. (2023). Challenges, opportunities, and prospects of adopting and using smart digital technologies in learning environments: An iterative review. Heliyon, 9(6).
Radu, M. C., Schnakovszky, C., Herghelegiu, E., Ciubotariu, V. A., & Cristea, I. (2020). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the quality of educational process: A student survey. International journal of environmental research and public health, 17(21), 7770.
Stosic, L., & Malyuga, E. N. (2024). Application of Artificial Intelligence in Language Skills Testing. ANGLISTICUM. Journal of the Association-Institute for English Language and American Studies, 13(1), 22-34.

Soori, M., Arezoo, B., & Dastres, R. (2023). Artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning in advanced robotics, a review. Cognitive Robotics, 3, 54-70.
Siau, K., & Wang, W. (2018). Building trust in artificial intelligence, machine learning, and robotics. Cutter business technology journal, 31(2), 47.
Sari, N. (2023). The role of artificial intelligence (AI) in developing English language learner's communication skills. Journal on Education, 6(01), 750-757.
Vinuesa, R., Azizpour, H., Leite, I., Balaam, M., Dignum, V., Domisch, S., ... & Fuso Nerini, F. (2020). The role of artificial intelligence in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Nature communications, 11(1), 233.
Wang, A., Xiu, X., Liu, S., Qian, Q., & Wu, S. (2022). Characteristics of artificial intelligence clinical trials in the field of healthcare: a cross-sectional study on ClinicalTrials. gov. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 19(20), 13691.
Wang, F., Harindintwali, J. D., Yuan, Z., Wang, M., Wang, F., Li, S., ... & Chen, J. M. (2021). Technologies and perspectives for achieving carbon neutrality. The innovation, 2(4).
Yau, K. L. A., Saad, N. M., & Chong, Y. W. (2021). Artificial intelligence marketing (AIM) for enhancing customer relationships. Applied Sciences, 11(18), 8562.
Zhai, C., & Wibowo, S. (2023). A systematic review on artificial intelligence dialogue systems for enhancing English as foreign language students' interactional competence in the university. Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence, 4, 100134.

مجلة كلية التربية الاساسية
كلية التربية الاساسية – الجامعة المستنصرية
Journal of the College of Basic Education Vol.31 (NO. 132) 2025, pp. 22-39

دور الذكاء الاصطناعي في تدريس اللغات الأجنبية: تعزيز وتشكيل مهارات الطلاب

م.م. ندوة جواد كاظم
طرائق تدريس اللغة الانكليزية
وزارة التربية /تربية الرصافة الثانية
umh6623@gmmail.com
07707217273

مستخلص البحث:
يشهد مجال تدريس اللغات الأجنبية تحولاً كبيراً بفضل التطورات التكنولوجية الحديثة، حيث أصبح الذكاء الاصطناعي أحد الأدوات الأساسية التي تساعد على تحسين تجربة التعلم وتنمية المهارات اللغوية المختلفة. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل دور الذكاء الاصطناعي في تدريس اللغات الأجنبية، وتقييم مدى فعاليته مقارنة بالطرق التقليدية، واستكشاف الفوائد والتحديات المرتبطة باستخدامه، وتتمثل أهمية الدراسة الحالية في التعرف على تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي في تكوين وتطوير مهارات الطلاب في تعلم اللغات الأجنبية، ويعتمد البحث على المنهج الوصفي، وتم التوصل إلى عدد من النتائج، حيث يتيح الذكاء الاصطناعي تجربة تعلم مخصصة وفقًا لمستوى كل طالب، مما يساعد في تسريع اكتساب المهارات اللغوية، وتوفر تطبيقات الذكاء الاصطناعي بيئات تفاعلية لتحسين النطق والاستماع من خلال المساعدات الصوتية وتقنيات تصحيح النطق، وتساعد أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي في تحسين القواعد اللغوية من خلال التصحيح التلقائي وتحليل النصوص، وتوفر التطبيقات التفاعلية والألعاب التعليمية طرقًا مشوقة تجعل تعلم اللغات أكثر متعة وتحفيزًا، فيمكن أن يتم استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي في تعليم اللغات الأجنبية.

الكلمات الدالة: الذكاء الاصطناعي - اللغة الأجنبية - الطالب - المهارات.