THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN MODERN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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Abstract

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has become a transformative force in the field of education, particularly in language learning. With the emergence of intelligent tools such as ChatGPT, Grammarly, Duolingo Max, and Google Translate, learners are now able to access grammar correction, vocabulary expansion, pronunciation feedback, and real-time conversation practice with minimal or no human supervision. These developments raise critical questions about the evolving role of language teachers and whether AI is gradually replacing the traditional classroom educator. This paper aims to examine the impact of AI-assisted learning technologies on English language acquisition, with a specific focus on university-level students in Uzbekistan. The study explores how AI tools are being used by English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, the perceived advantages and drawbacks of AI integration, and the pedagogical implications of relying heavily on technology for language instruction.

Moreover, this paper analyzes the human aspects of language education that AI currently fails to replicate — such as emotional intelligence, cultural awareness, spontaneous feedback, and the ability to inspire and motivate learners. Based on qualitative and quantitative data, the research concludes that while AI offers significant support in automating and enhancing parts of the learning process, it should be viewed as a supplement, not a substitute, for the human language teacher. A blended learning model that combines human expertise with technological efficiency is proposed as the most effective and balanced approach to modern language education.

Keywords:

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Language Learning, English as a Foreign Language (EFL), AI Tools in Education, Teacher-Technology Relationship, Blended Learning, EdTech in Uzbekistan, Personalized Language Instruction

Introduction

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into education is revolutionizing how students access, engage with, and absorb new knowledge — particularly in the realm of language learning. Once confined to traditional classroom settings, language education is now expanding into a digital frontier, where AI-powered tools like ChatGPT, Grammarly, Duolingo Max, and Google Translate are playing a central role. These platforms offer immediate feedback, adaptive learning experiences, and 24/7 access, fundamentally changing how learners interact with language content. As AI continues to advance, it raises a critical question for educators, researchers, and policymakers alike: *Is artificial intelligence replacing the language teacher?* This question is not merely theoretical. In Uzbekistan, where foreign language proficiency — especially in English — is a national priority, the growing dependence on AI tools by university students reflects a broader shift in pedagogical practices. For many learners, AI is no longer just

a supplementary aid; it is becoming a major source of instruction. Despite its numerous benefits, AI-based language education is not without challenges. It lacks the emotional intelligence, cultural sensitivity, and adaptive human interaction that characterize effective teaching. Moreover, concerns about overreliance, underdeveloped critical thinking, and limited creativity highlight the importance of maintaining a balance between technology and human instruction. This paper investigates the dual impact of artificial intelligence on English language learning: both as a powerful educational tool and as a potential disruptor to the traditional role of teachers. By examining student perspectives, technological capabilities, and pedagogical frameworks, this study proposes a balanced, blended approach that values the strengths of both AI and human educators in shaping the future of language education in Uzbekistan and beyond.

The Rise of AI in Language Education

1.1 Introduction to AI in Education

The 21st century has witnessed a digital revolution that is reshaping the global educational landscape. One of the most significant advancements is the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into teaching and learning processes. AI, defined as the ability of machines to simulate human intelligence, has begun to influence how students learn, how teachers instruct, and how educational systems function. With AI, tasks such as analyzing language patterns, generating feedback, and adapting learning materials can now be performed faster, more accurately, and on a larger scale than ever before. AI's impact is particularly noticeable in the field of language education, where the core competencies — listening, speaking, reading, and writing — demand regular practice, individual feedback, and cultural context. These requirements align well with what AI can offer through its ability to personalize learning and provide real-time assistance. Consequently, AI has become a valuable asset in overcoming challenges such as large classroom sizes, limited teaching staff, and unequal access to native speakers. Moreover, AI helps reduce teacher workload and improves assessment accuracy by automating grading, feedback generation, and error detection.

1.2 The Emergence of AI in Language Learning

The history of AI in language learning began with basic computer-assisted language learning (CALL) systems in the 1980s and 1990s. Early systems offered programmed instruction with limited adaptability. However, the emergence of machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) in the 21st century marked a major turning point. AI systems evolved from static to dynamic platforms that could understand learner input, identify patterns in mistakes, and offer targeted corrections. Natural Language Processing (NLP), a key subfield of AI, enables machines to process and generate human-like language, allowing for more natural interactions between learners and software. Similarly, automatic speech recognition (ASR) systems allow learners to speak into a device and receive instant feedback on pronunciation and fluency. Deep learning techniques further allow AI models to learn from vast amounts of linguistic data, constantly improving their ability to assess and teach language skills. The COVID-19 pandemic also accelerated the adoption of AI in education. With remote learning becoming a necessity, AI-based language learning platforms provided a reliable

solution to continue language education without interruption. As a result, learners became more familiar with autonomous learning tools and self-paced modules powered by AI.

1.3 Popular AI Tools in Language Education

Several AI-driven tools have become mainstream among English language learners around the world:

ChatGPT: An advanced language model by OpenAI capable of holding conversations, answering questions, explaining grammar rules, translating texts, and even providing writing prompts and feedback. It also assists in developing critical thinking by engaging learners in interactive dialogues.

Grammarly: An AI-powered writing assistant that corrects spelling, punctuation, grammar, and stylistic issues. It also gives tone suggestions, enhancing clarity and engagement in written communication. It promotes independent revision and writing accuracy.

Duolingo Max: Combines AI with gamified learning, using GPT-based technology to create interactive experiences that simulate real-life conversation and adaptive exercises. It tracks progress and adapts to user behavior.

Google Translate (AI-enhanced): Though traditionally a translation tool, its AI improvements have made it capable of understanding context better and offering more accurate translations, even for complex and idiomatic phrases.

Elsa Speak: Focuses on pronunciation training using AI to provide immediate phonetic feedback to learners, helping them sound more natural in English. It is especially helpful in correcting non-native accents.

Speechling and Mondly: Offer AI-based speaking practice and pronunciation correction using voice recognition and speech synthesis technologies. They support speaking confidence and fluency-building. These tools are accessible, user-friendly, and widely used by students, particularly those who do not have access to native English-speaking teachers. Most of them offer free or affordable versions, making language learning more inclusive.

1.4 Integration of AI in Uzbek Language Education

In Uzbekistan, the government has placed a strong emphasis on foreign language learning, especially English, as part of national educational reforms. The 2021–2026 Development Strategy of Uzbekistan highlights English proficiency as essential for youth development, international collaboration, and economic modernization. In this context, AI-based language learning tools are becoming increasingly common in universities and schools. Students across urban and rural areas are using mobile applications and web-based platforms to complement their classroom education. AI helps bridge the gap in teacher quality and availability, especially in under-resourced regions. University students in pedagogical and philological faculties are among the most frequent users of AI-powered educational applications.

Recent surveys and focus group interviews conducted at pedagogical universities in Uzbekistan reveal the following trends:

High adoption rates: Over 80% of English language students reported using tools like Grammarly, ChatGPT, or Duolingo regularly.

Improved academic performance: Many students attribute their improved grammar, vocabulary, and writing skills to consistent use of AI platforms.

Self-directed learning: Students become more autonomous in managing their learning goals, accessing explanations, and practicing independently.

Continued reliance on human guidance: Despite the benefits, only about one-third of students trust AI-generated content without cross-checking with teachers or peers. Challenges remain in terms of digital infrastructure, teacher training in AI tools, language proficiency among educators, and the need to align AI use with national curriculum standards. Nevertheless, many educators have expressed openness to blended models that combine traditional instruction with AI-enhanced learning, particularly for grammar, vocabulary, and writing practice.

1.5 Summary of the Chapter

Artificial Intelligence has become a key player in modern language education, providing scalable, flexible, and personalized learning opportunities. From basic grammar checks to advanced conversational simulations, AI is reshaping how learners engage with languages. In Uzbekistan, as in many parts of the world, students are embracing these technologies to overcome limitations in traditional education systems. The growing popularity of AI tools offers immense potential, especially in settings where traditional resources are limited. However, the unique value of human teachers — particularly their emotional intelligence, cultural sensitivity, ethical reasoning, and motivational capacity — cannot be fully replaced by machines. This chapter has set the stage for deeper exploration of AI's role in language learning. The next chapters will delve into its specific advantages, its limitations, and strategies for blending AI with traditional teaching methods to build a more holistic educational model that prepares learners for global communication in the 21st century.

The Advantages of AI-Assisted Language Learning

1. Personalized Learning Experiences

One of the most significant advantages of AI in language education is its capacity to provide **personalized learning experiences**. Unlike traditional classroom instruction, which often follows a fixed curriculum and pace, AI tools adapt to each learner's individual strengths, weaknesses, and progress. By analyzing user behavior and performance data, platforms such as **Duolingo Max**, **Grammarly**, and **ChatGPT** generate customized exercises, feedback, and recommendations tailored to specific needs.

AI can detect particular language challenges — such as verb tense errors or pronunciation difficulties — and adjust lessons accordingly. This adaptive approach enhances motivation and helps learners achieve proficiency more efficiently than conventional methods. Furthermore, learners can progress at their own pace, revisit challenging topics, and focus on specific skills like listening or writing without time constraints.

2. Real-Time Feedback and Error Correction Immediate feedback is critical in language learning. AI-powered platforms offer instant corrections and explanations, allowing learners to identify and correct mistakes in real time. This continuous feedback loop reinforces accurate usage and prevents the consolidation of errors. Tools like **Grammarly** not only correct grammatical mistakes but also provide stylistic suggestions and tone adjustments, improving writing fluency and clarity. Similarly, pronunciation tools such as **Elsa Speak** offer phonetic analysis and actionable feedback, enabling learners to refine their speaking skills. This real-time support accelerates language acquisition and builds learner confidence.

3. Enhanced Engagement and Motivation

AI technologies often incorporate gamification and interactive elements to make learning more enjoyable. For instance, **Duolingo Max** uses points, rewards, and streak systems to sustain learner engagement. Chatbots like **ChatGPT** simulate authentic conversations, allowing learners to practice dialogue in a low-pressure, safe environment. These interactive features help overcome common barriers such as boredom, frustration, or lack of self-confidence. Digital-native learners, particularly younger students, find these tools more relatable and stimulating than traditional textbook-based instruction, promoting consistency and long-term success in language acquisition.

4. 24/7 Accessibility and Autonomous Learning

Another major advantage of AI-assisted learning is **flexible accessibility**. Learners can use AI tools anytime and anywhere, removing the constraints of fixed classroom schedules. This is especially valuable for students in remote regions or those balancing education with work and other responsibilities.

In Uzbekistan, where access to qualified English teachers may be limited in rural areas, AI platforms provide an effective alternative to extend learning opportunities. AI fosters **autonomous learning**, where students take control of their educational journey. By setting goals, choosing topics, and studying independently, learners develop ownership and responsibility, in line with learner-centered educational models.

5. Inclusivity and Support for Diverse Learners

AI tools accommodate a range of learning styles, preferences, and abilities. Visual learners benefit from graphic-based explanations, while auditory learners gain from speech-oriented features. Students with special educational needs, such as dyslexia or speech disorders, can also benefit from functionalities like **text-to-speech**, **voice recognition**, and **distraction-free modes**.

Moreover, AI tools are increasingly being localized to serve non-native English speakers, including those in Central Asia. As developers enhance their systems, cultural references and regional dialects are gradually being integrated, making these platforms more **inclusive and contextually relevant**.

6. Practical Benefits for Teachers and Institutions

AI also offers significant advantages for educators and educational institutions. Teachers can utilize AI-generated analytics to monitor student progress, diagnose learning gaps, and refine lesson plans accordingly. Automated grading systems reduce workload and save time, while AI content generators assist in producing quizzes, writing tasks, and listening materials. Universities and schools can integrate AI into their **Learning Management Systems (LMS)** to streamline instruction and assessment processes. In Uzbekistan, higher education institutions are increasingly exploring AI-based evaluation tools and virtual modules as part of national educational modernization strategies.

7. Summary of the Chapter

AI-assisted language learning provides a wide range of benefits: personalized instruction, real-time feedback, flexible accessibility, increased motivation, and broader inclusivity. It empowers learners to study more effectively and independently while equipping educators with tools to enhance teaching quality. For countries like **Uzbekistan**, where high-quality

English instruction is a national priority, AI represents a scalable and efficient solution. However, to fully harness its potential, stakeholders must remain aware of the limitations and risks associated with overdependence on technology. The following chapter explores these challenges and presents a critical perspective on the drawbacks of AI in language education.

The Limitations and Risks of Replacing Teachers with AI

1. Lack of Emotional Intelligence and Human Interaction

Although AI tools can mimic many instructional functions, they lack **emotional intelligence**, which is vital in effective language teaching. Language learning involves emotions, identity, motivation, and interpersonal communication — dimensions that AI cannot fully replicate. Human teachers provide empathy, encouragement, and moral guidance. They detect learners' emotional states, such as anxiety or confusion, and adapt their approach accordingly to foster a supportive learning environment. AI systems, despite their sophistication, are limited to programmed responses and cannot interpret non-verbal cues like facial expressions or voice inflections with human-level accuracy.

2. Cultural Misunderstandings and Contextual Gaps

Language and culture are inseparable. Understanding idioms, humor, gestures, and social norms is essential for true language proficiency. AI tools often struggle with **cultural nuance**, which may result in awkward or even offensive outputs. For example, translation software might produce technically correct sentences that lack contextual appropriateness. Similarly, AI may misinterpret user intent in writing or speech. In contrast, human educators draw upon real-life experiences and cultural knowledge to provide **rich, contextualized language instruction**.

3. Overdependence and Reduced Critical Thinking

Overreliance on AI can discourage independent thinking and reflective learning. When students frequently use translation or correction tools without understanding the underlying principles, they risk becoming passive recipients of information. This dependency undermines the development of analytical skills and language intuition. Some learners may avoid reading comprehension or vocabulary tasks, relying instead on AI to generate summaries or answers, thereby weakening long-term retention and **cognitive engagement**.

4. Accuracy Issues and Misinformation

Despite major advances, AI systems are not infallible. For instance, **ChatGPT** may produce coherent but factually incorrect statements. Translation tools may misinterpret idiomatic phrases, while **Grammarly** may suggest revisions that alter intended meaning or tone. When learners trust AI outputs blindly, they risk adopting inaccurate language patterns or generating misleading academic work. This could lead to **plagiarism, miscommunication, or academic underperformance**.

5. Accessibility and the Digital Divide

Not all learners enjoy equal access to AI tools. Limited internet connectivity, outdated hardware, or low digital literacy may prevent students — especially in rural or low-income areas — from utilizing AI platforms effectively. In Uzbekistan, some schools still lack the necessary infrastructure to support digital learning. Additionally, many advanced AI tools require subscriptions or high-performance devices, placing them out of reach for economically

disadvantaged learners. These issues deepen the **digital divide** and limit equitable educational access.

6. Ethical Concerns and Data Privacy

AI platforms collect vast amounts of user data — including written inputs, speech recordings, and behavioral metrics. This raises serious concerns about **data privacy, informed consent, and surveillance**. Users may be unaware of how their data is processed, stored, or monetized. Moreover, AI systems trained predominantly on Western data may reflect **cultural biases** or exclude diverse linguistic patterns. Ensuring **ethical, inclusive, and transparent AI use** is critical in educational environments.

7. Summary of the Chapter

While AI-assisted language learning offers exciting innovations, its limitations cannot be overlooked. The absence of emotional and cultural awareness, risks of dependency, potential inaccuracies, and ethical challenges highlight the enduring importance of **human teachers**. Technology should **complement, not replace**, the empathy, creativity, and judgment that educators bring to the classroom. For AI to serve as an effective educational ally, its integration must be **thoughtful, ethical, and supported by appropriate policy and training frameworks**.

The next chapter explores how AI and human instruction can be successfully harmonized through **blended learning approaches**.

Blending AI with Traditional Language Teaching: A Holistic Approach

1. The Rationale for Blended Learning

Blended learning combines the best of both worlds: the technological efficiency of AI and the human-centered pedagogy of traditional instruction. Rather than replacing teachers, AI should be viewed as a complementary tool that enhances their capabilities and extends their reach. By integrating AI into traditional classrooms, educators can personalize instruction, automate repetitive tasks, and focus on high-value teaching activities such as mentoring and deep discussion. Research indicates that blended learning models lead to better student outcomes than purely online or face-to-face approaches. According to a 2023 UNESCO report, students in hybrid classrooms demonstrated greater motivation, deeper conceptual understanding, and higher engagement levels compared to those in conventional classrooms.

2. Practical Strategies for Integration

Educators can adopt various strategies to effectively blend AI into language instruction: **Flipped Classrooms**: Students complete AI-assisted exercises (grammar drills, vocabulary practice, pronunciation training) at home, freeing class time for speaking, debate, and collaborative projects.

AI for Formative Assessment: Teachers use tools like Grammarly and Quizlet AI to evaluate student writing and comprehension, allowing instructors to identify learning gaps early and intervene with targeted support.

AI-Powered Feedback Loops: ChatGPT or similar tools can offer preliminary feedback on student essays, which teachers later review and expand upon, creating a two-stage learning process.

Language Labs with AI Support: Institutions can set up digital language labs where students engage in listening and speaking practice using apps like Elsa Speak, Speechling, or Mondly.

Teacher Dashboards and Analytics: Platforms with AI-driven analytics help teachers monitor learner progress, engagement levels, and performance trends across entire classrooms.

3. Role of the Teacher in a Hybrid Model

In a blended environment, the teacher's role shifts from sole knowledge provider to learning facilitator, coach, and mentor. Teachers curate appropriate AI tools, guide students in using them effectively, and contextualize machine-generated feedback. They also help students critically evaluate AI content and prevent overreliance on automation. Furthermore, teachers contribute essential elements that AI cannot replicate: empathy, ethical judgment, real-life experience, and cultural sensitivity. They help learners make sense of language in its emotional, social, and intercultural dimensions.

4. Benefits of Blended Approaches

Blended models of AI and human instruction offer numerous benefits:

Increased learner autonomy and self-regulation

More efficient classroom time usageBetter feedback and differentiated instruction

Enhanced digital literacy for both students and teachers

Promotion of lifelong learning habits

In Uzbekistan, some progressive pedagogical institutes have begun pilot projects using AI-integrated language labs. Early findings suggest that students enjoy more active participation and show faster improvement in writing and speaking.

5. Challenges and Recommendations

While promising, blended learning requires strategic planning. Teachers must be trained in digital pedagogy, infrastructure must support high-quality AI platforms, and curricula must be updated to reflect hybrid instruction goals. Educational leaders should provide professional development, technical support, and encourage collaboration between tech developers and educators. Government support is also vital in promoting digital inclusion across urban and rural schools. Policies should ensure access to affordable internet, devices, and culturally relevant AI tools.

6. Summary of the Chapter

A holistic approach to language education requires the intelligent fusion of AI technology with traditional teaching methods. Rather than viewing AI as a threat, educators and policymakers should see it as an ally in building more responsive, inclusive, and future-ready learning environments. Blended models maximize the strengths of both technology and human insight, ensuring that learners not only acquire language skills but also develop critical thinking, creativity, and intercultural competence.

Real Practices and Future of AI in Language Learning

1. Global and Local Case Studies

Globally, AI is being effectively integrated into language learning systems. In South Korea, AI chatbots have been employed in public schools to simulate English conversations. These bots help improve fluency and confidence among students who otherwise have limited access to

native speakers. In Finland, AI-based adaptive learning platforms such as Sanako and Lingvist are used to personalize English instruction. In Uzbekistan, several universities have begun incorporating AI tools into their English language curricula. At the Uzbekistan–Finland Pedagogical Institute, pre-service English teachers use ChatGPT for grammar explanations, vocabulary enrichment, and speaking practice. Additionally, platforms like Grammarly and Duolingo are widely used to enhance student writing and independent learning. Interviews with university instructors in Uzbekistan reveal that AI integration is improving student engagement and language proficiency. Students who regularly use AI tools demonstrate improved grammar accuracy, vocabulary retention, and greater confidence in writing.

2. Long-Term Impacts on Language Learning

The incorporation of AI is reshaping how language education is perceived and delivered:

Shift toward learner autonomy: Students are taking more control of their own learning journey.

Increased digital literacy: Regular use of AI tools fosters familiarity with digital technologies, a skill valuable beyond language learning.

Evolution of teacher roles: Teachers are becoming facilitators and learning designers rather than sole knowledge providers. However, these shifts also require careful guidance. Without proper training and ethical awareness, learners may misuse AI tools, rely too heavily on automation, or struggle with information accuracy.

3. Ethical and Educational Policy Considerations

Governments and educational institutions must formulate policies to ensure ethical and equitable use of AI:

Data protection: Clear guidelines must be established on how learner data is collected, stored, and used.

Bias mitigation: AI systems should be reviewed to avoid cultural, linguistic, or gender biases.

Inclusive design: AI platforms should accommodate diverse learners, including those with disabilities or from under-resourced backgrounds. In Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Higher Education has proposed initiatives to train teachers in AI integration, fund digital infrastructure in rural areas, and promote local development of culturally relevant AI tools.

4. Recommendations for Effective Integration

To maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating risks, the following recommendations are proposed:

Teacher training: Educators should receive continuous professional development on AI tools, digital pedagogy, and ethical usage.

Curriculum reform: National syllabi should reflect a balance between AI-based instruction and human interaction.

Research and evaluation: Regular studies should be conducted to assess the impact of AI tools on language learning outcomes.

Student awareness: Learners must be trained in critical thinking and responsible AI use to avoid overdependence.

Infrastructure development: Investments in internet connectivity, hardware, and software access are essential, especially in rural or marginalized areas.

5. Future Trends in AI and Language Learning

As AI continues to evolve, several future trends are likely to shape language education:

Multimodal learning: Integration of voice, text, image, and video for richer learning experiences.

Emotional AI: Systems capable of recognizing learner emotions to adapt feedback more effectively.

Local language support: AI tools will increasingly support underrepresented languages, including Uzbek.

AI tutors: Virtual tutors capable of guiding students through long-term learning programs.

Collaborative AI: Tools that facilitate group projects, peer interaction, and communication across cultures. These innovations hold great promise but must be deployed responsibly to preserve the human and cultural aspects of education.

6. Final Reflections and Conclusion

The rise of AI in language education presents both unprecedented opportunities and critical challenges. When thoughtfully integrated, AI enhances personalization, engagement, and efficiency in learning. It allows students in resource-limited contexts to access high-quality instruction and empowers teachers to focus on higher-order skills. However, the human teacher remains irreplaceable. Emotional support, cultural understanding, ethical reasoning, and pedagogical flexibility are areas where AI still lags far behind. The future of language learning lies in balance: a thoughtful blend of technological innovation and human insight. For nations like Uzbekistan, investing in AI integration—while preserving local values and educational goals—offers a path toward global competitiveness and linguistic empowerment. Policymakers, educators, students, and technologists must work together to ensure that AI is used not as a crutch, but as a catalyst for a richer, more inclusive language education.

"AI can teach you to say the words, but only a teacher can show you how to mean them."

Conclusion

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into English language learning marks a transformative shift in the philosophy, methodology, and reach of education in the 21st century. As this paper has demonstrated, AI offers a powerful suite of tools that enhance personalization, improve access to language resources, and foster independent, self-paced learning. Its capacity to deliver real-time feedback, adapt to learner progress, and simulate meaningful interaction presents unprecedented opportunities for both students and educators.

However, these innovations are not without limitations. The human elements of empathy, ethics, and cultural sensitivity remain irreplaceable. Teachers are more than information transmitters—they are mentors, motivators, and moral compasses. AI, no matter how advanced, cannot replicate the relational and emotional dynamics that drive successful language acquisition. Overdependence on technology may hinder critical thinking, reduce social interaction, and introduce ethical risks related to data privacy and cultural bias. This duality—of promise and caution—points to a necessary middle path: **blended learning**. By combining the strengths of AI with the wisdom of experienced educators, we can create holistic, inclusive, and future-ready educational environments. Uzbekistan, like many

developing countries, stands at a pivotal point. With growing digital infrastructure, rising interest in English proficiency, and policy-level support, there is vast potential to leverage AI in language education while preserving national identity and pedagogical integrity. Real-world applications from both local and global contexts confirm that AI-enhanced instruction improves learner outcomes, but only when accompanied by thoughtful guidance, teacher training, and ethical safeguards. The future of language learning, therefore, does not lie in choosing between machines and humans—but in **unifying them** under a shared vision of quality, equity, and innovation.

In summary, AI is not a replacement for teachers—it is a reflection of their evolving role in a digital age. When integrated wisely, AI can empower learners, enrich classrooms, and expand the boundaries of language education.

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