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INTEGRATING AI-POWERED LANGUAGE MODELS IN ESL CLASSROOMS: STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE TEACHING

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Abstract
Nowadays artificial intelligence is becoming one of the most used parts all over the world. Clearly, we can see AI-powered language models, like ChatGPT, the way English is taught and learned in all classrooms of ESL. These advanced technologies, besides modern gadgets can interpret and generate natural language. By using from these modern technologies most of the teacher and students can increase their knowledge in education process. In the field of education, AI tools could support nearly all of the sections like lesson planning, reduce grading workload, and offer creative solutions for language educators. During the language learning process particularly, they can provide input, generate interactive dialogues, and get tailored feedback to individual student needs. In this article we can explore how AI-powered language models can be effectively integrated into the ESL classroom to enhance engagement, generate personalized learning, and increase teaching proficiency.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Language Models, ESL Teaching, Educational Technology, ChatGPT, Personalized Learning, Language Instruction, Classroom Strategies.

Introduction

As it is clear that Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a futuristic concept — most of the educators today are increasingly aware of its growing presence in academic environments and are seeking to understand its implications for teaching roles (Marche, 2022). Most of the academic institutions have already adopted Educational Data Mining, an AI-driven approach which find out huge number of educational datasets to better understand learners and their contexts. This technology has been used to track patterns in learners' attendance and assignment submissions to find those at risk of dropping out. Most of the scholars have explored AI's potential in supporting curriculum design, along with its automating grading, managing learners' capacities and needs. It is clear that AI has also been applied in the development of Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS), that offer individualized feedback and support. The ITS is not only assessed learners' intelligibility in real time but also monitored and organized learning experiences to help improve long-term retention.

In the process of language education, AI-driven applications have enabled students needs to interact with more authentic, context-aware communication tools (Lu, 2018). Nowadays,

Intelligent Personal Assistants (IPAs), like Google Assistant, Siri, Alexa and Chat Gpt have become instrumental in language practice because of their ability to recognize diverse accents and comprehend non-standard speech. These tools have been creatively integrated into language tasks and activities, such as student-designed virtual tour guides (Frazier et al., 2020), and used as conversational partners to enhance speaking skills (Cai et al., 2021; Fryer et al., 2017). On that reason, nowadays most of the learning generations use this modern technologies to increase their learning needs. Furthermore, Machine Translation (MT) tools like Google Translate and DeepL have long been studied for their educational value (Deng & Yu, 2022; Lee, 2019). However, some students acknowledge their limitations, MT tools have aided reduce grammatical and lexical mistakes in writing and improve editing skills (Briggs, 2018; Lee, 2019).in addition to, writing assistance applications like Grammarly have empowered learners to refine their foreign language compositions using AI suggestions. Most of the academic wriitngs are often checked by this tool, since it is one of the best error checked and most in common one, we can use from this tool in the words doc itself.

Recently, one of the most advanced AI development — large-scale language models — has emerged as a transformative force in language education. These models are trained on extensive text corpora and can predict language patterns with remarkable accuracy, allowing them to generate coherent, context-sensitive responses. Their capability to simulate human-like language output, such as student essays, has led to widespread debate regarding their role in reshaping educational practices (Roose, 2023; Gillani, 2023).

This article highlights the potential of such models — particularly ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI — to help teachers by reducing time spent on lesson planning and feedback. Though this paper primarily examines ChatGPT (https://chat.openai.com/), the principles discussed can be applied to similar tools. Besides ChatGPT gives an opportunity for their users to input natural language prompts and receive AI-generated responses based on its GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) architecture. It also includes memory features that enable continuous, coherent interactions referencing previous exchanges.

Before the launch of ChatGPT, OpenAI offered GPT Playground in a beta phase, which required more technical knowledge to use. Between 2020 and 2021, researchers experimented with this platform to develop classroom ideas, refine prompts, and assess the reliability of responses. Many prompts were checked by multiple times to increase AI output. The comprehend of ChatGPT in 2022 simplified this process, making such technology more accessible to non-experts. Using ChatGPT, educators had a chance efficiently generate classroom materials like simplified reading texts, writing prompts, grammar correction tools, and lesson ideas thus streamlining the planning process and saving time.

However, to fully understand the value of these tools, it is first important to define the foundations of AI and how these language models operate as instructional aids in modern teaching.

2.1 Thinking Machines

British mathematician and AI pioneer Alan Turing predicted in 1950 that by the end of the 20th century, the idea of machines would have a chance to think no longer be controversial (Turing,

1950). Nowadays, computers as well as all the modern gadgets perform a wide range of cognitive tasks from basic calculations on mobile phones to complex climate modeling using supercomputers. Turing believed that machines would not only compute but eventually mimic human thought processes so clearly that distinguishing between a human and a machine during conversation would be challenging. It is clear that this form of intelligence that replicates human behaviour, voice and decision-making is known as Artificial Intelligence (AI). Unlike conventional computing which solves purely mathematical problems, AI aims to replicate aspects of human communication and cognition. In the modern life, AI applications are becoming most in common: voice-activated personal assistants follow verbal commands, and autonomous driving systems use real-time data and sensors to safely navigate roads.

2.2 Machine Learning

As much of today's AI is powered by machine learning — a process through thatnsystems improve their functionality by identifying patterns in vast datebases. As Holmes et al. (2019) describe, machine learning includes a continuous cycle of data analysis, model development, and action refinement. The system highlightes as each cycle generates new data, giving a chance for increasingly accurate outcomes. For instance, an AI voice assistant can learn to remember speech in noisy environments, while a driverless car can better identify road signs over time. In education, machine learning is being used to enhance and improve learner support platforms like Amazon Web Services offer tools to detect academic challenges early and promote learner success (Machine Learning in Education, 2021).

In language education, this technology has shown impressive results, particulary, in automatic translation. Tools like Google Translate give a chance users to instantly translate foreign-language signs using a smartphone camera, preserving the visual aesthetics of the original text. It is common form the study by Google Research and the Indian Institute of Technology (Lahiri et al., 2021) explored automatic video dubbing into various languages. All of these systems generate translated speech that matches the tone of the original voice and even modify mouth movements to suit new audio tracks. This technology may revolutionize language learning by giving multilingual content in real-time without human translators — making authentic input more accessible than ever before.

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