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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-BASED JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

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Abstract
This article explores the possibilities and limitations of teaching Japanese using AI. It analyzes AI technologies, language learning applications, and interactive tools. At the same time, issues such as translation errors, contextual understanding limitations, and the necessity of real communication are discussed. In conclusion, while AI is an effective aid in language learning, it should be used with caution.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Japanese language, language teaching, interactive learning, machine translation.

Introduction

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence (SI) has started to be widely used in the education sector. Especially when it comes to learning foreign languages, SI provides learners with options such as personalised studies, pronunciation testing and interactive exercises. Japanese, on the other hand, is more complex than other languages and has rules of kanji writing, pronunciation, and grammar. Therefore, SI tools in learning Japanese can make the learning process more effective. Moreover, thanks to the technological development, students will be able to perform exercises that suit their level at any time, practicing at their own pace. However, SI also has its limitations: there are problems such as automatic translation errors, misunderstanding of context, and the need for real communication.

Artificial Intelligence (SI) technologies are of great importance in language teaching. They help the students to increase their vocabulary, practise grammar and learn to speak. For example, tools like Duolingo, ChatGPT, and Google Translate allow for interactive exercises, automated answers, and analysis of student errors.

The main advantage of SI is that it creates personalized learning for learners. Each student completes exercises that are appropriate for their level and receives new tasks based on their results. Sound analysis tools also check the pronunciation and give recommendations for improvement.

Additionally, work with the SI is possible 24 hours a day, making it easier for students to study independently. Pupils can maintain continuity in the learning of the language by doing activities that are appropriate to their time and interests.

At the same time, the SI differs from ordinary lessons: it is interactive and fast, but it also allows to stimulate the student's independent thinking and creative approach.

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Artificial Intelligence (SI) offers several unique opportunities in Japanese language learning. First of all, the kanji writing and vocabulary are helped by interactive systems. For example, the user uses special training modules to correctly write new kanji characters or quickly remember their meaning. There are also adaptive flashcards and tests to increase vocabulary that analyze which words a learner has mastered faster and give them new assignments.

Secondly, in the matter of improving pronunciation and intonation, SI will also be of great help. Voice analysis tools record the student's speech, compare them to the original Japanese pronunciation, and point out errors. Thus, it will be possible to quickly and accurately correct inaccuracies in pronunciation.

Third, chatbots are useful for conversion exercises. For example, through SI communication, students practice from simple dialogue to complex situations to prepare for real-life speech. However, because the sessions are interactive, it becomes easier to keep students motivated and to make the learning process interesting.

The last aspect is data analysis and individual development tracking. The SI notes each student's strengths and weaknesses, tailors lessons accordingly, and accurately indicates a student's progress. This effectively helps the teacher and optimizes the learning process.

Although Artificial Intelligence (SI) has created many opportunities in Japanese language teaching, there are also some limitations.

First, there is the difficulty of understanding cultural and contextual subtleties – many expressions and phrases in Japanese are context-dependent. The SI in automatic translations can sometimes give incorrect or odd translations, such as misinterpretations of keigo (forms of respect) or idiomatic expressions.

Secondly, the need to learn the language through real communication is preserved. While it is helpful to practice with chatbots or apps, the ability to learn emotions, intonation, and quick responses in face-to-face human interactions is limited.

Thirdly, there is the issue of motivation and focus – some students may get tired when they only engage with technology and may not be able to continue the learning process. Therefore, it is necessary to harmonize the interaction of the SI with other interactive methods and lessons.

Fourth, there are also technical limitations and resource issues. For instance, users of quality voice analytics or advanced interactive systems may depend on internet speed, device features, or paid applications.

Thus, while learning Japanese using SI is effective, it is important that it is only used as a complementary tool, used in combination with real communication and other forms of learning activities.

Artificial Intelligence (SI) is an effective adjunct in Japanese language teaching. It will provide personalized training, interactive opportunities for pronunciation and intonation checks, kanji and vocabulary learning. At the same time, with the help of chatbots and adaptive systems, students can complete exercises appropriate to their level and continue independent learning.

However, SI has its limitations. Automatic translation errors, difficulties in understanding context and cultural nuance, the need for real communication, and motivational issues should all be taken into account in the learning process. It is therefore important that the SI is only used as a complementary tool and can be used in combination with other interactive techniques.

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More advanced SI systems are expected to overcome these limitations in the future, making learning Japanese more effective and fun. Thus, artificial intelligence will be of great value not only as an auxiliary in the educational process, but also as a means enhancing the quality of language learning.

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