

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF STUDYING RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract: This article examines the issue of enhancing education in the context of improving the effectiveness of Russian language and literature learning through the integration of artificial intelligence (AI). The article analyzes the benefits of integrating AI into education, including personalized learning, virtual discussions, interactive textbooks, and multimedia resources, as well as the role of AI in text analysis, curriculum adaptation, and assessment.

Keywords: integration of artificial intelligence, education, Russian language, literature, learning efficiency, personalized learning, virtual discussions, multimedia resources, text analysis, ethical aspects.

INTRODUCTION

The study of Russian language and literature has long been a cornerstone of education, fostering an understanding of culture, language, and human experience. As the world rapidly enters the digital age, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the educational process has led to a paradigm shift in teaching methods.

The traditional approach to teaching Russian language and literature often involves memorization and linear analysis, which can sometimes hinder student enthusiasm and deeper understanding of the material. Artificial intelligence comes to the rescue, offering dynamic tools to engage students and facilitate interactive learning. Technology has breathed new life into the learning process, from language exercises

that adapt to individual proficiency levels to virtual discussions facilitated by AI moderators.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

One of the remarkable features of artificial intelligence is its ability to adapt to individual learning styles and paces. For Russian language and literature, this means students no longer have to adhere to a one-size-fits-all curriculum. AI-powered platforms can tailor learning assignments, reading recommendations, and assessment strategies to each student's strengths and weaknesses, creating a more personalized and effective learning experience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In modern pedagogical discourse, artificial intelligence (AI) is defined as a set of algorithms and digital systems capable of imitating human cognitive functions—perception, analysis, learning, prediction, and decision-making. In the context of education, AI functions as an intelligent assistant, diagnostician, and mediator between the student and educational information.

Within the context of Russian language teaching, AI allows for the automation of a number of routine processes—checking grammar errors, analyzing oral speech, adapting texts to the student's proficiency level, and creating individualized learning paths. As Gurova notes, "artificial intelligence does not replace the teacher, but it provides new tools for pedagogical personalization and interactivity in learning."

Within the framework of Russian as a Foreign Language (RFL), AI is used in three key areas:

1. Teaching and practicing verbal skills—chatbots, voice assistants, speech recognition systems.
2. Error assessment and analysis—automated tests, grammar correction systems, neural networks for checking written assignments.
3. Creation of educational content – generative models (ChatGPT, YandexGPT, DeepL Write) allow teachers to create texts, exercises, and dialogues tailored to the topic and language proficiency level.

The use of AI in language education requires analysis not only from a pedagogical but also from a psycholinguistic perspective. The Russian language, as a complex system of morphological and syntactic structures, places a high cognitive load on students, especially in the early stages.

Artificial intelligence, acting as a "digital interlocutor", helps reduce anxiety and communication barriers, creating a safe environment for speaking practice.

Literature, a reflection of society and history, is rich in complex themes, characters, and plots. AI's analytical capabilities are ideal for penetrating the depths of Russian literary masterpieces. By studying vast tracts of text, AI can identify recurring motifs, linguistic changes across eras, and even provide insight into the sociocultural context that shaped literature. This not only improves students' comprehension but also fosters critical thinking and literary analysis skills.

In the age of digital entertainment, maintaining students' interest in classic Russian works can be a challenge. AI-powered multimedia resources, such as interactive e-books, virtual reality tours of historical sites, and language learning apps, bring a new and engaging dimension to the study of Russian language and literature. Furthermore, AI-powered translation capabilities eliminate language barriers, making these literary treasures accessible to a wider global audience.

Despite the obvious advantages of AI, it's crucial to find a balance between technological innovation and preserving human connections. Faculty play an indispensable role in developing critical thinking, a skill that AI cannot replicate. A human touch is essential for guiding students through the emotional and philosophical landscapes of Russian literature.

As artificial intelligence develops, the possibilities for its application in teaching Russian language and literature are becoming limitless. With ongoing research and development, AI systems can create adaptive and evolving curricula that incorporate the latest discoveries in linguistics, literature, and culture.

The integration of artificial intelligence into the teaching of Russian language and literature has led to the emergence of numerous tools and technologies that enhance

learning. These tools leverage AI to personalize learning, retrieve information, and engage students in innovative activities. Below are examples of AI-powered tools used to teach Russian language and literature:

Adaptive learning platforms: these platforms use artificial intelligence algorithms to tailor learning materials and lessons based on each student's successes, strengths, and areas for improvement. In the context of Russian language and literature, these platforms can adjust reading assignments, language exercises, and tests to the individual learning level, ensuring an optimal learning pace for each student.

Virtual Discussion Moderators: chatbots or AI-powered discussion moderators can facilitate online discussions of literary works. These tools can prompt students with questions, provide necessary background information, and even moderate discussions, ensuring thoughtful analysis of the material.

Interactive e-books and multimedia: e-books and multimedia resources powered by artificial intelligence (AI) enable immersive learning. They can include interactive annotations, audio recordings, visual aids, and even virtual reality components that transport students to the atmosphere of classic Russian literary works, enhancing their understanding and engagement.

Language learning apps: AI-powered language learning apps offer dynamic language practice tailored to each student's level. These apps focus on grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and cultural nuances, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the Russian language.

Text Analysis Tools: AI-powered text analysis tools help students navigate the complexities of Russian literary works. They reveal themes, motifs, character relationships, and cultural references within texts, helping students gain insight into the material's deeper layers.

Translation and interpretation: AI-powered translation tools help students access Russian literary texts, even if they don't speak the language. While these tools don't replace language learning, they can provide quick translation and context for easier understanding.

Digital libraries and archives: AI can help create digital libraries and archives of Russian literary works. These platforms can provide students with a wealth of resources for study, facilitating access to a wide range of texts and authors.

Automated grading and feedback: AI can automate the grading of tests, essays, and assignments, providing students with timely feedback. This frees up faculty time for in-depth discussions and individualized counseling.

Content recommendation systems: AI-powered recommendation systems can suggest additional literature, authors, or works based on a student's interests and preferences, encouraging them to seek new knowledge beyond the curriculum.

Language Proficiency Assessment: AI-powered language assessment tools can determine language proficiency and identify areas for improvement. This data can help teachers adjust their teaching strategies.

It's important to note that while these tools provide valuable support, they are most effective when thoughtfully integrated into the broader educational system. Human guidance and interpretation remain essential for developing critical thinking, empathy, and cultural understanding, which are key to learning Russian language and literature.

CONCLUSION

The introduction of artificial intelligence into the teaching of Russian language and literature marks an exciting chapter in the development of education. By harnessing the power of technology, educators can engage students in previously unimaginable experiences, instilling in them a deep understanding of the subtleties of language and literary masterpieces that shape cultural identity. As AI-enabled education becomes the norm, educators and policymakers must collaborate to ensure that the heart of education—human connection, critical thinking, and cultural understanding—remains at the forefront of the learning process.

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