

The Importance of Linguistic Accuracy in Communication with Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: In the modern world, artificial intelligence systems are widely use in communication processes and linguistic fields. However, users' interactions with artificial intelligence do not always produce the expected results, which demonstrates that not only technical factors but also linguistic accuracy play a significant role in the process. This article examines the issue of organizing effective communication with artificial intelligence in the near future from linguistic perspective and aims to present it as new form of linguistic competence.

During the research, various prompts were created, and their effectiveness was observed and analyzed. The results showed that structured and clear prompts significantly improve the quality of artificial intelligence responses. It was also determined that users' linguistic knowledge is an important factor in determining the efficiency of the process.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, prompt design, linguistics, communication, communication efficiency, human-computer interaction, natural language processing (NLP), linguistic competence, communication, prompt writing.

Introduction: This article highlights the essence of the concept of "prompt" and its role in linguistics today. Thus, a prompt is the main linguistic tool that controls communication between the user and artificial intelligence, and its structure and accuracy directly affect the quality of the result.

Modern techniques and technologies are developing rapidly. Organizing an effective communication process between humans and artificial intelligence stands out as a relevant issue in the field of linguistics. The role of artificial intelligence in society is becoming increasingly stronger.

Unfortunately, most users do not always achieve the expected results during interactions with artificial intelligence. The reasons for this are not always technical but may be related to a lack of linguistic accuracy and communicative strategies.

The main objective of the research is to study, analyze,

and identify ways to eliminate the shortcomings in artificial intelligence responses to various prompts written by humans.

METHODOLOGY

During the research, observation and comparison methods were used. These methods were applied to practically observe the communication process with artificial intelligence. Throughout the study, the results generated by artificial intelligence in response to differently structured prompts were compared. The experiment was mainly aimed at identifying and analyzing the shortcomings in human-machine communication and finding possible solutions.

A total of 15 students participated in the study and were given the same task. Each student was instructed to interact with artificial intelligence systems (ChatGPT or other AI platforms) on the following topic:

Topic: "The impact of modern technologies on the

educational process.”

Types of prompts:

1. Simple, vague prompts: minimal context and unclear questions.
2. Clear and structured prompts: clearly defined purpose, moderate context, and linguistically precise questions.
3. Context-rich prompts: extended context with additional information explaining the situation.
4. Complex (long and confusing) prompts: very long, containing excessive information, mixed ideas, and unclear purpose.

The prompts written by the students were mainly divided into four groups.

The responses generated by artificial intelligence for each prompt were evaluated in terms of accuracy and contextual relevance. During the analysis, the quality of the responses was compared, and the effectiveness of each prompt type was determined.

In addition, differences between the results of each group were observed, and it was scientifically assessed that the structure of prompts has a direct impact on artificial intelligence responses. Through this, the role of linguistic competence in communication with artificial intelligence was identified.

RESULTS

The results of the study showed that different types of prompts had varying effects on the quality of interaction with artificial intelligence. The results of tasks given by 15 students were analyzed and distributed as follows:

- 7 students (46.7%) used clear prompts – effective results and high contextual accuracy in responses.
- 3 students (20%) used simple and vague prompts – superficial responses with insufficient and general information.
- 3 students (20%) used context-rich prompts – moderate results; AI understood the situation but sometimes provided excessive or insufficient information.
- 2 students (13.3%) used complex prompts – the least satisfactory results and responses that did not match the communication goal.

The results showed that students who used clear and linguistically well-structured prompts achieved the most effective communication. In contrast, some students who used vague and confusing context in an attempt to save time obtained the lowest results.

This idea is supported by Dan Jurafsky’s statement that natural language processing systems primarily rely on

the semantic and contextual features of human language when interpreting it. He states that, in computational linguistics, linguistic units are analyzed not only as grammatical structures but also as elements closely connected to meaning and context. For this reason, artificial intelligence systems do not fully understand the deep meaning of human speech; instead, they operate mainly based on the formal and statistical relationships within language. This, in turn, shows that the clarity, logical structure, and linguistic accuracy of user-generated prompts directly affect the quality and precision of AI responses.

DISCUSSION

The observation revealed that prompts directly influence the quality and efficiency of communication with artificial intelligence. As Russell and Norvig emphasize, the output of AI systems depends on the quality of input data. One of the founders of artificial intelligence theory, Alan Turing, also proposed the idea of evaluating communication between humans and machines. According to his views, artificial intelligence systems require the proper structure of prompts and the correct use of words during the communication process.

This demonstrates that accuracy in communication is essential for artificial intelligence. Simple and vague prompts produced insufficiently clear responses from artificial intelligence. According to H. P. Grice’s principles of communication, communicative efficiency depends on clarity and contextual relevance. Such prompts demonstrated low effectiveness and unsatisfactory results.

Structurally clear and well-organized prompts achieved the highest level of efficiency. These prompts produced expected results due to their clarity and contextual relevance.

Context-rich prompts showed relatively good performance, as explaining the situation narrowed the AI’s search scope and provided only relevant information to the user. However, in some cases, this led to overly concise responses.

Complex prompts showed the lowest performance. The mixing of multiple ideas led to AI’s misunderstanding of the communication goal and significantly reduced communication efficiency.

Overall, the study confirmed that the most effective results were achieved through clearly formulated questions combined with linguistically accurate, semantically, and pragmatically appropriate context. The lowest efficiency resulted from vague questions and poorly structured complex context, which caused confusion.

Throughout this process, the importance of users' linguistic knowledge and the role of linguistics became evident. According to N. Chomsky's theory, linguistic competence reflects the ability to correctly construct and use language units. Based on this theory, knowing a language does not only mean understanding grammatical rules, but also correctly applying them in different communicative situations.

This approach is reflected in communication with artificial intelligence as follows: the higher the user's linguistic competence, the more effective and precise the prompts they construct will be. As a result, the quality of responses generated by artificial intelligence also significantly improves.

Additionally, from the perspective of Floridi, artificial intelligence is shaping new informational environment for human communication. During the research, it was observed that the linguistic relationship in communication between humans and artificial intelligence is changing day by day, and these changes are generating new, unexplored discussions regarding cultural contexts and language use patterns. Through these discussions, new directions for scientific research are being discovered for the field of science.

Furthermore, communication with artificial intelligence requires broader analysis as new direction in linguistics. Scientific research increasingly examines this process through semantic, pragmatic, and discourse-level perspectives.

CONCLUSION

The final results of the study confirmed that linguistic accuracy used by users in the process of communication with artificial intelligence plays a decisive role. To achieve effective and expected results from artificial intelligence, it is necessary to use clear and well-structured prompts, while complex and vague queries reduce quality of results. Therefore, developing users' linguistic competence and improving prompt-writing skills are of significant importance.

The uniqueness of this study lies in the fact that it analyzes the process of communication with artificial intelligence not only from linguistic approaches but also from the perspective of prompt design, and substantiates the need to consider it as new type of linguistic competence. This direction may emerge and develop as an independent scientific field in linguistics related to communication with artificial intelligence in the near future.

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