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Evolution in Foreign Language Teaching: Traditional Mode to Digital Mode

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence, it's a machine approach. AI doesn't have to be self-explanatory. At first the machine will try to realize what needs to do and then do it. In the field of education, artificial intelligence has already achieved its target towards questions based on the child's weakness, the rate of frequency of visits to a Web platform, the total number of views of a video file, the study of student behavior, their activities etc. Several studies proved that normally student's behavior tend to go more towards the robot than the teacher when asking questions. This is happened because the students are not afraid of the teacher by repeatedly asking for queries, as the robot has neither emotion nor social life! In our day-to-day life AI is playing a very effective role in education sector by modulating the course structure as per the strengths and weaknesses of each student. The teacher represents him-self or her-self as a human mentor but he/she always tries to support the machine activities. In some circumstances, the role of the student will also be changed. The role of a teacher will be more important, that he/she has to respond to the social platform where the machine cannot do its job. We never forget human contributions towards the development of artificial intelligence in our life. With the enhancement of ICT in the teaching of foreign language, teachers and students will always try to communicate and collaborate with the native speaker and also non-native speakers around the world.

Keywords: *Information Communications Technology (ICT), Integration, Foreign language teaching, Machine learning, Intercultural Communication, Class management.*

In the modern world of education, there is one of the few that has not yet experienced its digital revolution. We accept that the contributions of artificial intelligence in the field of education would first of all make it possible to personalize learning as per the needs and skills of the students. For teachers, this can be to automate repetitive tasks that have little added value, such as correcting assessments, and freeing up time to better prepare for lessons. Artificial intelligence has started to enter the everyday world for a few years now. Many of us use it

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without even knowing it sometimes. In the IT field of course, but also with smartphones, home automation or driverless transport, for example. While many spaces have changed in recent years, what about education and the classroom.

The new means of communication have changed world views and have increased the opportunities. Like teaching as well as learning a foreign language goes far beyond speaking and writing correctly in the particular language. We have to prepare our-self to respond to the challenges imposed by the world today. The language teacher plays a crucial role. They always ready to transmitting any knowledge: like linguistic or cultural. They must now assume other responsibilities. The teaching of foreign language by using of computers and the internet is a debatable topic for more than two decades. That's why the main focus of attention is on the teaching of foreign language through Information Communications Technology (ICT). In the educational field, if we focus on the teaching process of foreign language, we must say that new techniques has been adapted and renewed as per the needs of the globalized world. We are trying to focus on the advantages of ICT and the positive effects of it. Through the upgradation of ICT, teachers along with students will be facilitates to communicate and collaborate with the native and the non-native speakers around the world.

Now day's students are creating content for the worldwide audience by using new application of ICT. It is not only a big achievement for the students but also help them to become active learners. At the moment when our students try to connect international audience through their intellectual speaking and writing, and they always show interest about learning and wish to participate actively in the information age. By using the authentic internet material, students will get a better knowledge about the culture and civilization of the country and also their language which they study. The integrating of ICT in the field of foreign language teaching not only help teachers and students to be aware of the current digitized world but also to meet the present demands of the new era. We really noticed a good positive effects of that.

 The study of foreign language helps to discover the culture and civilization of the any country which allows one to think deeply about one's own culture and identity compared to those of others. The act of teaching is, in reality, a form of mediation. Teaching is an attempt at organized mediation between learners and the learning objectives. In the teaching of languages and cultures, we can say that the class is the ideal place where the teacher, being the backbone of our education system and a mediator between two or more cultures. The concept of intercultural mediation is also defined as the set of processes aimed at re-bringing people with different visions into communication. That explained also how can the language teacher do his/her job….Does he/she becomes a competent teacher-mediator when he is faced with a

dimension as vast as intercultural mediation? All of this is truly part of perspective mediation, is also called intercultural mediation. Where the teacher is seen by the students as the necessary relay, the privileged mediator towards this other culture, the one from which he teaches the language and towards his own, that which the teacher himself belongs from. Through this how a teacher is considered like an intercultural mediator par excellence. The notion of mediation is of great importance in the teaching of languages and cultures. Especially researchers are taking it seriously and It is addressed also with a brief clarification. The Latin mediare which means to be in the middle, The term "mediation" comes from it. The idea of "mediation" was introduced in the United States in 1970.

Teachers who are teaching languages are supposed to be bridges allowing and guaranteeing the understanding of the different cultures. Their discourse on foreign language and culture is considered by learners to be a source of truth reflecting the cultural reality of the target language just like the textbook. It is clear that initial training for the teachers in the part of intercultural communication, is unfortunately not part of the language faculty. All the teachers are either from linguistic or literary training. From a perspective of intercultural mediation, teachers must adopt an interpretative and comprehensive approach more than explanatory or descriptive.

Now a days introduced several new educational policies for teaching and learning process. Through all these new approaches, such as blended learning, e-learning, ubiquitous learning, social learning, incidental learning, contextual learning, autonomous learning or lifelong learning, we are trying to focus from the traditional, pure face to-face and distance approaches to teaching and learning to a whole new range of mixed ways of learning. Now a days, people cannot devote much more time for learning, and it is often difficult for us to manage a fixed moment in our schedules to attend courses (be they virtual or not).

Day by day we are adapting this new scenario for education, in which way we teach and learn accordingly. In this new system of education we need some adaptations not only in the way we learn, focus also the way of teaching and educational research. That's why now a days we try to concentrate more and more on ICTs tools to teaching or learning process. We can find many recent research advances in language teaching and learning, through advanced computer technology like CALL, MALL, Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL), or Language Massive Open Online Courses (LMOOCs). All the new and advanced approaches to teaching always try to overcome barriers of distance, time and age and also provide broad facilities for learning a language beyond the classroom, and also for more varied and deeper learning. These new opportunities include online face to face interaction between the student and their teacher or peers, and show that e-learning is no longer associated just with distance

learning, but is also about using relevant technologies. The aim of e-learning is to provide the necessary needs in the ways of supporting learners engagement and achievement and also demands a deep change both in the teacher's role and the student's. The role of the teachers becomes a guide or tutor of the learning process. They focus on an elementary importance as designers of learning strategies and materials, creating conducive conditions for this purpose. On the other side, students move to channel their own process of learning, relying on the teacher and classmates to achieve their objectives.

New Distance learning offers flexibility, the student can decides the time slot to dedicate to a course. It focus on learner autonomy and can cater for multiple intelligences. It is a very useful setting in lifelong learning and teaching, as the students can have other work or family commitments to fulfill during the day, and also they can get their free time learning or improving other skills without the need for total dedication. Now a days one of the most recent formats of distance and lifelong learning and teaching are MOOCs. MOOCs are a new model of online education. It is a natural evolution of social network based learning and also constitute a new type of Open Educational Resources (OERs, cf. Read & Rodrigo, 2014).

Now a days, MOOCs are closely related to distance learning education, technology and innovation. . It's centered on a topic, and its language-related variant are an ideal setting for language learning. The contents of an LMOOC can be very varied and adapted to the specific needs of any particular program. The way to learn languages through LMOOCs are a very 'democratic', here anyone can create a topic of discussion. ICT mostly used for teaching purposes are audio files, video files, multimedia, games, browsers to search the web, Microsoft Word, interactive whiteboards and Microsoft Power Point.

CALL is used for teaching seems to be related to traditional transmission of knowledge teaching centred methodologies. Interactive whiteboards are becoming popular and their use is increasing in both settings.Technologies are mostly used for organisational purposes are like Microsoft Word, Internet browsers for searching the web, audio - video files, multimedia, Microsoft Power Point and Excel, games, interactive whiteboards, virtual learning platforms and blogs. We can find the differences are greater between both settings in ICT use for organisational purposes than for teaching purposes.

Now a days teachers rely on technology as a medium to deliver courses, either fully online or as a complementary resource used with the aim of adapting learning to the needs of a new generation, i.e. e-generation. We can see the positive effects of the use of new technologies in education. We are conscious about large classes like ours of 70 students limit, how to interact

with students and lecturers, it is really difficult to provide students with immediate feedback. The Moodle has contributed and assisted students and make easy to receive instant and individual feedback. Students have showed their enthusiasm for technology as they associated it with fun and also technology becomes user friendly now days. .E-books should be a good solution for university teachers in distance education. The use of an e-grammar book is really a good attempt in the field of foreign language teaching, and put forward an efficient learning process to use the e-textbooks with the purpose of improving student motivation in the context of a learning from distance. Task-Based Language Teaching or Instruction attempts to make students do meaningful tasks using the target language. In new education structure interdisciplinary and 'task-based approach' are the terms appearing in the new curricula.

The system of online education is a bit complex, so many parameters of consideration makes such an attempt hard, but also unique. Several more aspects need to be considered, including the use of automated language processes, quality practices, training of the subjects interacting through the education process, the value of practices for the development of learning skills etc. The future of Online Education is bright no doubt but for that it is needed to access the contexts that will allow universal access by most potential users. Accessibility of the whole educational context as well as the learning objects need to be the focus of the task. The implications of new process in education sector help to acquire knowledge and skills to continue the lifetime learning process. The change and reform in education sector has come through new digital software technologies like computers and internet. Always they are trying to upgrade the system of education at different levels like both in formal and in-formal ways. The focus on a second language learning is treated in different ways though you are in a classroom or at your own home, with or without a mentor or a teacher, focusing on grammar, gradually try to expose our students as a bilingual or quick immersion.

Now days the pattern of education system has changed, we are concentrating from a "reading" website to a "reading or writing" website, everyday teachers are engaging students in computer-based educational activities through new ways of teaching. Now teachers are publishing student work data to the websites for an authentic global audience to showcase the classroom productions. At the moment when students are trying to present themselves internationally through their speaking and writing activities, then they focus on their work, think more deeply regarding the material which they are going to upload on the site, along with consider more on cultural norms. The backbone of ICT depends on the new advanced technology which helps to find new teaching techniques, new advantages, new chances to teach foreign language with more innovative ways.

In our day to day life technology keeps on advancing and it is becoming very important in our lives. The common masses are making use of technology every day to improve on the way they accomplish specific tasks. The way we introduce the new digital technology to make smart classes to improve the teaching learning methods of learners and also to make the teacher's job easier. Our education system has changed due to new advanced technology where a teacher replacing the entire old way of teaching by using a digital board or smart board to teach students. Before classroom training was restricted to textbook learning, teachers using the blackboard/whiteboard to students writing notes in copies. It's more chalk/marker and talk in every institution. The education system of India has transformed into digital mode and this new technology is taking the place of the traditional classroom.

By using new techniques in education sector a teacher can make his/her teaching more dynamic than previous one. Different types of websites and apps which offer different kind of services to teachers and students. Today technology has transformed the classroom, smartphones and tablets as mobile devices integrate more and more in student's life. Mobile gadgets offer unique educational opportunities outside of school/institution. While every institution focuses on digital up gradation into the classroom, where the hardware is only puzzle. In the market so many resources are available for teachers and students. Among all we have to select the superior one which can help the young minds. Now a days from creating lesson plans and keeping attendance to behaviour records and communicating with students and parents, all controlled by mobile apps. Now a days kahoot, nearpod, mentimeter, socrative, padlet are being accepted to make effective our teaching and learning activities.

Young children learn four times faster and easier by playing activities. It is proved that learners or students learn better from their mistakes than from their successes, yet we continue with the old model. You learn through lectures and do homework on your own on concepts that you haven't always understood. With artificial intelligence, the goal is to put the teacher-student relationship which is the main concern of education. All of this, of course, is just a sampling of the possibilities that artificial intelligence offers. This is a change that takes a lot of work and expenses. For new students, to put them at the heart of education, focus on adaptability and the learning skills rather than knowledge.

Artificial intelligence remains very abstract. It remains full of incomprehension and fear: are we going to be invaded, will it replace the teachers? We are interested in AI because it gives us tremendous means to implement the educational principles we believe in. Technology will not replace humans. Rather, the school/university/institution should develop skills that complement machines - creativity, collaboration, communication, etc. and educate young

people in digital citizenship, so that technology remains at the service of the common good. We must educate individuals to be empathetic and turn towards others.

In order to fight against academic failure, many solutions have been implemented in recent years: specialized classes, tutoring, new pedagogies. However, these solutions have faced some problems at different. Difficult for the teaching teams take necessary action in favour of each student, without weakening the collective. For some, the solution lies in new technologies, in particular Artificial Intelligence (AI), which could offer educational strategies that adapt to each student. Artificial intelligence for education would improve memorization of the course. Indeed, according to the studies carried out, long-term memorization is favorable when the revisions are accustomed. It may be depends on the performance of each student: their attention, skills and difficulties. This is where artificial intelligence comes in. Technology can learn when to provide appropriate "booster shots" based on a student's background. In this case, we will talk about machine learning, or machine learning, which is an evolving branch of AI.This learning is based on the recording of past events, that is to say that its approach is focused on the experience acquired and interpretable in the data. Machine learning calculates "average responses" to predict new student behavior. A large volume of data is therefore necessary, the more data we have, the more we can form specific groups with similar educational characteristics. Despite the benefits of ICT for the education sector, it is nevertheless necessary to take into account the current technological advance. In today's time, any teaching that is both "human" and automatic is impossible. So it makes more sense to strike a balance between technology and people, for example using AI outside the classroom for reviews and keeping face-to-face in the classroom.

Is artificial intelligence the future of education? In any case, more and more studies confirm that the implementation of advanced technology in the service of education could improve learning outcomes. In recent years, we have not stopped talking about artificial intelligence and all that its techniques can provide in all sectors, especially education. Indeed, according to Unesco, artificial intelligence will transform education in depth and, thanks to it, educational tools, learning methods, access to knowledge and teacher training will experience a revolution. Artificial intelligence can boosts up the procedure of achieving the world of education goals by reducing barriers to access to learning, automating management processes and optimizing methods to improve learning outcomes.

In a recent Microsoft study, the importance of technology plays a vital part in helping to overcome the various challenges in Africa and UAE region. This study, which recalls that despite progress, the general level of education in the region still remains highly variable,

indicates that artificial intelligence is able to considerably increase the effectiveness of education, whether by freeing up time for educators or helping them develop a more student-centered approach to learning. Microsoft research shows that technologies can free up to 30% of teachers' time, making it easier for them to meet individual and collective needs. The same study shows that students who receive personalized education through new technologies perform better than 98% of students who follow more traditional education. The tools of intelligence are also much more readily available than most educators realize. Those found on Microsoft Office 365, for example, make it possible to use programs such as Word, OneNote and PowerPoint which are very effective, this study try to point out in adding that artificial intelligence try to provide educators to get actual data of students' progress, then only educators can adjust their approach to suit individual needs. In order to develop these techniques in Morocco, the Ministry of National Education, Vocational Training, Higher Education and Scientific Research launched, in partnership with the Ministry of Industry, last March, an appeal research projects in the field of artificial intelligence. A budget of 50 million DH has been allocated to this call for projects which concerns 11 research themes, including that of education and pedagogical approaches to find personalized learning models, an automatic tutoring system, the detection of learning disabilities, intelligent modules to assist teachers.

Recently Unesco has published the Agenda Education 2030 in the Beijing Consensus. Where it was focused on advanced technology, like (AI) and Education, the first document offering advice and recommendations guidelines to the best ways to use AI technologies in education sector. It was also adopted at the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Education held in Beijing last May. The Consensus affirms that the deployment of AI technologies in education offers the potential to improve human capacities and protect human rights for effective coordination into daily life in between human and robot, learning and sustainable development. The Consensus states that the systematic integration of AI into education can address some of today's biggest challenges in education, innovate in teaching and learning practices, and ultimately trying to focus to accelerate progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal.

Apart from education purposes AI (Artificial Intelligence) focus also on the following activities:

1. AI tries to mimic human behavior:

In its broadest sense, AI refers to technology, more specifically to computer systems that perform human tasks. Siri voice and Amazon delivery systems, Uber recommendations, and

translation apps are examples of how artificial intelligence has already entered our daily lives.

2. AI focus on personalized and adaptive learning:

Tailoring systems to meet individual student needs and specific aptitudes is now achievable with AI. The adaptive learning of systems helps shape learning paths and guide their future developments.

The document cites some current examples of adaptive learning:

Teaching logical and analytical skills in a game-like environment with ARIES, at the University of Memphis; AutoTutor, an intelligent tutoring process which connects directly to the student in their native language; The team PAL from the University of Florida, which supports faculty in the use of adaptive personal learning systems; Carnegie Mellon University's intelligent RoboTutor system, which aims to learn basic literacy and math skills; etc.

3. AI develops the efficiency of campus experience for the student:

AI now enables institutions to offer personalized services 24/7 to help students improve their campus experience. Systems provide immediate information on campus services, grades, class schedules, graduation requirements, transit times, etc. These systems are themselves learning insofar as they are enhanced by use, that is to say with questions and comments from students.

4. AI is used for student assessment:

Although machines sometimes cannot comprehend the nuances of written text or speech, AI is already being used in evaluation. For example, a linguistic revision can be done. Oral dimensions of language such as fluency, vocabulary, usage and pronunciation can also be assessed by AI.

5. AI has good experience for disabled students:

Among the systems available or under development, the document cites those that describe the content of photos for the visually impaired, automatically create video captions for the hearing impaired and synthesize realistic voices in different languages. A system can also operate the screen, mouse, and keyboard using voice, and even eye movement, to help people with physical disabilities.

6. AI can improve learning analytics capabilities:

Analysis of learning involves the measurement process, collection of data, analysis and reporting of data about learners and the contexts in which learning takes place. In order to improve the quality of teaching, AI can detail what is happening (descriptive), why it is

happening (diagnosis), what will happen (predictive) and what needs to happen (normative)

7. AI raises ethical and moral questions, and privacy concerns:

AI systems have access to large amounts of data, including confidential student data and personal faculty information. Therefore, its use raises a myriad of ethical and moral concerns, including:data security; access to data consent related to the use of personal data; misdiagnosis of learning; prejudices and stereotypes in algorithms; etc.

8. AI is difficult to implement in higher education:

Besides ethical and moral issues, AI faces many challenges. Who will be charged for the upgradation and oversight of AI? What is the role of faculty in shaping AI policy and practice? What are the legal implications of a wrong diagnosis or advice for a student?

9. AI is transforming several aspects of academic life:

Teaching, learning and student services are the primary applications of AI in higher education. However, other sectors of university life are or will be affected, such as: libraries; communication with students; academic research; school books; etc.

10. AI is part of the future of higher education:

According to the data, although there are plethora of unanswered questions about the role of AI and how it will be used, the higher education is now intimately tied to the advanced technology around the globe. IA. Innovative applications will continue to be developed and explored, more programs and courses will include AI and related subjects, and existing study programs will adapt to enable students to acquire the skills to a world of work transformed in the coming decades.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. Reduction of errors:

Artificial intelligence helps us reduce human error and reduce the chances of achieving precision with a higher degree of precision. It is applied in various fields such as space exploration. All the information is fed with the intellectual machine robotics and are sent to explore space. Being metal bodied machines, they are stronger and have a greater capacity to withstand space and hostile atmosphere. They are created and acclimatized in such a way that they cannot be altered, disfigured or broken down in a hostile environment.

2. The difficult exploration:

Artificial intelligence and robotic science used now days in mining and other fuel exploration

processes. In addition, these complex machines can be used for invention under the ocean to overcome human limitations. By programming robots, they can do more laborious and difficult work with greater responsibility. Plus, they don't wear out easily.

3. The daily application:

Computerized methods of reasoning, automated learning and perception have become a common occurrence in our daily lives. We have our lady Siri or Cortana to help us.We also take the road for long journeys and trips thanks to GPS. The smartphone is a fitting and everyday example of the use of artificial intelligence.At work and in our private lives, we find that they can predict what we are going to type and correct spelling mistakes.When we take a photo, the artificial intelligence algorithm identifies and detects the person's face and brand when we post our photographs on social media sites.

4. Digital assistants:

The most advanced organizations use "avatars", which are replicas or digital assistants, able to interact with users, which saves human resources.For artificial thinkers, emotions stand in the way of rational thinking and are by no means a distraction. The complete absence of the emotional side forces the robots to think logically and make the correct resolution regarding the plan of action. Emotions are correlated with the frame of mind which can impair judgment and affect human efficiency. This is completely excluded for machine intelligence.

5. Repetitive work:

Repetitive tasks of a monotonous nature can be performed using artificial intelligence. Machines think faster than humans and can be multitasking. Machine intelligence can be used to perform dangerous tasks. Their settings, unlike humans, can be adjusted. Their speed and time are just parameters based on calculations.

6. Medical applications:

In the medical field also we can find wide application of AI. Doctors assess patients and their health risks using the artificial intelligence of machines. She educates them about the side effects of various medications. Healthcare professionals are often trained in artificial surgery simulators in the detection and monitoring of neurological disorders as it can simulate brain functions. Robotics are often used to help mental health patients come out of depression and stay active. A popular application of artificial intelligence is radiosurgery. Radiosurgery is used in operative tumors, which can effectively aid the operation without damaging surrounding tissue.

7. No break:

Machines do not require frequent breaks and refreshments, like humans. They are programmed for long hours and can run continuously without getting bored, distracted or even tiring.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

1. A high cost:

The formation of artificial intelligence requires enormous costs because these are extremly complex machines. Their repair and maintenance also involve significant costs.They have software that requires frequent upgrading to meet the needs of the changing environment and the need for machines to be smarter every day.In the event of a serious non-success, the procedure of recovering lost codes and reinstalling the system may be time consuming and expensive.

2. No initiative:

Machines have no emotions and moral values. They carry out what is programmed and cannot judge what is right or wrong. Even cannot make decisions if they encounter a situation that is unfamiliar to them. They do not work properly or break down in such situations.

3. No improvement with experience:

Artificial intelligence cannot be improved with experience, like humans. Here we can see the differences between human and machine. It stores a lot of data, but the way of the approaches and apply it is very different from human intelligence. Machines cannot alter their responses to changing environments. We are constantly bombarded with the question of whether it is really exciting to replace humans with machines. In the world of artificial intelligence, there is nothing like working with all your heart or with passion. Care or concerns are not listed in the dictionary of machine intelligence. There is no sense of belonging, camaraderie or human contact, that's why sometimes they fail to distinguish between a hardworking individual and an inefficient individual.

4. No creativity:

Do you want creativity or imagination?

This is not the strength of artificial intelligence. While they can help you design and create, they fall short of the power of thought that the man has, like the intelligence or even the uniqueness of a creative mind. Human beings are extremely sensitive and emotional intellectuals. They see, hear, think and feel. Their thoughts are guided by feelings which are

completely lacking in machines. The intuitive abilities inherent in the human brain cannot be replicated.

5. Unemployment:

Dependences on machines can lead to high unemployment. Unemployment is really an humanly undesirable phenomenon. Some People who have nothing to do can use their creative minds for destructive use. Humans can be unnecessarily dependent on machines if the use of artificial intelligence becomes rampant. People will lose their creative power and will become lazy. Artificial intelligence in the wrong hands is a serious threat to humanity in universal level. It precedence to massive destruction. In addition, we have a continuous fear that machines will take over or replace humans. Based on the above, the syndicate for the evolution of Artificial Intelligence has two objectives: to develop and advance the science of artificial intelligence and to promote and educate about the responsible use of artificial intelligence.

Identifying the risk of artificial intelligence is a very challenging task for us. It can help resolve current issues. Programming crash or cyber-hacking require further investigation. Tech companies and the tech industry wholly need to pay more attention to the aspect of software. Everything that was created in this world and in our individual societies is the continuing result of intelligence. Artificial intelligence increases and strengthens human intelligence. So as long as we succeed in keeping beneficial technology, we can move our society forward.

CONCLUSION

The creation of artificial intelligence is perhaps the greatest event of mankind. If used and developed constructively, we can use artificial intelligence to get rid of poverty and hunger from the human race. The argument that we will achieve this supreme level of artificiality still stands. The creators and authors of artificial intelligence insist that machine learning is useful and that it was created to assist the human race. The power of artificial intelligence that unintentionally causes destruction and damage cannot be ignored. What will help us to better control it is research and in-depth study of the importance of artificial intelligence. Research alone can control the potentially harmful consequences of AI and help us reap the rewards of this innovation. Machine learning and robotics will not only enhance the process we think or live our lives, even explore new horizons, be it space or the ocean. As the old saying goes, need is the mother of all innovation, so too is AI. Humans are increasingly defining their needs and quickly turning that need into reality. Things are going to happen so quickly that we won't notice the minor changes and can easily adapt to the change it brings to us.

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