



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE DIGITAL POLYGLOT

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Annotation: *This article explores the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in language education and how it shapes the skills of modern learners. The concept of a “digital polyglot” represents students who acquire multiple languages through intelligent systems. The study analyzes how AI contributes to media literacy, information culture, and intercultural communication in the educational process.*

Keywords: *Artificial intelligence, media literacy, digital polyglot, foreign languages, education, technology.*

Main Body

In today’s rapidly evolving digital era, Artificial Intelligence has become one of the most influential tools in the field of education. Its integration into language learning has transformed traditional classrooms into innovative, interactive, and personalized environments. AI-powered programs like ChatGPT, Duolingo, and DeepL assist students in pronunciation, grammar correction, translation, and context understanding.

Artificial Intelligence has also changed how learners access and process information. With AI-based systems, students can communicate globally, listen to authentic speech, and explore different cultures through virtual interactions. The concept of the “digital polyglot” emphasizes not only multilingualism but also digital literacy, adaptability, and cultural sensitivity.

AI and Motivation in Language Learning

AI has had a remarkable impact on motivation and learner engagement. Intelligent platforms give immediate feedback, helping learners track their progress



and set personalized goals. For example, adaptive learning apps use algorithms that identify students' weak points and offer customized exercises. This fosters a sense of accomplishment and increases motivation to continue learning. Moreover, virtual conversation partners reduce speaking anxiety and build learners' confidence in real-life communication.

AI and Intercultural Competence

Language learning is not just about words — it is also about understanding people and cultures. AI contributes to intercultural competence by exposing learners to authentic materials such as movies, podcasts, and online dialogues in different cultural settings. These tools help students understand humor, politeness, and cultural nuances, which are often missed in traditional textbooks. By bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, AI prepares students to become more tolerant and globally minded individuals.

AI also supports teachers in designing creative lessons, assessing students' progress, and identifying learning difficulties. Instead of replacing educators, AI works as a helpful assistant — allowing teachers to focus more on communication, creativity, and human interaction.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence has opened a new chapter in foreign language education. It not only enhances communication but also encourages creativity, self-discipline, and global awareness. In the future, AI and teachers will work hand in hand — one providing data and automation, the other offering emotional and cultural guidance.

In Uzbekistan's education system, integrating AI responsibly can improve teaching quality, accessibility, and lifelong learning opportunities. However, it is important to balance technology and humanity — ensuring that AI remains a tool for empowerment, not replacement.

As we move forward, the ideal learner — the digital polyglot — will be someone who thinks critically, communicates across cultures, and uses technology ethically.



“Technology is a useful servant but a dangerous master.” — Christian Lous Lange

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