

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE USE**

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**Abstract.** The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI), especially Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT, has significantly reshaped the use of English in education and global communication. This study examines both the advantages and potential risks of AI in language learning. On the one hand, AI supports personalized learning, improves writing skills, and provides immediate feedback. On the other hand, it contributes to linguistic standardization, reduces diversity, and introduces algorithmic bias, particularly affecting non-native speakers. The research also highlights the growing digital divide caused by the dominance of English in AI systems. Based on recent studies and global reports, this article proposes the concept of “AI fluency” as a necessary skill for both students and educators to use AI critically and responsibly.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence, English Language Teaching, AI Fluency, Linguistic Diversity, Algorithmic Bias, Digital Divide

**Introduction:** The emergence of generative AI has transformed the way people communicate, learn, and produce texts. English, as the dominant global language, plays a central role in this transformation. AI tools are now widely used in education, especially by EFL and ESL learners, offering new opportunities for language practice and feedback. However, this development also raises serious concerns. Since most AI systems are trained mainly on English data, they promote a standardized version of the language. As a result, users around the world are encouraged to adopt similar linguistic patterns. In addition, AI tools are not neutral and may reflect biases, which creates challenges for fair and effective use. Therefore, this article explores both the benefits and risks of AI in English language use, focusing on language learning, linguistic changes, and ethical issues.

AI Adoption in Education: The use of AI in education has grown rapidly in



recent years. Surveys show that a large majority of students regularly use AI tools for academic purposes such as writing, summarizing, and research. Teachers are also increasingly adopting AI to prepare lessons, create materials, and manage administrative tasks. This rapid growth can be explained by the usefulness and simplicity of AI tools. Students find them helpful for generating ideas and improving their writing, while teachers use them to save time and increase efficiency. However, despite high usage rates, many educators lack proper training in AI, which creates risks related to misuse and overreliance.

**AI in English Language Learning:** Research shows that AI has a positive impact on language learning. It helps students improve writing, speaking, and listening skills through personalized feedback and interactive tools. For example, AI can analyze students' texts and provide detailed corrections, which supports faster learning. AI also allows learners to practice independently and reduces anxiety, especially in speaking activities. Additionally, it can generate customized learning materials based on students' levels and interests.

Despite these benefits, there are concerns about excessive dependence on AI. If students rely too much on AI-generated content, they may not develop critical thinking and independent writing skills. Therefore, AI should be used as a supportive tool rather than a replacement for human learning.

**Linguistic Flattening:** One of the major risks of AI is the phenomenon known as "linguistic flattening." AI systems tend to produce standardized and predictable language, which reduces stylistic diversity. As a result, individual writing styles and cultural expressions may disappear. AI often uses common phrases and simple structures, creating texts that are grammatically correct but less expressive. This can lead to a global convergence toward a uniform style of English. Such changes may negatively affect academic writing and cultural identity. For non-native speakers, AI tools may help improve grammar but at the same time remove their unique linguistic voice.

**Algorithmic Bias:** Another serious issue is algorithmic bias. AI systems are trained on existing data, which may contain cultural and linguistic biases. As a result, AI tools may produce biased outputs or unfairly evaluate users. For example, AI detectors often misclassify texts written by non-native speakers as AI-generated. This happens because such texts usually contain simpler vocabulary and structures, which resemble AI output. Consequently, many students face unfair accusations of academic dishonesty.



In addition, AI-generated content may reinforce stereotypes, which can negatively impact learners' self-confidence and identity.

**Digital Divide and English Dominance:** AI development has also increased the gap between English speakers and non-English speakers. Since most AI systems are trained in English, they perform better in this language. This creates disadvantages for users who are not proficient in English. The concept of “English 2.0” reflects this situation, where English becomes the main language for interacting with AI. As a result, access to technology and knowledge increasingly depends on English proficiency. This trend may threaten linguistic diversity and reduce the use of smaller languages in digital spaces.

**AI Fluency and Ethical Use:** To address these challenges, it is essential to develop “AI fluency.” This means the ability to use AI critically, understand its limitations, and evaluate its outputs. Students should learn how to question AI-generated information, verify sources, and maintain their own voice in writing. Teachers should guide students in using AI responsibly and ethically. International organizations emphasize the importance of human control over AI systems and the need for fair and inclusive education.

**Conclusion:** Artificial Intelligence has a significant impact on the future of English language use. It offers powerful tools for learning and communication but also introduces risks such as linguistic homogenization, bias, and inequality. To ensure positive outcomes, it is necessary to balance technological innovation with ethical responsibility. Developing AI fluency will help users benefit from AI while preserving linguistic diversity and critical thinking skills.

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