IMPLEMENTATION OF AI APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING/LEARNING ENGLISH TO THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL STUDENTS

Abstract

As time passes, machines become increasingly sophisticated, quick to process information, and intelligent. Though it's still a long way off from computers being able to reason, infer, and act exactly like people, there have recently been a number of notable developments in the use of techniques from artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning. In order to better understand how to use AI apps for teaching and learning English from the point of view of tertiary students, the present chapter looks into various strategies. The study uses an analytical descriptive approach to examine the literature, discuss AI and application methodologies for teaching and learning English, and investigate and analyse the material. The following topics are covered: AI techniques, appropriate applications for the instruction and acquisition of English, the potency of these tools, how they are used in practice and the prerequisites for applying them in these sectors. It covers AI approaches and their pertinent uses for teaching and learning English, as well as the outcomes resulting from these applications, their use in the real world, and the conditions for doing so.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, Artificial Intelligence, Post-secondary, Digital teaching

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I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter aims to improve the capacity of learners to communicate internationally, instruction in the English language is viewed as a critical educational objective. On an exclusive, intellectual, and professional level, learning English is a key educational objective. It depends on educational policies and strategies that prioritise fostering positive attitudes and incentives towards the acquisition of languages, as well as putting such skills to use in teaching, communicating, and learning. Why it's important to use AI apps to write texts, improve students' sentence and text-building skills, and improve their reading and writing abilities. The importance of using AI apps to write texts, improve students' ability to construct texts and form sentences, and exercise writing and reading abilities. Through intelligent dialogue boxes, using AI applications aids in the development of English language proficiency and language communication abilities. Language development processors are enhanced by a variety of intelligent sources, dialogue and discussion windows, intelligent tools for programmes that retrieve knowledge obtained from reading passages, programmes that construct texts for reading instruction, and programmes for communication. The employment of these tools for reading comprehension is advantageous.

The set of abilities that are instilled in computers to ensure they can carry out a variety of jobs effectively and equivalently to humans is known as artificial intelligence. The study, creation, and development of computer systems that resemble human intelligence is another definition of this field of information technology and computing. The field of artificial intelligence (AI) is currently described in the context of this study as the implementation of AI systems to teach English for the purpose to develop methods for gathering, sorting, and choosing scientific data. In accordance with the proficiency of the students, it also diversifies their academic sources and instructional streams. Additionally, by adjusting self-study methodologies and evaluation methods, it is used to build instructional strategies and then reproduce them with the aid of intelligent and experienced systems. The theoretical basis The idea of AI, its rationale, applications for education in broad terms, and its role in teaching and learning English in particular, are covered in this section. This is done in order to assess its significance, its uses, and how it is employed in the discipline of English education and instruction.

II. THE RELEVANCE OF AI AND MOTIVES FOR ADOPTING IT

Adopting applications of artificial intelligence for learning has become a current trend in experimental research. Studies show that there are more and more applications of AI in education, such as learning programmes alongside other cutting-edge open-source. The usefulness of artificial intelligence (AI) tools for learning depends on their ability to accommodate students' demands and talents, function in harmony with their learning preferences, and track each student's rate of progress. These programmes give all learners, regardless of level, access to tracks that are compatible with them, boost their enthusiasm to learn and address learners' low attention spans. They offer feedback on students' academic progress as well as strengths and weaknesses in scientific content. They make sure that each subject's portions flow logically, that the disciplines in the curriculum are interconnected, and additionally that the learner is proficient in one area before advancing to a trickier one. The students may be given problems to complete in line with their self-study streams to exhibit

the scientific knowledge. Instructors keep an eye on this process and offer suggestions and comments. Teachers may be replaced by AI tutoring systems which has software that offers help automatically and let students use self-study techniques. Traditional education is transformed by AI into automated education or education provided by sophisticated interactive machines. It creates new material and improves supplemental educational assignments using natural language. AI programmes can tailor instruction and develop fresh approaches to learning and streams that blend several languages and academic fields. As an outcome, they give students the chance to study methods that are specific to their academic levels and individual skills.

Instruction and training in linguistics are necessary for AI and to teach English as a second language (ESL). Because students rarely get the chance to practise these skills in real-world settings, their chances of mastering them are decreased. To address challenges in the teaching and learning of English, it is critical to convert from traditional to communicative ways and make use of digital resources. Today, the teaching of English as a foreign language (EFL) has been recognised as essential. The main objective of English classroom instruction is to encourage communicative competence. This is done by teaching students how to use language structures and terminology to improve their speaking, listening, reading, and writing abilities. Additionally, it teaches students how to use language to write texts and comprehend sections in reading. Communication is the process and aims that underpin language development. As a result, in learning and instruction processes and activities, both conventional and digital communication methods must be utilised. As a result, AI applications like simulation and communication tools are necessary since to practise speaking and communicating in English in real-world settings, provide hands-on instruction in language skills, and introduce language-based learning opportunities. Artificial intelligence (AI)-enabled communication solutions help create contexts for training correct letters and word pronunciations using audio exercises and imagery. In addition to auditory and guided pronunciation practice, these tools also include homework for describing and interpreting typical events and pictures. Additionally, they give students the chance to hone their language skills while getting feedback for improvement. Some programmes include language exercises to make sure that students achieve proficiency levels by offering instruction regarding communication through the application of language abilities.

A lot of the challenges associated with teaching and learning English can be handled with AI:

- Developing comprehension of reading passages using information retrieval methods.
- Using machine translation to help students improve their translating abilities.
- Learning the right pronunciation using automatic speech recognition.
- For students who are blind or visually handicapped, use Text-to-Speech methods.
- Usage of free online dictionaries to expand students' vocabularies.
- Enhancing English language learners' speaking abilities with clever software.
- Usage of writing evaluation strategy to instruct students on how to write essays and paragraphs.

III. ORIGINS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Elements and Concept of Artificially Intelligent Systems (AI), in addition to its Evolution. AI in terms of learning components, procedures, and outcomes, the educational

system has undergone numerous significant modifications in the twenty-first century. The duties of educational institutions, educators, and students are changing as a result of intelligent devices like AI apps. They will also change how people engage in the classroom, both physically and virtually. In order to share learning opportunities and achieve the intended goals, students and educators will interact through interactive technologies. These devices will offer interactive learning environments that involve students in group conversations and react to their questions and responses. They will talk about common classroom concerns including motivation and paying attention, as well as unique student variances along with students with special requirements. They will also talk about how to get students to participate in large classrooms, how to give feedback, how to increase student achievement, and how to encourage positive attitudes towards teaching and learning. Artificial intelligence (AI) applications used in the teaching and learning process will directly and favourably affect each of these domains. In 1956, John McCarthy became the first person to recognise AI. The difference between human cognition and AI was looked into at the time since it produced a substantial number of discussions and disputes. As it is built on mimicking human intellect, AI is a branch of computer science that investigates ways to programme diverse tasks that, to some extent, resemble what people accomplish in daily life. Theoretically, this discipline aims to interpret the idea of human intelligence, combined with its forms and dimensions. It investigates the human mind's mental faculties in real-life situations in an attempt to imitate some of its procedures and talents. It then converts these cognitive processes into computer operations algorithms that can be used to address challenging problems. A subclass of artificial intelligence called expert systems gathers and analyses information about human interactions in order to replicate and apply them in specific fields. These mental models are always being improved by expert systems in responding to the situations and problems that people encounter while engaging with AI equipment. This results in smarter decisions, which enhances the educational process.

IV. AI APPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Using knowledge representation technologies, AI's main objectives are to imitate some of the behaviours and processes that humans engage in, such as acquiring information, deductive reasoning, and analysing natural language. While there are many different AI applications, Among the most important smart educational systems are sophisticated platforms for online electronic learning. The most important applications of artificial intelligence for teaching purposes are those mentioned above.
They are the culmination of the fusion of a variety of artificial intelligence (AI) systems and applications, including:

- Activating distance E-education
- Intelligent Tutoring Systems
- Activating hypermedia
- Activating the Internet

These programmes together form a network which can improve and modernise the input, procedure, and output levels of education. Applications of AI are characterised by collaboration among learners and open-source tools. They also enable the use of virtual labs

and mix the real world and augmented reality in an engaging learning environment. The applications of AI in education are chosen based on subsequent factors.

- **Natural Language Processing Programs:** These are linked to other programmes and equipment that can understand and produce language. The student uses natural language that the computer can understand to communicate with it.
- **Machine Programming:** The student utilises a computer to create software that interprets or translates incoming data automatically.
- **Computerized Man or Robots:** The robotic devices can be utilised in the school to complete extracurricular educational duties. The capability of the computer to see through picture sensors. In order to identify persons and shapes, the computer can analyse images and sketches.
- **Computer Games:** These are games where students can compete with a PC.
- **Expert systems:** These allow students the opportunity to build databases in certain fields that they can use to solve issues and evaluate actual life scenarios.
- **Computer-Based Learning:** Computers are utilised to give pupils instructions, manage teaching and learning processes, and save and retrieve educational experiences. This is all done in a sophisticated environment for independent study.

1. **Perks of AI Applications in Education:** In Tertiary educational contexts, machine learning techniques and algorithms are being used to power personalised learning aids, automated evaluations, systems that recognise faces, chatbots (such as social networking sites), and automated analytics tools. These AI applications have the potential to assist students and educators in a variety of ways, which includes (a) delivering classroom instruction in mixed-ability learning settings, (b) ensuring students with comprehensive remarks on their writing in a timely fashion, and (c) alleviating teachers of their duties of figuring out everything and enabling them to dwell more on advancing the learners while they track, examine, and obtain knowledge as an aspect of their collaborative knowledge- acquisition processes.

2. **Personalised Spaces for Learning:** One of AI's most prevalent and practical applications for assisting students and teachers is personalised learning systems, frequently referred to as adaptive platforms for learning or intelligent tutoring systems. They give pupils access to a variety of instructional materials tailored to their specific instructional requirements and subjects. Students, for example, Instead of doing chemistry on a task or reading a textbook, you could be employing a tailored and multimedia-rich approach to the learning content. When comparing learners' performance on researcher- created or standardised examinations, research shows that individualised systems-based instructions Higher test scores were obtained than with traditional teacher-led education. AI aids children's learning progressions, according to a recent (2018) Microsoft survey of over 2000 students and educators across Singapore, the US, England, and Canada. These digital spaces claim to fill knowledge gaps in learners' prior knowledge by giving teaching resources and instruments to help them grow. These systems construct student models that correspond to what they understand and cognition; however, present platforms do not provide models of students' mental, psychological, and motivational states. Given the transition to online amid the COVID-19 epidemic, personalised learning

systems represent an appealing method of virtual blended learning that has the potential to change post-secondary education in the future.

3. **Streamlined Systems for Assessment:** One of the most recognised and intriguing possibilities for artificial intelligence in post-secondary education is automated assessment systems. The requirement for scoring student essays, tests, and assignments has led to the developing of these assessment algorithm systems, as well as functions often handled by teachers. Assessing algorithms are capable of offering course assistance and management resources to teachers, reducing the amount they work while increasing their abilities and productivity. Such systems can offer students different levels of assistance because writings will be examined swiftly. Two of the biggest open online course providers, Coursera and EdX, have automated assessment algorithms built into their academic platforms to examine the writings of many students. Over 500 universities, on the other hand, have adopted a technology called "Gradescope" to construct and expedite scoring and evaluation. By recognising improper responses and identifying correct ones, the programme saves educators time and effort in scoring. As a result, automated assessment systems handle essay grading and suggestions quite differently than quantitative assessments, which examine true and false test responses. Perhaps these assessment approaches are capable of addressing the intricacies of the instructional situation while also supporting students' learning processes by providing constructive criticism and guidance on how students can enhance and improve their writing.

4. **Predictive Analytics and Facial Recognition Systems:** Students' facial expressions are recorded and tracked using a software which recognises facial features. Teachers can access data from these platforms about learners' behaviours during learning processes, allowing them to act or intervene, assisting teachers in developing learner-centred practises and increasing student engagement. On the basis of statistical analysis, predictive modelling algorithm techniques are typically used to find and pinpoint learning patterns. These analytics, for instance, can be used to identify college students who are in danger of quitting or failing the course. The decisions made by the teachers allow them to step in and help those students who need it.

5. **Chatbots and Social Networking Sites:** Social networking websites use social media to link students and teachers. Researchers have emphasised the value of using social networking sites (such as Instagram) to enhance student-teacher connections, expand learning possibilities outside the classroom, and keep an eye on the well-being of students. Various researchers have investigated the significance of social networking sites in higher education, outlining how it affect learning for students and educators as well as intellectual communication. They argue that incorporating social media applications can promote students' active and conscious learning, cooperation abilities, and interconnections with peers outside of the classroom. Chat assistant API’s can also be found as numerous AI algorithms, on social media networks. They're known as live chat representatives or interaction systems.

Chatbots serve a purpose because they can respond in a conversational manner. At Georgia State University in Atlanta, for example, In order to assist learners with

enrolment and admission in addition to financial aid and other administrative tasks, a text-based chat assistant software called "Pounce" was put into place.

In a nutshell, AI applications can enhance the educational experiences of both students and teachers by supporting them in resolving challenges and concerns related to instruction. AI, however, is in no position to replace human interaction. Students have various learning methods and demands. Although artificial intelligence (AI) can help educators safeguard time and boost their ability to think critically, it is simply one weapon in their toolbox. As a result, understanding the boundaries, potential hazards, and ethical downsides of artificial intelligence (AI) applications in education is crucial for students and educators if they want to reap the rewards of AI while keeping expenditures to a minimum.

V. USAGE OF INCORPORATING AI TOOLS IN REAL LIFE

AI has the ability to alter education from a system centred on memorising facts to one that assists students in unlocking their full potential and gaining critical skills through more personalised learning. As AI technology advances, educators will find it easier to implement AI tools in their classrooms and create personalised learning experiences.

Educational institutions can create new opportunities for their students, teachers, and staff by embracing AI-based technologies. Let's look at some of the most popular ways artificial intelligence is used in education.

1. **Personalization of the Learning Experience:** To understand each student's attitudes and needs, AI-based platforms can gather and analyse student data on interaction with educational materials, workout completion time, exam outcomes, and overall performance. AI tools can construct personalised training pathways based on this data and alter them in real-time to the learner's progress.

2. **Prediction of Learning Consequences:** ML-based education systems may process previously obtained data on students' academic achievement, attitudes, and social circumstances and classify them into various archetypes. Following that, the algorithms may compare and identify links between different types of learners and their normal educational outcomes.Professors can use this capacity to select the optimal teaching techniques and programmes based on their students' talents and requirements. However, it is also a significant tool for educational institutions, which may use predictive analytics software to identify students who are at risk of dropping out of college or failing to graduate on time owing to bad grades, absenteeism, or tardiness and support them before it is too late.

3. **Routine Teacher Tasks can be Automated:** Artificial intelligence can assist teachers in performing the most time-consuming and laborious duties, such as test evaluation with appropriate grading software, freeing up time for interaction with pupils. These technologies are now fully capable of correcting multiple-choice and true-false exercises, but as natural language processing advances, they will become increasingly effective at checking short-written answers and essays as well.

4. **Assistance for Students with Distinctive Demands:** It is common knowledge that students with special needs demand additional attention and resources. AI-powered assistants can present students with personalised learning routes and exercises to guarantee they receive the finest education possible.

5. **Curriculum Development:** Curriculum development is extremely difficult since the knowledge base and its relevance are always changing. While AI is good at creating personalised lesson plans for individual students, it can also be extremely useful in improving classroom or even national-level curriculums.AI can evaluate massive amounts of data about students' progress, interests, competencies, and obstacles over the course of a year and advise curriculum designers on how to increase the efficacy of their teaching programmes on a big scale. AI algorithms can detect patterns and trends, evaluate the efficacy of various pedagogical approaches, and forecast the outcomes of various educational tactics.

6. **Ongoing Assistance During the Learning Process:** By virtue of the combination of ML-driven adaptive learning and natural language processing, virtual assistants are incredibly adaptable and, as a result, a great ally for learners. Chatbots are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and help students stay on track with their studies by providing feedback and support whenever a question arises. Virtual assistants also do not and cannot critique learners, allowing them to explore and be less afraid of making mistakes in front of their teachers and peers.

VI.APPLICATIONS OF AI FOR ASSESSMENT METHODS

The significance of using AI applications to assess and produce the outcomes of student evaluation procedures for tertiary and pre-tertiary learning. Teachers may now precisely gauge their student's skill levels, which is sometimes difficult to do. AI makes this possible. It makes it possible for academic staff to evaluate the standard of training and identify problems with student-provided classroom instruction, scientific data, and instructional materials. Because AI has clever initiatives that identify the students' common errors, give instructors hints as to what their challenges are, and introduce immediate feedback in a file developed separately for each student, it helps in catering to the needs of each student in accordance with his or her skills and needs by implementing home assignments and keeping track of the grades each student receives. Additionally, technology and AI programmes can manage the density of classes. The information above leads one to believe that AI concentrates on two problems. The first obstacle is a theoretical one that focuses on characterising and comprehending mental processes and behaviours as well as portraying human behaviour in activities and contexts that are relevant to everyday life. On the other mutually beneficial ways, the second, or practical issue, deals with simulating human behaviour using intelligent instruments and technology. As well as proposing different scenarios AI systems can be used for student-student and student-machine engagement to produce educational tasks like representing and remembering knowledge. Programmes that effectively translate between languages such as Arabic and English using up-to-date dictionaries and give a precise definitions of vocabulary words based on their contexts are two ways AI can enhance learning. Some principles from reading passages can be introduced via these programmes, which can also arrange words to create sentences and paragraphs and

recognise letters as well as phrases using sounds. They are able to connect texts, images, and sounds as well as recognise word mappings.
Real-life examples of AI applications in Education

1. **Duolingo:** Duolingo's language-learning software is an excellent example of an AI-powered learning platform that incorporates a smart bot to communicate with students. Its well-known tutor/mascot is a happy but demanding green owl who encourages users to perform daily workouts.The personalised learning technique used by Duolingo involves an initial positioning test to scan the user's skills and progressive adjustments of the difficulty of the offered activities depending on previous performance and results obtained. The ultimate goal is to maintain an ideal level of challenge while simultaneously keeping learners interested, which is made possible through a points- based incentive system.

2. **Nuance:** Nuance's Dragon voice Recognition voice recognition software transcribes up to 160 words per minute with effortless accuracy, revolutionising the way students and staff learn. Nuance enables teachers to reduce the time it takes to construct lesson plans and syllabi while also assisting students in improving their spelling and word recognition skills. This cutting-edge technology is especially useful for individuals with accessibility needs because it allows them to navigate documents by speech.

3. **Step Wise:** StepWise is an AI-powered educational platform created by Querium in the United States with the goal of revolutionising how students learn STEM courses. The platform uses artificial intelligence-based analytics to correctly assess a student's progress in a specific subject and gives personalised instructions based on the student's individual learning needs. The software also use machine learning algorithms to find challenging ideas and assist students in better comprehending them. StepWise offers a comprehensive set of tools to keep students interested throughout their learning session, including interactive courses, adaptive quizzes, and real-time feedback.

4. **Carnegie Learning:** Carnegie Learning is an AI-based educational software firm that supplies K-12 and post-secondary institutes with curriculum and assessment tools. Cognitive Tutor, the company's primary product, employs artificial intelligence technology to tailor its teaching method to each student's unique performance. Students receive personalised lessons that help them better understand the content by utilising adaptive learning techniques. The software's dynamic feedback loop also enables teachers to track student development and make informed judgements about lesson planning.

VII. DRAWBACKS OF EMPLOYING AI

The world around us is quickly changing due to artificial intelligence (AI), and training is no exception. AI is being applied in education to personalise learning, offer feedback, and carry out duties. It is additionally getting adapted to developing new mastering stories that were previously impractical.

1. **Lack of Interpersonal Skills:** Students, especially English language learners who need to develop holistically, need some directed aid while learning. Teachers are necessary to

ensure that learners have a well-rounded educational experience because AI cannot adequately address learners' demands on its own.

2. **Cost:** AI can be expensive to implement and maintain. This may provide a challenge for universities with limited resources.

3. **Bias:** The potential bias of AI systems could result in the unfair treatment of college students. It is essential to compare AI structures carefully to make sure they are no longer biased.

4. **Privacy:** AI systems gather a lot of data on students in higher education. These recordings have the potential to be misused to harm students' development, but they can also be utilised to monitor their private habits and preferences. Privacy protection for students when using AI structures is crucial.

VIII. THE CONSTRAINTS OF IMPLEMENTING AI IN THE ENGLISH CLASSROOM

While implementing AI in the English classroom has many advantages, teachers must also overcome a number of obstacles. The requirement for technical skills is one of the main obstacles. It may be challenging for teachers who are unfamiliar with AI to incorporate this technology into their teaching practises, and they may require assistance and training to get going. The price of AI tools and apps is another difficulty.Many colleges and universities lack the funds to buy and maintain the equipment required to implement AI in the classroom, therefore they may need to look for outside funding or collaborations to help them. Last but not least, introducing AI into the classroom raises ethical issues. As AI develops, there are worries about how it will affect interdependency, security, and privacy. Teachers need to be aware of these worries and do their part to safeguard their students as they experiment with this fascinating and quickly developing technology.

IX. AI IN EDUCATION: A STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

AI application in the education business requires serious thought and strategic strategy.

1. **Assessment:** To begin, it is critical to comprehend the fundamental components of AI-based techniques and how they might be applied in educational contexts. This includes investigating ML, NLP, and deep learning use cases and applications. Following that, it is critical to evaluate the existing state of AI-based solutions in educational environments. This includes investigating the availability of products and services that can be integrated into an AI-based strategy, as well as the level of complexity attained by more forward-thinking institutions and universities adopting these technologies. It is also critical to comprehend the legal and ethical consequences of using AI-based technologies in educational contexts.

2. **Planning:** The following stage is to create a detailed plan for deploying AI-based solutions in your educational institution. This includes defining clear objectives,

establishing appropriate metrics and targets, and developing a timeframe for the project. You must also determine the requisite talents, resources, and technology to construct an AI-based system. You can also conduct research on the best vendors or organisations that offer these services, as well as set a development budget.

3. **Monitoring:** Finally, establishing a governance framework for AI-based solutions in educational settings is critical, which entails developing a set of standards and protocols to guarantee that the AI-based system complies with all existing laws and regulations. It also necessitates the development of a methodology for monitoring the usage of AI-based solutions in the education sector and protecting data privacy throughout the deployment process.

X. AI CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION AND POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

1. Challenges

- **Privacy Concerns Regarding Data:** AI applications require an enormous amount of data to function properly, which may jeopardise the security and privacy of student data.
- **Implementation costs:** Implementing AI-powered solutions can be costly for institutions due to the cost of essential hardware and software, as well as the cost of training employees on how to use the technology.
- **Inadequate Technical Knowledge:** Educators frequently lack the technical knowledge required to effectively use AI in their classrooms.
- **Impact Measurement Tools are Limited:** Measuring the efficacy of AI-powered solutions might be challenging due to a lack of appropriate frameworks or standards.

2. Solutions

- **Privacy Concerns Regarding Data:** To protect student data privacy, educational institutions should have clear policies and processes in place, such as user authentication, limited access to sensitive information, and data encryption.
- **Implementation Costs:** The most effective strategy for educational institutions to reduce AI costs is to use out-of-the-box SaaS solutions rather than constructing AI solutions from scratch. To make AI deployment more inexpensive, schools should collaborate with companies who offer educational discounts.
- **Inadequate Technical Knowledge:** To address this issue, universities should invest in AI technology training for instructors and staff, as well as support tools to assist them in incorporating it into their teaching techniques.
- **Impact Measurement Tools are Limited:** You must first establish precisely what problems your AI is attempting to tackle, and then create tailored measurements for each problem in order to assess the solution's influence on student performance and results.

XI. REVOLUTIONIZE EDUCATION WITH AI

Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform how we learn and teach. Educational institutions can use AI-powered systems to gain insights into student behaviour and preferences, personalise learning experiences to better meet each student's needs, automate some of the more mundane tasks associated with teaching, and improve outcomes by providing students with tailored feedback. Furthermore, by automating and streamlining activities, AI-powered systems can cut operational expenses, making the education process more efficient.

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