TAMADDUN NURI jurnali/journal THE LIGHT OF CIVILIZATION

Qabul qilindi: 05.11.2024

Chop etildi: 12.12.2024

PEDAGOGIKA UDK: 004.89

THE INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) INTO EDUCATION SYSTEM Najmiddinova Gulnora Najmiddin qizi Navoi state university SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING (AI) TA`LIM TIZIMIDA INTEGRATSIYASI

Najmiddinova Gulnora Najmiddin qizi Navoi davlat universiteti ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА (ИИ) В СИСТЕМУ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Наджмиддинова Гульнора Наджмиддин кызы Навоийский государственный университет



najmiddinovagulnora01@ gmail.com

https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2958-5441

Annotation: As research on artificial intelligence (AI) in education continues to expand, many scholars predict significant changes in the roles of teachers, schools, and educational leaders. This study seeks to examine potential outcomes of integrating AI into education and its implications for the future of educational institutions. Using a phenomenological approach, a qualitative research method, the study explores the perspectives of individuals from diverse sectors. The findings indicate that AI's introduction in education will bring innovative tools and advantages for schools and teachers, while also presenting certain challenges.

Key words: artificial intelligence, education, school management, teachers, methods, language learning.

Аннотация: Поскольку исследования искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в образовании продолжают расширяться, многие ученые предсказывают значительные изменения в ролях учителей, икол и руководителей образования. Это исследование направлено на изучение потенциальных результатов интеграции ИИ в образование и их последствий для будущего образовательных учреждений. Используя феноменологический подход, качественный метод исследования, исследование изучает точки зрения людей из разных секторов. Результаты показывают, что внедрение ИИ в образование принесет инновационные инструменты и преимущества для школ и учителей, но также создаст определенные проблемы.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, образование, управление школой, учителя, методы, изучение языка.

Annotatsiya: Ta'limda sun'iy intellekt (AI) bo'yicha tadqiqotlar kengayishda davom etar ekan, ko'plab olimlar o'qituvchilar, maktablar va ta'lim rahbarlarining rollarida sezilarli o'zgarishlar bo'lishini taxmin qilmoqdalar. Ushbu tadqiqot AIni ta'limga integratsiyalashning potentsial natijalarini va uning ta'lim muassasalarining kelajagi uchun oqibatlarini o'rganishga intiladi. Fenomenologik yondashuvdan, sifatli tadqiqot usulidan foydalangan holda, tadqiqot turli sohalardagi shaxslarning istiqbollarini o'rganadi. Topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, AIning ta'limga kiritilishi maktablar va o'qituvchilar uchun innovatsion vositalar va afzalliklar olib keladi, shu bilan birga ma'lum qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Kalit so'zlar: sun'iy intellekt, ta'lim, maktab boshqaruvi, o'qituvchilar, usullar, til o'rganish.

INTRODUCTION

Incorporating AI into the high school system offers multifaceted benefits. Firstly, it facilitates personalized learning experiences tailored to individual student needs, preferences, and learning styles through adaptive learning platforms and intelligent tutoring systems. Secondly, AI-driven analytics enable educators to gain insights into student performance trends, identify areas for improvement, and optimize instructional strategies accordingly. Moreover, the integration of AI fosters the development of critical 21st-century skills such as computational thinking, problem-solving, data literacy, and digital citizenship among students.

The integration of AI into high school systems brings important concerns related to equity, ethics, and privacy. It is crucial to ensure fair access to AI-based educational tools and to address potential biases in AI algorithms to foster inclusivity and fairness. Additionally, protecting student privacy and ensuring data security must remain a top priority in the development and use of AI-powered educational technologies.

RESEARCH METHOD

The incorporation of AI into high school systems signifies a transformative shift towards personalized, data-driven, and adaptive learning environments. While offering promising opportunities for enhancing student engagement, academic outcomes, and pedagogical practices, it necessitates vigilant attention to ethical, equity, and privacy considerations to realize its full potential in education.

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) in high school systems holds promise for revolutionizing traditional educational practices by offering innovative solutions to address diverse learning needs and challenges. Supported by emerging technologies and pedagogical research, the integration of AI manifests in various forms within high school settings, yielding tangible benefits for both students and educators.

The advancement of AI in high school systems is driven by empirical research and technological innovation, providing a solid foundation for improving teaching, learning, and overall educational outcomes. Through tools like adaptive learning platforms, intelligent tutoring systems, and data-driven analytics, AI has the transformative potential to redefine high school education, fostering personalized, inclusive, and effective learning experiences for every student.

RESULT

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly recognized as a transformative technology with a wide range of applications across various sectors. There are several compelling reasons why we need artificial intelligence:

1. Efficiency and automation: AI technologies can automate repetitive tasks, streamline processes, and optimize workflows, leading to increased efficiency, productivity, and cost savings across industries.

2. Decision Support: AI-powered analytics enable data-driven decision-making by processing and analyzing large volumes of complex data to extract actionable insights, identify trends, and forecast outcomes with greater accuracy and speed.

3. Innovation and Creativity: AI facilitates innovation by enabling the development of intelligent systems capable of solving complex problems, generating novel ideas, and fostering creativity in diverse domains, from healthcare to entertainment.

4. Personalization and Customization: AIdriven algorithms enable personalized experiences tailored to individual preferences, needs, and behaviors, ranging from personalized recommendations in e-commerce to adaptive learning in education.

5. Enhanced User Experience: AI technologies, such as natural language processing and computer vision, improve user interfaces, interaction design, and customer service experiences by enabling seamless and intuitive interactions between humans and machines.

6. Addressing Complex Challenges: aI has the potential to tackle some of the world's most pressing challenges, including healthcare disparities, climate change, cybersecurity threats, and resource optimization, through innovative solutions and predictive modeling.

7. Augmenting Human Capabilities: Rather than replacing humans, aI is envisioned as a tool to augment human capabilities, enabling us to achieve tasks more efficiently, amplify our cognitive abilities, and extend our reach beyond traditional limitations.

8. Advancing Scientific Discovery: AIpowered algorithms facilitate scientific research by accelerating data analysis, pattern recognition, and hypothesis generation, leading to breakthroughs in fields such as genomics, drug discovery, and materials science.

9. Improving Quality of Life: AI applications in healthcare, mobility, accessibility, and environmental sustainability have the potential to enhance the quality of life for individuals and communities worldwide by providing innovative solutions to complex societal challenges.

Overall, the integration of artificial intelligence into various aspects of our lives offers immense opportunities for innovation, efficiency, and progress, while also posing ethical, societal, and regulatory considerations that necessitate careful stewardship and responsible deployment.

Artificial intelligence (AI) offers numerous opportunities to enrich teaching and learning in high schools. Below are some practical ways AI can be incorporated into high school education:

1. Data analytics and Insights: AI analytics enable educators to gain valuable insights into student performance trends, learning patterns, and areas for improvement. By analyzing data generated from student assessments, engagement metrics, and behavior patterns, educators can identify at-risk students, personalize instructional interventions, and optimize curriculum design to meet diverse learning needs.

2. Natural Language Processing (NLP) applications: NLP technologies enable high school students to interact with educational content and resources using natural language interfaces. AI-powered chatbots, voice-activated assistants, and language translation tools can facilitate communication, comprehension, and accessibility for students with diverse linguistic backgrounds and learning preferences.

3. Educational Gaming and Simulation: AI-driven educational games and simulations offer immersive and interactive learning experiences that engage students in problem-solving, critical thinking, and decision-making activities. These gamified learning environments can motivate students, foster collaboration, and reinforce learning objectives across various subject areas, from STEM to humanities.

4. Assistive Technologies: AI-based assistive technologies, such as speech recognition software, text-to-speech tools, and image recognition applications, can support students with diverse learning needs, including those with disabilities. These technologies enable equitable access to educational resources, facilitate communication, and promote independence in learning activities.

By leveraging the capabilities of artificial intelligence, high schools can create dynamic, personalized, and inclusive learning environments that empower students to achieve academic success, develop critical skills, and thrive in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

An established form of AI technology known as an Intelligent Tutoring System (ITS) has been successfully developed to mimic the problemsolving abilities of human experts, particularly in mathematics¹. By observing students as they tackle math problems on a computer, researchers discovered that providing feedback on specific steps, rather than just correct or incorrect answers, greatly enhances the effectiveness of tutoring. For instance, when students deviated from the expert model, the system intervened to guide them back on track. This nuanced feedback, focusing on individual steps of problem-solving, represents a significant stride in AI, offering personalized assistance on a large scale at a reasonable cost.

REFERENCES:

- Akgun, S., Greenhow, C. (2022). artificial intelligence in education: addressing ethical challenges in K-12 settings. AI Ethics, 2, 431– 440. https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-021-00096-7
- 2. Aleven, V., McLaughlin, E. a., Glenn, R. a., & Koedinger, K. R. (2016). Instruction based on adaptive learning technologies. In Mayer, R.E.

Environments, 29(1), 142–163.

https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.1080/10494820.2018.155825 7

¹ Mousavinasab, E., Zarifsanaiey, N., R. Niakan Kalhori, S., Rakhshan, M., Keikha, L., & Ghazi Saeedi, M. (2021). Intelligent

tutoring systems: a systematic review of characteristics, applications, and evaluation methods. Interactive Learning

& alexander, P.a., Handbook of research on learning and instruction, 522-560. ISBN: 113883176X

- 3. Baker, R.S., Esbenshade, L., Vitale, J., & Karumbaiah, S. (2022). Using demographic data as predictor variables: a questionable choice. https://doi.org/10.35542/osf.io/y4wvj
- Black, P. & Wiliam, D. (1998). Inside the black box: Raising standards through classroom assessment. Phi Delta Kappan, 92(1), 81-90. https://kappanonline.org/inside-the-blackboxraising-standards-through-classroomassessment/
- Black, P., & Wiliam, D. (2009). Developing the theory of formative assessment. Educational assessment, Evaluation and accountability, 21(1), 5-31. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11092-008-9068-5
- 6. Boden, M.a. (2018). artificial intelligence: a very short introduction. oxford. ISBN: 978-0199602919
- 7. Bozorboyev N. Y "Abdulla Oripov she'rlarida hissiy kechinmalar" "INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE DEDICATED TO THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE EDUCATION IN THE 21ST CENTURY 2022/2" openidea.uz
- Bryant, J., Heitz, C., Sanghvi, S., & Wagle, D. (2020, January 14). How artificial intelligence will impact K-12 teachers. McKinsey. https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/educatio n/ourinsights/how-artificial-intelligence-willimpact-k-12-teachers
- Celik, I., Dindar, M., Muukkonen, H. & Järvelä, S. (2022). The promises and challenges of artificial intelligence for teachers: a systematic review of research. TechTrends, 66, 616–630. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11528-022-00715-y
- 10. Center for Integrative Research in Computing and Learning Sciences (CIRCLS). (2022, Feb.). From Broadening to empowering: Reflecting on

the CIRCLS'21 Convening. https://circls.org/circls21report

- Chen, C., Park, H.W. & Breazeal, C. (2020). Teaching and learning with children: Impact of reciprocal peer learning with a social robot on children's learning and emotive engagement. Computers & Education, 150, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2020.103836
- Chen, G., Clarke, S., & Resnick, L.B. (2015). Classroom Discourse analyzer (CDa): a discourse analytic tool for teachers. Technology, Instruction, Cognition and Learning, 10(2), 85-105
- Dieterle, E., Dede, C. & Walker, M. (2022). The cyclical ethical effects of using artificial intelligence in education. aI & Society. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s0014 6-022-01497-w
- 14. Doewes, a. & Pechenizkiy, M. (2021). on the limitations of human-computer agreement in automated essay scoring. In Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Educational Data Mining (EDM21). https://educationaldatamining.org/EDM2021/vi rtual/static/pdf/EDM21_paper_243.pdf
- 15. Englebart, D.C. (october 1962). augmenting human intellect: a conceptual framework. SRI Summary Report aFoSR-3223. https://www.dougengelbart.org/pubs/augment-3906.html
- Ersozlu, Z., Ledger, S., Ersozlu, a., Mayne, F., & Wildy, H. (2021). Mixed-reality learning environments in teacher education: an analysis of TeachLivETM Research. SaGE open, 11(3). https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440211032155.
- Mousavinasab, E., Zarifsanaiey, N., R. Niakan Kalhori, S., Rakhshan, M., Keikha, L., & Ghazi Saeedi, M. (2021). Intelligent tutoring systems: a systematic review of characteristics, applications, and evaluation methods. Interactive Learning Environments, 29(1), 142– 163.

