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GAME EXERCISES WITH SONGS AND POEMS IN ENGLISH LESSONS

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Summary. *The article discusses practical methods of using songs and poems to increase motivation and effectiveness of English language teaching, including game exercises at different stages of the lesson and specific techniques for working with poetic material.*

Key words: *English language, poems, songs, motivation, game exercises.*

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

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Summary. *The article examines the advantages and disadvantages of integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into language education, exploring its potential benefits, challenges, and implications.*

Key words: *artificial intelligence; AI tools; application; foreign language; education.*

The global demand for foreign language proficiency continues to rise, driven by economic, cultural, and social factors. Many will attest that learning a foreign language is still a challenge; however, there are many resources besides the traditional classroom. In the digital age, technology has become an integral part of our lives, transforming various sectors including education. Traditional language teaching methods, while effective, often struggle to meet diverse learner needs or scale efficiently. Artificial intelligence (AI) offers a promising solution, introducing tools that adapt to individual students, automate repetitive tasks, and enhance engagement. One area where technology, particularly artificial intelligence, has made significant strides is in the field of language learning and teaching. With the advent of AI technology, teaching foreign languages has become more accessible, personalized, and effective than ever before. Digital technology has revolutionized language learning, opening up new and unimaginable ways for learners to engage with foreign languages. Online platforms offer interactive exercises, multimedia materials, and virtual immersion experiences. However, its adoption is not without pitfalls. The aim of the article is to analyze the dual nature of AI in language

education, assessing its strengths and weaknesses to inform its responsible integration into pedagogical frameworks.

Material and methods. The materials for the article are the works of researchers in the field of foreign languages education who explore the use and role of artificial intelligence for teaching students. The main methods used were the methods of analysis and synthesis and the method of deduction.

Findings and their discussion. Artificial intelligence has emerged as a transformative force in the field of foreign language education, reshaping both teaching methodologies and learning experiences.

One of the primary contributions of AI lies in its ability to provide personalized learning experiences. AI-driven platforms, such as language learning applications and intelligent tutoring systems, analyze learners' proficiency levels, learning styles, and progress to deliver tailored content. For instance, adaptive algorithms can recommend exercises targeting specific linguistic weaknesses, such as grammar or vocabulary, thereby optimizing the learning process. Moreover, AI-powered speech recognition tools enable real-time pronunciation feedback, allowing learners to refine their speaking skills with precision. Studies indicate that such individualized approaches improve learners' engagement and retention rates compared to traditional, one-size-fits-all methods [1].

AI also enhances accessibility to language education. Virtual language tutors and chatbots, available 24/7, provide learners with opportunities to practice at their convenience, overcoming barriers such as geographical limitations or the availability of qualified instructors. These tools simulate naturalistic conversations, fostering communicative competence in a low-stakes environment. Additionally, AI-driven translation and subtitle generation tools facilitate exposure to authentic materials, enabling learners to engage with real-world texts and media in the target language.

In the classroom, AI supports educators by automating administrative tasks, such as grading and progress tracking, thereby allowing more time for interactive teaching. Intelligent systems can also assist in designing curricula that align with learners' needs and global proficiency standards. However, the integration of AI raises challenges, including the need for teachers' training to utilize these technologies effectively and concerns about over-reliance on automated systems, which may diminish the human element in language learning.

There are various types of artificial intelligence [3, p. 167–168]:

1. Learner-facing AI tools: supportive AI-tools that help students improve in a particular subject matter through specific practice patterns, reflective feedback mechanisms or behavioural drills, for example, applications like *Babbel* that provide immediate feedback based on the learner's input (mixed tenses, verb forms).
2. Teacher-facing systems: teacher-centred tools that aim to minimize the teacher's workload, mainly in automated processes (like grading, feedback mechanisms, classroom management, administrative issues), for example, *GradeScanner*, an application that automatically grades multiplechoice tests.
3. System-facing AI tools: algorithms that provide processed data mainly for institutional administrators or stakeholders, for example, software that processes a student's transcript and calculates his/her future performance.

Numerous artificial intelligence applications in education enhance and automate the learning process. Their capabilities encompass curating educational resources, conducting assessments, and delivering feedback on language learning progress. These tools also foster personalized learning experiences and improve classroom efficiency. Below are some of the most promising AI tools for organizing and optimizing the educational process.

1. Teacherbot: A versatile tool for educators, Teacherbot empowers teachers to design customized tasks of varying complexity, develop thematic plans, and create detailed

lesson plans. It encourages creative freedom, allowing teachers to tailor content to their students' needs and incorporate innovative teaching strategies.

2. **Leonardo AI:** This neural network generates high-quality images from text descriptions, enabling teachers to produce engaging visual aids. Educators can create illustrations for teaching materials, flashcards for vocabulary retention, thematic projects, and interactive visuals to enhance students' engagement across subjects.

3. **ChatGPT:** A dynamic application that supports the creation of captivating exercises for students, including text-based tasks focused on grammar, vocabulary, and foreign language phrases. Additionally, ChatGPT can proofread students' essays, offering detailed spelling and grammar corrections, and even suggest improvements to enhance clarity and style.

4. **Twee:** Specifically designed for language teachers, Twee is an AI-powered tool that streamlines lesson planning. It provides resources for generating quizzes, stories, articles, and other educational content, saving time and enabling teachers to focus on delivering impactful lessons.

5. **Gradescope:** This application revolutionizes test administration and grading for educators. By automating and optimizing the grading process, Gradescope significantly reduces the time spent on assessments, provides detailed analytics on students' performance, and offers a clearer, data-driven understanding of students' academic progress.

6. **Duolingo AI:** Widely recognized for its language-learning platform, Duolingo leverages AI to adapt lessons to the individual learner's level, offering personalized exercises and real-time feedback. Its gamified approach boosts student motivation and retention, making it a valuable tool for language acquisition.

7. **Squirrel AI:** This adaptive learning platform uses AI to create personalized learning paths for students, particularly in subjects like math and science. By analyzing students' performance, it adjusts content difficulty and pacing, ensuring a tailored educational experience that addresses individual strengths and weaknesses.

These AI tools not only save time for educators but also enable data-driven decision-making, foster students' engagement through interactive content, and support inclusive education by accommodating diverse learning styles. As AI continues to evolve, its integration into education promises even greater advancements in teaching efficiency and student outcomes.

We believe the advantages of AI in teaching foreign languages may be the following:

1. Personalized Learning Experiences.

One of AI's most significant contributions is its ability to tailor education to individual learners. AI algorithms analyze a student's proficiency, learning style, and progress, delivering customized lessons. For example, platforms like *Duolingo* adjust exercise difficulty based on real-time performance, ensuring students neither feel overwhelmed nor bored. This adaptability accelerates mastery of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, addressing gaps that standardized curricula might overlook.

2. Enhanced Accessibility.

AI-powered tools democratize language learning by making resources available anytime, anywhere. Online platforms like *Babbel* or mobile apps supported by AI eliminate the need for physical classrooms, benefiting students in remote or underserved areas. A student in rural Africa, for instance, can practise foreign languages with a virtual tutor, overcoming geographical and financial barriers that once limited access to quality instruction. AI can provide access to a vast amount of language learning materials, including interactive exercises, videos, and articles, to enhance the learning experience. AI-based language learning platforms are available round the clock, allowing learners to practise and improve their language skills at their own convenience.

3. Improved Skill Development.

AI excels at targeting specific language skills. Speech recognition tools, such as those in *Rosetta Stone*, provide instant feedback on pronunciation, helping learners refine their accents. Natural Language Processing (NLP) systems, like *Grammarly*, enhance writing by identifying errors and suggesting corrections. Additionally, conversational AI, such as *xAI's Grok*, enables real-time dialogue practice, simulating interactions with native speakers. These tools collectively foster listening, speaking, reading, and writing proficiency.

4. Time Efficiency for Educators.

By automating routine tasks – grading assignments, generating quizzes, or tracking progress – AI frees teachers to focus on higher-order instruction, such as cultural discussions or complex grammar explanations. A teacher managing a class of 30 can rely on AI to assess homework, saving hours weekly while maintaining consistent feedback quality.

5. Increased Engagement.

AI often incorporates gamification, boosting motivation. *Duolingo's* “streak” feature rewards daily practice, while interactive chatbots create immersive scenarios. This engagement is critical for language retention, as motivated learners are more likely to persist through challenges like irregular verbs or tonal languages.

6. Cost-effectiveness.

Many AI language-learning tools offer free or low-cost options, making them more affordable than traditional language learning methods such as in-person classes or tutors [2, p. 7569–7576].

From our point of view, the obvious disadvantages of AI in teaching foreign languages are:

1. Limited Cultural Understanding.

Language is inseparable from culture, yet AI struggles to convey nuanced meanings or idiomatic expressions. For instance, translating “it’s raining cats and dogs” into another language without context confuses learners, as AI may prioritize literal accuracy over cultural relevance. This gap limits students’ ability to grasp the sociocultural depth essential for fluency. AI may also struggle to understand nuances in language, such as cultural references, and sarcasm, leading to misunderstandings in communication.

2. Technological Dependency.

AI’s effectiveness hinges on infrastructure – reliable internet, modern devices, and software updates. In regions with unstable connectivity or outdated technology, students face interruptions, widening educational inequities. A 2023 UNESCO report noted that 43% of the global population lacks consistent internet access, underscoring this barrier. Relying too heavily on AI for language learning may hinder learners’ ability to develop critical thinking, problem-solving, and communication skills.

3. Lack of Human Interaction.

Language learning thrives on human connection – empathy, humor, and spontaneity – that AI cannot replicate. A human teacher might encourage a shy student with a smile or adapt a lesson based on emotional cues, nuances beyond current AI capabilities. Over-reliance on virtual tutors risks dehumanizing education, potentially reducing confidence or conversational adaptability.

4. Cost and Implementation Challenges.

While AI tools promise efficiency, their development and integration carry high initial costs. Schools must invest in hardware, software licenses, and teacher training, straining budgets, especially in low-income districts. Moreover, poorly designed AI systems may frustrate users if they fail to meet expectations, as seen in early chatbot models with limited responsiveness.

5. Ethical and Privacy Concerns.

AI systems collect vast amounts of student data to function effectively, raising privacy issues. A breach in a language-learning app could expose personal progress or voice recordings.

Additionally, biased algorithms – trained on skewed datasets – might reinforce stereotypes or inaccuracies, such as misrepresenting dialects, undermining educational integrity.

6. Technical issues.

AI technology is not infallible and may encounter technical glitches or errors that disrupt the learning process. Learners may also struggle with using the AI platform if they are not tech-savvy.

To maximize AI's benefits while mitigating drawbacks, a hybrid approach is essential. Teachers can pair AI tools with traditional methods – using apps for drills and reserving class time for cultural immersion or group discussions. Training programs should equip educators to troubleshoot technical issues and interpret AI-generated insights, ensuring seamless integration. Policymakers must also prioritize equitable access, subsidizing technology for disadvantaged communities.

Looking ahead, AI's role in language education will expand with technological advancements. Emotional AI could detect learners' frustration, adjusting lessons to maintain engagement. Virtual Reality (VR) paired with AI might simulate foreign environments enhancing contextual learning. However, addressing privacy, bias, and cultural gaps will be critical to realizing this potential fully.

Conclusion. Artificial intelligence technology has revolutionized the field of foreign languages education. It offers transformative advantages in teaching foreign languages – personalization, accessibility, interactive tools, access to authentic resources, and efficiency – while posing challenges like cultural insensitivity and dependency. Its success depends on strategic implementation, balancing technological innovation with human oversight. Additionally, AI technology supports educators in providing tailored instruction, automating administrative tasks, and facilitating individualized learning experiences. As AI continues to advance, it holds an immense potential to further transform of foreign languages education, empowering learners and educators alike. Learners can unlock new horizons in language learning and prepare to thrive in the increasingly interconnected world. With further advancements in AI, the future of teaching foreign languages holds even more exciting possibilities for learners and educators alike. While challenges remain, the strategic integration of AI promises to advance linguistic proficiency and intercultural competence, preparing learners for the globalized world.

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ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ В ОБУЧЕНИИ ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ: ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ

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Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки интеграции искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в обучение языкам, изучаются потенциальные достоинства, проблемы и последствия его использования.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект; инструменты ИИ; приложение; иностранный язык; образование.