

Impact of AI on Language and Communication**Dr. Anjali S. Kulkarni**Assist. Prof. of English, H.J. Thim College of Arts & Science, Mehrun, Jalgaon.
anjaliskulkarni20@gmail.com**Article Received:** 07/03/2025**Article Accepted:** 09/04/2025**Published Online:** 10/04/2025**DOI:**10.47311/IJOES.2025.7.04.204**Abstract:**

Language is essential part of human life. Everyone from birth to death makes use of it. It is also used as a means of communication and social control. Language has been defined in many ways. Human beings use language to communicate their thoughts, feelings, emotions, and desires to others. The language is the only powerful medium for it. No one can live a normal life without communicating his feelings and thoughts. If the human beings are not allowed to express their feelings and desires they will emotionally die. A person can live life without basic amenities but he will not live without the use of language. Artificial Intelligence has changed language and communication in various ways. AI system can absorb immense amounts of information quickly and effectively and instantly translate and interpret hundreds of languages.

Key words: language, communication, artificial intelligence etc.**Introduction:**

The language is a property, possessed by the human beings by birth, which he uses to communicate his thoughts, to receive and understand what others say around him. Almost all human activities are performed through the medium of language, their exchange and understanding. Aristotle defined it, “as an experience of the human mind”.

Broadly speaking, language performs informative, expressive and directive functions that could further be sub-divided among many minor categories and types. It is basically through language that the generations can know their past, ancestry, history and traditions. The human beings also talk their happy and sad moments of past only with the help of language. The information is transformed from one generation to another only through language. Likewise, we guide, console, and teach others through language. Language binds people together, so it is called social activity. Society cannot stand without language. The members of every society do need language for developing their society, for peaceful life and for the exchange of thoughts, feelings and emotions.

Human language and communication are part of human life. We cannot separate

language and communication. Language is the only powerful means of communication.

Language and Communication:

Language is human speech, either spoken or written language. Language is the most common system of communication. It allows people to talk to each other and to write their thoughts and ideas. The word 'language' comes from the Latin word 'Lingua' meaning 'tongue', and a language still is often called a tongue. Language is the proper form of communication. Language binds people together. However, other systems of communication are used but language is the most effective, impressive means of communication.

For hundreds of years, language students have used grammar books, exercise books and dictionaries. Modern study aids especially for spoken language include 1) voice recording with accompanying booklets 2) tape recorders which permit students to listen, repeat, erase their own repetition then try again 3) Videotapes and close - closed circuits T.Vs, which let students watch their mouth movements and compare them with those of speakers 4) Computers which correct students' translation of words and phrases on a video-display screen.

Communication is sharing information or providing entertainment by speaking, writing or other methods. Probably the most important type of communication is personal communication, which happens when people make their thoughts and wishes share together. There are various ways of communication as talking, moving hands, expressions of face, etc. Before the development of actual words, people communicated with one another by sounds and gestures. After language developed, people exchanged news chiefly by word. Runners carried spoken messages over long distances. People also used drumbeats, fires and smoke signals to communicate with other people, who understood the codes they used. Writing ranked second, only speech among the most important early inventions in communication. By the 1600's, the art of printing was also used in business. Chappe devised a visual telegraph similar to that of ancient Greeks. In the early, 1800's many new inventions revolutionized communication. An important advance in printing came in 1811, when a German printer named Friedrich Koenig used a steam engine to power a press. However, rapid communication did not begin until the invention of the electric telegraph, which sent messages over wires in seconds.

In the late 1800's, a large number of inventions improved communication. These included typewriter, telephone, phonograph and motion picture. By 1890, the Bell telephone system was widely used in the U.S.A. and Europe. In 1877, the American inventor Thomas A. Edison invented the first practical phonograph. It recorded sound on a cylinder covered with foil. In 1884, Ottmar Mergenthaler, a German mechanic in the U.S.A., patented the Linotype machine. The Linotype used a keyboard to set type mechanically, eliminating the need for hand setting.

The beginning of the electronic age, near the end of the 1800's revolutionized

communication once again. At that time, the quick long-distance means of communication were the telegraph and the telephone, which could send messages only along wires. During the electronic age, inventors used a branch of science and engineering called electronics to send signals through space. The electronic age made possible the invention of radio, television and other wonders of modern communication. In 1864, the British physicist James Clerk Maxwell theorized that electro-magnetic waves travelled through space at the speed of light. In the late 1880's, the German physicist Heinrich Hertz performed experiments that proved the existence of these waves. In 1895, an Italian inventor named G. Marconi called his device the wireless telegraph, we call it radio. In 1906, Reginald A. Fessenden, a Canadian born physicist, attached a telephone mouth-piece to a wireless telegraph and became one of the first persons to transmit speech.

Development of Modern Communication:

Television, originated from the research and thinking of many people. In 1800's attempts were made to send pictures through space. A working system developed in 1926, when J. L. Baird, a Scottish engineer, demonstrated the possibility of television transmission. In 1936, B.B.C. transmitted the world's first open circuit. Television broadcasts, Videotape recorders, developed during the 1950's, recorded pictures as well as sound on magnetic tape. Artificial earth satellites called communication satellites first relayed messages between ground stations in 1960. The satellites could also transmit radio, telephone, and other communication.

In the early 1980's several companies began marketing cellular mobile telephones. In a cellular telephone system, a city is divided into districts called cells, each of which has a low powered radio transmitter and receiver.

By the late 1980's, many businesses had begun to use a process called facsimile or fax, to speed communication. A fax machine sends and receives copies of documents over telephone lines. It can produce both texts and pictures.

The "Computer Age" also known as the "Information Age" or "Digital Age" is a period of human history where computers, digital technology, and information systems play a crucial role in society, economics and daily life. Information is easily accessible through the internet. Computers are integral to communication, work, education and entertainment. The "Age of Computers" continues to evolve with innovations shaping how we live, work and communicate in the modern world.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence by machine, especially computer systems. AI enables machines to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, understanding natural language and perception.

Advancements in Language Understanding:

1) Natural Language Processing- AI has the ability to process and understand human language enables applications such as chatbots, sentiment analysis and content summarization.

2) Content Generation- Human-like texts for various purposes, includes writing articles,

creating marketing content and drafting e-mails can be generated by AI.

3) Sentiment Analysis- AI analyzes text to determine the sentiments such as positive, negative and neutral, also helps to understand customer feedback and social media trends in businesses.

Impact of AI in Communication:

1) Language Translation - AI-powered tools enable real-time translation, breaking down language barriers and facilitating global communication.

2) Speech Recognition and Voice Assistants - Virtual assistants like Siri, Alexa and Google Assistance use AI to understand and give response to voice commands. It makes communication more natural.

3) Text Prediction and Auto-correction - AI algorithms identify words and phrases while typing also it improves accuracy in written communication.

Future prospects of AI:

1) Improved Multimodal Communication- AI is advancing towards better integration of text, speech and visual inputs which enables effective communication.

2) Personalized Communication- The ability of AI to analyze vast amounts of data can lead to highly personalized communication experiences.

3) Cross-Cultural Communication- AI can bridge cultural differences by providing context-aware translations and culturally sensitive communication tools.

Conclusion:

The impact of AI on language and communication is profound, offers challenges and opportunities. It also extends efficiency and accessibility but requires careful consideration of ethical and societal implications. As there are continuous evolution in AI, its role in shaping the future of language and communication will be important. But it is still unable to understand the language beyond basic grammar, certain keywords, and literal interpretation of vocabulary.

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