
Assessing the Impact of Artificial Intelligence on English Language and Literary Studies

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force in the field of education and research, significantly influencing English language and literary studies. The integration of AI technologies such as machine translation, natural language processing, chatbots, automated writing tools, and digital text analysis has changed the methods of teaching, learning, researching, and interpreting literature. AI assists students and researchers in improving language skills, conducting textual analysis, and accessing vast literary resources with greater efficiency. At the same time, it raises concerns regarding originality, critical thinking, academic ethics, and the diminishing role of human creativity. This research paper examines the impact of AI on English language learning and literary studies by analyzing both its advantages and challenges. The paper also explores how AI contributes to modern literary criticism, language pedagogy, and digital humanities while emphasizing the importance of balancing technological advancement with human intellectual engagement.

Keywords: AI, Role, English Language Learning, Teaching, Literary Studies, Impact, Advantages, and Challenges.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence has become one of the most influential technological developments of the 21st century. It refers to computer systems designed to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as language understanding, problem-solving, translation, and content generation. In the field of English language and literary studies, AI has introduced innovative methods for learning, teaching, and research. English language learners increasingly use AI-based applications for grammar correction, vocabulary enhancement, pronunciation practice, and writing assistance. Similarly, literary scholars employ AI tools for textual analysis, thematic interpretation, and digital archiving. AI technologies have made literary texts more accessible and have encouraged interdisciplinary research in digital humanities. However, the rapid use of AI also creates concerns regarding dependency on technology, plagiarism, loss of originality, and reduced critical engagement with texts. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate both the positive and negative effects of AI on English language and literary studies.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this study are:

1. To examine the role of AI in English language learning and teaching.
2. To analyze the impact of AI on literary studies and literary criticism.
3. To explore the advantages and challenges of AI in English language learning and teaching.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is mainly based on qualitative and analytical research methods. This article uses secondary sources of information like books, journals, research articles, websites, and scholarly publications related to Artificial Intelligence, English language teaching, and literary studies.

IV. ROLE OF AI IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

Artificial Intelligence has transformed English language education by providing personalized and interactive learning experiences. AI-powered applications help students improve grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary, and communication skills. Language learning platforms provide instant feedback and adaptive learning techniques according to the learner's needs. AI chatbots and virtual assistants also support conversational practice, enabling learners to improve fluency and confidence. Automated writing tools assist students in correcting grammatical errors and improving sentence structure. Machine translation systems have further reduced language barriers and increased accessibility to English learning resources. Moreover, AI has enhanced online education by enabling smart classrooms, automated assessments, and personalized teaching strategies. These innovations make language learning more efficient and accessible.

1. Personalized Learning: AI-powered learning platforms can personalize instruction by adapting lessons to learners' proficiency levels, learning pace, and individual needs. These systems analyze student performance and provide customized exercises that target specific areas for improvement, such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and writing skills. By tailoring educational content to each learner, AI enhances the effectiveness of language instruction and promotes greater learner engagement. The key benefits of personalized learning include individualized learning pathways, immediate identification of strengths and weaknesses, and opportunities for self-paced learning.

2. Instant Feedback and Assessment: AI-powered tools can assess grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and overall writing quality in real time. By providing immediate feedback, these tools enable learners to identify and correct errors promptly, thereby enhancing the learning process. Continuous assessment through AI helps students monitor their progress and refine their language skills over time. Consequently, the use of AI in feedback and assessment contributes to faster error correction, ongoing evaluation of learner performance, and improved writing accuracy.

3. Language Practice through Conversation: AI chatbots and virtual assistants provide learners with opportunities to engage in English conversations at any time and from any location. These technologies simulate real-life communication scenarios, enabling students to practice speaking and listening skills in a supportive and non-judgmental environment. Through regular interaction, learners can improve their communicative competence; develop greater confidence in using the language, and gain exposure to authentic language patterns and expressions.

4. Pronunciation and Speech Improvement: Speech recognition technologies can analyze pronunciation and provide targeted suggestions for improvement. Learners can practice sounds, stress patterns, and intonation repeatedly. Some benefits are better pronunciation, improved fluency, and reduced accent-related communication barriers.

5. Content Creation and Learning Resources: AI can generate quizzes, reading passages, vocabulary lists, lesson plans, and exercises tailored to specific learning objectives. These capabilities enable teachers to reduce the time spent on content preparation and devote more attention to classroom instruction and student engagement. Furthermore, AI facilitates the creation of diverse teaching materials that can accommodate different learning styles and proficiency levels. As a result, educators benefit from a reduced workload, access to a wider variety of instructional resources, and more efficient lesson planning.

6. Automated Grading and Administrative Support: AI can assist teachers by grading objective assessments, tracking student progress, and generating performance reports. These capabilities offer several benefits, including time savings, data-driven decision-making, and improved monitoring of student development. As a result, teachers can better evaluate learners' performance and provide more targeted instructional support.

7. Accessibility and Inclusivity: AI-powered translation, text-to-speech, and speech-to-text technologies enhance accessibility and inclusivity in English language learning. These tools support learners from diverse linguistic backgrounds and accommodate various learning needs. As a result, they provide greater access to educational resources, promote inclusive learning for diverse student populations, and facilitate flexible learning environments that can adapt to individual preferences and circumstances.

V. IMPACT OF AI ON LITERARY STUDIES AND LITERARY CRITICISM

This study investigates the impact of AI on literary studies and literary criticism. AI has significantly transformed these fields by introducing innovative methods for analyzing, interpreting, and preserving literary texts. The integration of AI into literary scholarship has expanded the scope of research and provided new opportunities for textual analysis and critical inquiry. At the same time, it has raised important questions regarding authorship, interpretation, creativity, and the role of human judgment in literary analysis. The major impacts of AI on literary studies and literary criticism are discussed below.

1. Enhanced Text Analysis: It can analyze large volumes of literary texts quickly, identifying patterns, themes, stylistic features, and linguistic structures that may not be immediately apparent to human readers.

2. Digital Humanities Research: AI has become an important tool in digital humanities, enabling scholars to study extensive literary corpora through computational methods and data-driven approaches.

3. Authorship Attribution: AI algorithms can examine writing styles, vocabulary usage, and sentence structures to determine the probable authorship of anonymous or disputed literary works.

4. Comparative Literary Analysis: AI facilitates the comparison of texts across different periods, genres, languages, and cultures, helping researchers identify similarities, influences, and trends in literature.

5. Improved Literary Criticism: AI provides quantitative evidence to support literary interpretations, offering new perspectives that complement traditional critical approaches.

6. Preservation and Digitization of Literary Works: AI assists in digitizing, organizing, and preserving literary texts, making rare manuscripts and historical documents more accessible to researchers and readers.

7. Translation and Cross-Cultural Studies: AI-powered translation tools enable scholars to access literary works from different languages, promoting cross-cultural literary research and global understanding.

8. Reader Response Analysis: AI can analyze reviews, comments, and social media discussions to examine how readers interpret and respond to literary texts, contributing to reception studies.

9. Generation of New Literary Content: AI can create poems, stories, and other creative texts, prompting discussions about creativity, authorship, originality, and the evolving relationship between humans and machines in literature.

10. Challenges to Traditional Criticism: The increasing use of AI raises important questions regarding interpretation, critical judgment, ethical concerns, and the role of human expertise in literary analysis and criticism.

VI. THE ADVANTAGES AND CHALLENGES OF AI IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AND TEACHING

AI in English Language Teaching (ELT) and learning offers hyper-personalized tutoring, instant pronunciation corrections, and scalable practice. While it democratizes access to language practice, it faces major challenges like algorithm biases, data privacy issues, and the risk of reducing vital human communication and empathy.

I. Advantages

- **Personalized Learning:** AI enables adaptive learning systems that tailor lessons to individual learners' proficiency levels, learning pace, and specific needs, thereby enhancing learning effectiveness and promoting more targeted skill development.
- **Instant Feedback and Assessment:** AI tools provide immediate feedback on grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and writing, enabling learners to quickly identify and correct errors. This continuous feedback process supports more effective learning and skill improvement.
- **Improved Language Practice:** AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants provide learners with opportunities to practice speaking and listening skills through interactive, real-life conversational simulations. These tools help enhance communicative competence and build learner confidence in using the language.
- **Enhanced Accessibility and Inclusivity:** AI-based translation, speech-to-text, and text-to-speech tools support learners from diverse linguistic backgrounds and accommodate individuals with different learning needs, thereby promoting greater access to English language learning.
- **Teacher Productivity:** AI automates routine tasks such as grading, lesson planning, and worksheet generation, thereby enabling educators to focus more on student engagement, instructional quality, and personalized support.

2. Challenges

- **Overreliance on Technology:** Excessive dependence on AI tools may reduce learners' motivation to develop independent language skills and critical thinking abilities, thereby potentially limiting long-term language proficiency development.
- **Accuracy and Reliability Issues:** AI systems may sometimes provide incorrect feedback, misleading suggestions, or unnatural language usage. Therefore, human supervision and careful verification are necessary to ensure accuracy and maintain the quality of language learning outcomes.
- **Reduced Human Interaction:** Overuse of AI-based learning tools may limit real-life communication opportunities, which are essential for developing authentic language proficiency. Language learning depends on cultural nuances, empathy, and interpersonal interaction—elements that AI cannot fully replicate or authentically replace. Therefore, reduced human interaction may negatively affect learners' communicative competence and socio-pragmatic understanding.
- **Ethical and Privacy Concerns:** The use of AI in education raises significant concerns regarding data privacy, student monitoring, and the ethical handling of learner information. Ensuring transparency, data security, and responsible use of educational data is essential to protect learners' rights and maintain trust in AI-based learning systems.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

This paper mainly focused and analysed that assessing the impact of artificial intelligence on English language and literary studies. AI has emerged as a transformative force in both English language education and

literary studies. In English language learning and teaching, AI has enhanced personalized learning, improved access to resources, provided instant feedback, and enabled interactive language practice through chatbots and virtual assistants. It has also supported teachers by automating routine tasks such as grading, lesson planning, and content creation, thereby improving overall teaching efficiency and productivity.

In literary studies and literary criticism, AI has introduced advanced methods of textual analysis, authorship attribution, comparative literature studies, and digital humanities research. It has also facilitated the digitization and preservation of literary texts and enabled new perspectives through computational analysis of large literary corpora. At the same time, AI-generated content and analytical tools have raised important discussions about creativity, originality, interpretation, and the role of human judgment in literary criticism. Despite these advantages, AI also presents several challenges. These include issues of accuracy and reliability, ethical concerns related to academic integrity and data privacy, reduced human interaction in language learning, overreliance on technology, and potential bias in AI systems. In literary studies, additional concerns involve the limits of machine interpretation and the risk of diminishing traditional critical engagement.

In conclusion, AI has significantly reshaped English language learning, teaching, and literary scholarship by making processes more efficient, accessible, and data-driven. However, it should be viewed as a supportive tool rather than a replacement for human expertise. The most effective approach lies in integrating AI with human intelligence, ensuring that technology enhances rather than replaces critical thinking, creativity, cultural understanding, and interpretative depth in both language and literary studies.

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