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OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN DEVELOPING LEGAL ENGLISH COMPETENCE OF LAW STUDENTS

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed various aspects of education, particularly in language learning. In the field of Legal English education, AI-driven tools offer innovative approaches to improving students language proficiency, critical thinking, and legal communication skills. This paper explores how AI technologies, including Natural Language Processing (NLP), chatbots, adaptive learning platforms, and real-time translation tools, contribute to the development of Legal English competence. By integrating AI into language instruction, law students can engage in more personalized, interactive, and effective learning experiences.

Legal English is a specialized domain requiring precision, clarity, and understanding of legal terminology. Traditional methods

of instruction, though effective, often fail to address individual learning needs or provide real-time feedback. AI-powered solutions are increasingly used to supplement conventional legal education, offering tools for personalized learning, speech recognition, automated assessments, and legal text analysis [8, p. 58].

We can overview such modern AI-Powered Tools which can be used for Legal English Learning:

1. Chatbots and Virtual Assistants.

AI-powered chatbots serve as virtual tutors, guiding students through legal scenarios and enhancing their ability to communicate legal concepts effectively [6, p. 87]. Tools like ChatGPT and IBM Watson engage students in simulated legal conversations, offering instant corrections and explanations. We use them in our lessons to stimulate learning, vocabulary and word-building, making discussions.

2. Adaptive Learning Platforms.

AI-driven adaptive learning systems adjust content based on students' proficiency levels and learning pace. Platforms like

Duolingo and Coursera incorporate AI to personalize learning paths, ensuring effective acquisition of legal vocabulary [5, p. 119].

3. Automated Legal Simulations.

AI enables interactive legal case simulations where students can practice drafting contracts, interpreting laws, and debating legal principles. This approach fosters problem-solving skills and practical application of Legal English [11, p. 43].

For example, we can use such automated legal simulations like AgentCourt, a simulation system that replicates courtroom proceedings using autonomous agents powered by large language models (LLMs). It enables lawyer agents to engage in adversarial legal cases, enhancing their argumentation skills through simulated court hearings (arxiv.org). SimuCourt, the platform which builds judicial decision-making agents utilizing real-world judgment documents. By simulating court environments, it facilitates multi-party interactions and complex legal reasoning, aiding in the development of AI-driven legal analysis tools (arxiv.org). JudgeAI, an AI-powered tool that simulates court judgments and provides detailed case insights. It s designed for legal professionals and

students to practice legal reasoning and prepare for litigation by analyzing hypothetical scenarios (yeschat.ai).

These platforms exemplify the integration of AI in legal simulations, offering dynamic and practical experiences for those involved in legal education and practice.

4. Speech Recognition and Pronunciation Tools.

AI-powered pronunciation software, such as ELSA Speak, enhances students spoken Legal English by analyzing pronunciation accuracy and providing feedback [7, p.78]. For example, ELSA Speak, that uses AI-driven speech recognition to analyze and improve pronunciation in English. Provides real-time feedback and personalized lessons (elsaspeak.com). Speechnotes (speechnotes.co), Speechace (speechace.com) and others.

These tools are revolutionizing language learning, making speech recognition and pronunciation training more accessible and effective for students and professionals alike.

5. Real-Time Translation and Legal Text Analysis.

AI-driven translation tools like DeepL and Google Translate help students understand complex legal documents in different

languages. Additionally, legal AI systems, such as Ross Intelligence, analyze and summarize case law, improving students' comprehension of legal texts [1, pp. 20-21].

In such a way we can distinguish benefits of AI in Legal English Education, like Personalized Learning, when AI adapts to students' progress and provides targeted feedback, fostering individualized learning experiences [10, p. 56]. Also we must admit Enhanced Engagement with Interactive tools and gamification elements keep students motivated and actively involved in learning [4, p. 31], and Improved Accuracy, where AI eliminates human errors in language assessments and ensures precise corrections [2, p. 14]. One of the most significant isTime Efficiency, that means automated grading and feedback mechanisms reduce instructors workload, allowing them to focus on higher-order teaching tasks [3, p. 20].

However, despite its advantages, AI integration in Legal English education presents challenges, including data privacy concerns, bias in AI-generated responses, and the need for high-quality training data [9, p. 21]. Educators must critically evaluate AI

tools to ensure they align with ethical standards and educational goals [12, p. 57].

Thus, the integration of AI in Legal English education offers transformative potential, enabling law students to acquire legal language skills efficiently and interactively. By leveraging AI-powered tools, universities can enhance students legal communication abilities, preparing them for the demands of the global legal landscape. Future research should explore AI s long-term impact on legal education and its role in fostering interdisciplinary competencies.

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