



Artificial Intelligence in Language Learning and Teaching

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The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in language education has been rapidly evolving, transforming traditional approaches to language learning and teaching (e.g. Hockly 2023, Kaur et al. 2023, Son et al. 2023). From intelligent tutoring systems and chatbots to adaptive learning platforms and automated feedback systems, AI technologies are reshaping how languages are acquired, practiced, and assessed (e.g. Katiyar et al. 2024, Vančová 2023, Wei 2023). As the field continues to advance, it brings both exciting opportunities and complex challenges for educators, learners, and researchers alike. In light of this dynamic landscape, we invite young scholars to contribute to this session by presenting their projects—whether completed, ongoing, planned, or in early stages—related to AI in language learning and teaching.

The thematic scope of the session includes, but is not limited to:

- **AI-Powered Language Learning Tools:** Exploration of AI-driven applications and platforms that facilitate language acquisition, such as language learning apps, chatbots, and virtual tutors.
- **Natural Language Processing:** Investigating the role of NLP in developing language assessment tools, automated grading systems, and conversational agents that facilitate language practice.
- **Personalised and Adaptive Learning:** Exploring how AI can tailor educational content to meet the diverse needs of learners based on their individual progress and learning styles.
- **Multimodal Learning:** Integrating AI with multimodal approaches to language learning, incorporating text, speech, images, and gestures.
- **Data Analytics:** Understanding how AI can leverage data to inform instructional strategies, curriculum design, and learner support.
- **Ethical Considerations:** Discussing the ethical implications of using AI in language education, including issues of bias, privacy, and the digital divide.
- **Accessibility:** Exploring how AI can support learners with disabilities or special needs through features like automated captioning, speech-to-text, text-to-speech, and personalized accessibility tools to create a more inclusive language learning environment.

References:

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