EURASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE
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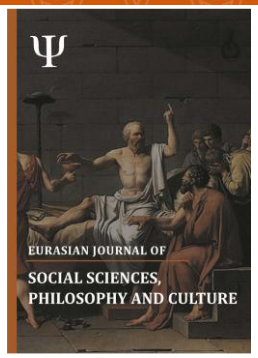

"THE ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TEACHING ORIENTAL LANGUAGES"

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https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20271167

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 11th May 2026
Accepted: 17th May 2026
Online: 18th May 2026

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence, Oriental Languages, Language Teaching, Arabic Language Education, Chinese Language Learning, Natural Language Processing, Adaptive Learning, Intelligent Tutoring Systems, Educational Technology, AI-assisted Learning.

ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become one of the most transformative technologies in modern education, significantly influencing language teaching methodologies. In the field of Oriental language education—including Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Turkish, and Uzbek—AI offers innovative opportunities for personalized instruction, automated assessment, intelligent tutoring, and enhanced learner engagement. Oriental languages often present unique challenges due to complex scripts, phonetics, grammar systems, and cultural contexts. AI-powered tools such as Natural Language Processing (NLP), speech recognition, machine translation, adaptive learning platforms, and generative AI assistants are increasingly helping educators overcome these challenges. This article examines the role of AI in teaching Oriental languages, explores practical applications, highlights benefits and limitations, and discusses ethical and pedagogical considerations. The study concludes that AI should be viewed not as a replacement for language teachers, but as an intelligent assistant capable of enhancing teaching effectiveness and learner outcomes.

Artificial intelligence in language education

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence has significantly changed the educational landscape, introducing intelligent and adaptive systems that support both educators and learners. Language education, in particular, has become one of the fields most influenced by AI innovations. The teaching of Oriental languages such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Turkish, and Uzbek presents distinctive challenges due to their unique writing systems, phonetic structures, grammatical complexities, and deep cultural contexts. Traditional teaching methods often struggle to provide

individualized support for learners facing such difficulties, especially in large classroom settings. Artificial Intelligence now offers promising solutions by enabling personalized learning, automated evaluation, and real-time interaction.

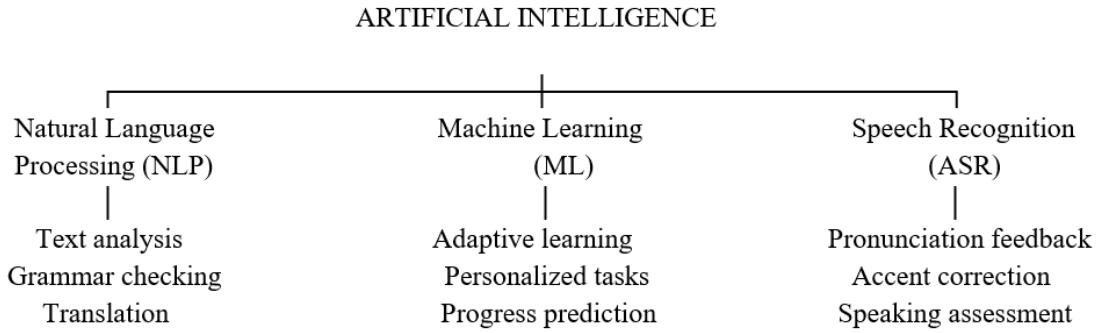

Diagram 1: Core AI Technologies Used in Oriental Language Teaching

Importance of AI in teaching oriental languages

One of the most significant contributions of AI lies in its ability to personalize learning experiences. Traditional classroom environments often struggle to address the individual pace, needs, and difficulties of each learner. AI-powered systems can continuously monitor student performance, identify areas of weakness, and automatically adjust instructional materials to optimize progress. Such adaptive learning environments not only improve language acquisition but also increase learner motivation and autonomy.

At the same time, the integration of AI into Oriental language education should be approached critically and responsibly. Language is not merely a technical system of words and grammar; it is deeply connected to cultural identity, social context, historical memory, and human interaction. While AI can efficiently process linguistic patterns, it often lacks the cultural sensitivity and contextual understanding necessary to fully interpret idiomatic expressions, honorific speech, emotional subtleties, and culturally specific meanings. Therefore, human teachers remain indispensable as cultural mediators, ethical guides, and facilitators of meaningful communication.

Furthermore, several important challenges must be addressed to ensure the successful and ethical implementation of AI in education. These include issues related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, unequal technological access, overdependence on automated systems, and insufficient teacher preparedness. Educational institutions must invest in professional development programs that equip educators with digital and AI literacy skills. Teachers should be trained not only to use AI tools effectively but also to critically evaluate

their limitations and integrate them pedagogically.

Benefits of AI in oriental language education. Challenges and limitations

One of the most widely used applications of AI in language education is intelligent tutoring systems. These systems simulate one-on-one teaching by providing explanations, exercises, and interactive conversations. Platforms such as Duolingo Max, Memrise AI, and ChatGPT-based tutors can explain grammar rules, generate vocabulary exercises, and engage learners in realistic dialogue practice. Such systems are available at any time, allowing students to practice independently and receive immediate support.

Machine translation technologies such as Google Translate, DeepL, and Microsoft Translator also serve as useful supplementary tools in Oriental language education. Students can use these tools to understand texts, compare sentence structures, and expand vocabulary. However, educators must emphasize critical use, as machine translations may fail to capture cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and contextual meanings.

AI-powered chatbots have become especially valuable for conversational practice. Many students hesitate to speak in a foreign language due to fear of making mistakes. Chatbots provide a safe, non-judgmental environment where learners can practice writing and speaking repeatedly. A student learning Arabic, for instance, can ask a chatbot how to introduce themselves and receive not only the correct sentence but also pronunciation guidance, grammatical explanations, and cultural notes. This interactive learning enhances confidence and communication skills.

Automated writing evaluation is another important AI application. Writing in Oriental languages often requires mastering complex grammar and syntax. AI tools can analyze student writing for grammatical accuracy, vocabulary diversity, coherence, and style. This immediate feedback helps learners revise their work more effectively and supports teachers by reducing the time required for manual correction.

Despite its many advantages, AI implementation in Oriental language education also presents several challenges. One major limitation is cultural sensitivity. Language is deeply connected to culture, history, and social context. AI systems may struggle to accurately interpret idiomatic expressions, honorific language, religious terminology, and culturally specific meanings. This can lead to misunderstandings or incomplete learning experiences.

Another challenge is algorithmic bias. AI systems depend on training data, and if datasets are limited or unbalanced, the outputs may contain inaccuracies or biases. Overdependence on technology is also a concern, as students may rely too heavily on AI tools and neglect the development of independent thinking and problem-solving skills. Furthermore, many educators lack sufficient AI literacy and professional training, making effective integration difficult.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly becoming one of the most influential technological forces shaping

the future of education, particularly in the field of language learning. In the context of teaching Oriental languages—such as Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Turkish, and Uzbek—AI provides innovative and highly effective solutions to long-standing pedagogical challenges. The complexity of these languages, including unique writing systems, intricate grammatical structures, pronunciation difficulties, and deep cultural embeddedness, often demands individualized and adaptive teaching approaches. Artificial intelligence offers precisely this capacity by enabling intelligent, personalized, and data-driven educational support.

Throughout this study, it has been demonstrated that AI technologies—including Natural Language Processing (NLP), speech recognition, machine translation, intelligent tutoring systems, and generative AI assistants—can significantly enhance both teaching efficiency and student learning outcomes. These tools help learners improve pronunciation accuracy, develop writing competence, expand vocabulary, and engage in realistic conversational practice. Moreover, AI enables immediate feedback, adaptive lesson planning, and flexible access to educational resources, making Oriental language learning more accessible and engaging for diverse groups of students.

One of the most significant contributions of AI lies in its ability to personalize learning experiences. Traditional classroom environments often struggle to address the individual pace, needs, and difficulties of each learner. AI-powered systems can continuously monitor student performance, identify areas of weakness, and automatically adjust instructional materials to optimize progress. Such adaptive learning environments not only improve language acquisition but also increase learner motivation and autonomy.

At the same time, the integration of AI into Oriental language education should be approached critically and responsibly. Language is not merely a technical system of words and grammar; it is deeply connected to cultural identity, social context, historical memory, and human interaction. While AI can efficiently process linguistic patterns, it often lacks the cultural sensitivity and contextual understanding necessary to fully interpret idiomatic expressions, honorific speech, emotional subtleties, and culturally specific meanings. Therefore, human teachers remain indispensable as cultural mediators, ethical guides, and facilitators of meaningful communication.

Furthermore, several important challenges must be addressed to ensure the successful and ethical implementation of AI in education. These include issues related to data privacy, algorithmic bias, unequal technological access, overdependence on automated systems, and insufficient teacher preparedness. Educational institutions must invest in professional development programs that equip educators with digital and AI literacy skills. Teachers should be trained not only to use AI tools effectively but also to critically evaluate their limitations and integrate them pedagogically.

In conclusion, artificial intelligence should not be viewed as a replacement

for teachers, but rather as a powerful complementary partner in the educational process. The most successful model for the future will likely be a collaborative framework in which human educators and intelligent technologies work together to create dynamic, culturally informed, and learner-centered language education. By embracing AI thoughtfully and ethically, educators can unlock new possibilities for improving Oriental language teaching and preparing learners for effective communication in an increasingly interconnected world.

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