

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LEARNING

ASSOCIATION FOR SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING ELECTRONICS AND ENGINEERING

₱ P-ISSN: <> E-ISSN: 26849240















History Accreditation

2019 2020 2021

<u>Garuda</u> Google Scholar

Self-regulation in problem-based blended learning

<u>Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)</u> **International** Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 1 (2024): April 31-40

2024

DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i1.1060

O Accred: Unknown

How do secondary mathematics teachers use textbooks in teaching: A case study from China

<u>Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)</u> **International** Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 2: August 72-83

2024

DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i2.1508

O Accred: Unknown

âceThe teacher did not explain the lesson, just giving us a taskâ: Self-reflections of pre-service English teachers in an online learning mode

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE) **International** <u>Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 1 (2024): April 41-45</u>

<u> 2024</u>

Schools' principals' implementation of institutional talent management for teachers

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE) **International** Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 2: August 84-92

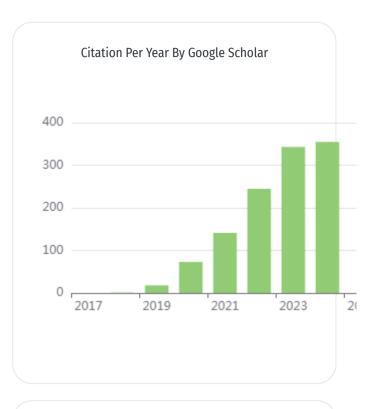
<u>2024</u>

<u>2024</u>

A study of palestinian studentsâTM perspectives on their willingness to communicate with foreigners in English

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE) Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 1 (2024): April 46-55

International



Journal By Google Scholar			
	All	Since 2020	
Citation	1200	1199	
h-index	14	14	
i10-index	21	21	

The impact of human resource management, learning, and academic infrastructure in pre-service teachers on pedagogical competence: A multifaceted analysis

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)

Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 1 (2024): April 1-18

<u>International</u>

□ 2024

DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i1.1325

O Accred: Unknown

A systematic review of the effectiveness of game-based learning in English language teaching

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)

Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 2: August 56-64

International

2024

DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i2.1312

O Accred : Unknown

<u>Ambiguity tolerance towards learning English as a foreign language and accuracy of oral speech</u>

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)

Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 1 (2024): April 19-30

International

<u>□ 2024</u>

DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i1.1366

O Accred: Unknown

Indonesian English learning preferences

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)

Journal of Education and Learning Vol 6, No 2: August 65-71

<u>□ 2024</u> <u>□ DOI: 10.31763/ijele.v6i2.1352</u> <u>○ Accred : Unknown</u>

The effects of interactive whiteboard with activity theory towards year five studentsââ, ¬â,, ¢ motivation and performance in learning science

Association for Scientific Computing Electrical and Engineering(ASCEE)

Journal of Education and Learning Vol 5, No 1: April 2023 1-13

View more ...

2023

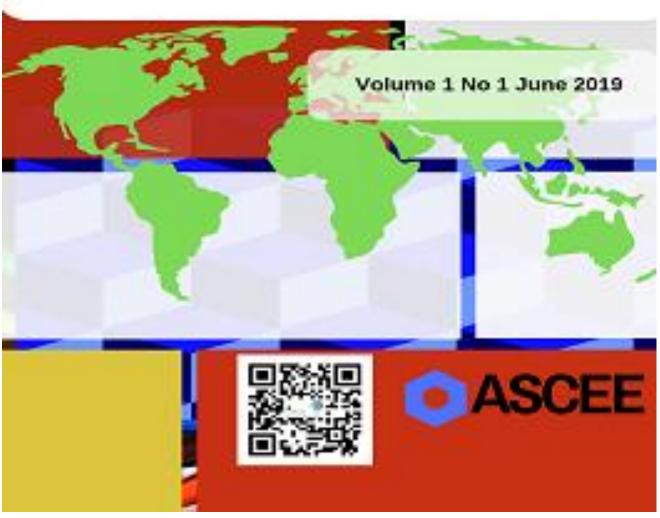
Get More with SINTA Insight

Go to Insight

Citation Per Year By Google Scholar

Journal By Google Scholar			
	All	Since 2020	
Citation	1200	1199	
h-index	14	14	
i10-index	21	21	





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LEARNING

CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS INDEXING VISITOR STATISTIC

lane

ISSN 2684-9240 (online)

⊚nci†as

SEARCH

Home > About the Journal > Editorial Team

REGISTER

Editorial Team

ABOUT

Editor-in-Chief

Professor Zaidatun Tasir, (Scopus ID: 54889041900) Department of Educational Science, Maths and Creative Multimedia, Schoolof Education, Faculty of Social Science & Humanities, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia

Managing Editor

Zalik Nuryana, (Scopus ID: 57212464927) (Web of Science Researcher ID: AAI-1136-2020) Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Indonesia | Nanjing Normal University, China

Editorial Board Members

Dr Cesar Alberto Collazos, The Systems Department, Universidad del Cauca, Popayán, Colombia

Dr Josune Rodríguez-Negro, Department of Didactics of Musical, Plastic and Corporal Expression, University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU), Spain

Haider Mohammed Majeed, Department of Adult Nursing, College of Nursing, University of Baghdad, Iraq

Professor Aieman Ahmad Al-Omari, (Scopus ID: 25031298800) Faculty of Educational Sciences, The Hashemite University, Jordan Dr Abdeljalil Métioui, Department of Didactic, Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada

Professor Andrew Nafalski, (Scopus id: 35587492800)University of South Australia, Australia

Dr Tarkan GÜRBÜZ, Computer Education and Instructional Technology Department, Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey

Assoc. Prof. Che Zarrina Binti Sa'ari, (Scopus ID: 57188749486) Department of Akidah and Islamic Thought. Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia

Aji Prasetya Wibawa, (Scopus ID: 56012410400) Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Prof. Ramlee Mustapha, (Scopus ID: 57193787657) Faculty of Technical and Vocational Education, Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Assoc. Prof Mahendran Maniam, (Scopus ID: 56147208600) Department of English Language and Literature, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris, Malaysia

Dr Marjon C. Malacapay, College of Teacher Education, Central Philippines State University, Philippines

Dr Adiv Gal, Sciences Faculty, Kibbutzim College of Education Technology and the Arts, Israel

Dr. Elizabeth Garira, (Scopus ID: 57210312906) Department of Science, Mathematics and Technology Education, Centre for Evaluation and Assessment, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Dr Shazia Malik, (Scopus ID: 57201432962) University of Punjab, Pakistan

Dr Ghadah Al Murshidi, (Scopus ID: 56165797600) Department of Curriculum and Instruction, United Arab Emirates University, United Arab Emirates

Godlove Ellioth Kiswaga, The Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy. Department of Education, Tanzania, United Republic of Intisar Ambu-Saidi, Ph.D, Ministry of Education Oman, Oman

Tommy Tanu Wijaya, School of Mathematical Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China

Layout Editor

Syarief Fajaruddin, (Scopus ID: 57211745212) Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia Tri Andi, (Scopus ID: 57203940394) Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia Yusuf Hanafiah, (Scopus ID: 57216280757) Department of Islamic Education, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

Proofreader

Rifky Dora Wijayati, Southwest University, China Diah Pratiwi Sarwono, University of Melbourne, Australia



International Journal of Education and Learning ISSN 2684-9240 Published by Association for Scientific Computing Electronics and Engineering (ASCEE) W: http://pubs2.ascee.org/index.php/iiele

OUICK MENU

- » Editorial Team
- » Reviewer
- » Focus and Scope
- » Author Guidelines
- » Publication Ethics
- » Open Access Policy
- » Peer Review Process
- » Online Submission
- » APC and Waiver Policy
- » Contact
- » Scopus Citation Analysis

USER

Username	
Password	
Pomon	ahor mo

Login

TEMPLATE







CROSSREE







INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION AND LEARNING

• ASCEE

Indexed in

Dimensors BARE

KPINDEX Consecution

Grant Bare Goods

ISSN 2684-9240 (online)

Azerberik G Google
GARUDA @nci*#bbf

Member of

Topics: 1. Islamic Education, 2. Curriculum and teaching methodology, 3. Contemporary issues in education and learning, 4. Development in ducation and learning, 5. Education and learning technology, 6. Education and learning research, 7. Educational Psychology, 8. Innovations in ducation and learning, 9. Management Education, 10. Special Education, and, 11. Vocational education

HOME ABOUT LOGIN REGISTER SEARCH CURRENT ARCHIVES ANNOUNCEMENTS INDEXING VISITOR STATISTIC

Home > Archives > Vol 5, No 1

Vol 5, No 1

April 2023

This issue available online in February 2023, All articles in this issue (8 articles) were authored/co-authored by 17 authors from 4 countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, and China).



Table of Contents

Articles



The effects of interactive whiteboard with activity theory towards year five students' motivation and performance in learning science

(1) Ku Fang Yee (School of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)

(2) Zaidatun Tasir (School of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)

€ 10.31763/ijele.v5i1.817 **1** Views of Abstract: 1574 | PDF: 523



Corrective feedback: Pragmatic exposures in EFL classroom interactions

(1) Hieronimus Canggung Darong (Universitas Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus, Indonesia)

(2) Stanislaus Guna (Universitas Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus, Indonesia)



Correlating EFL learners' critical thinking ability and listening comprehension strategies

⁽¹⁾ Rohdearni Wati Sipayung (English Education Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Simalungun, Indonesia)

(2) Erikson Saragih (Linguistic Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara, Indonesia)

(³⁾ Elina Lulu Bimawati Rumapea (Management Department, STIE Petra, Perkamil Paal Dua Manado, Indonesia)

€ 10.31763/ijele.v5i1.827 ᡝ Views of Abstract: 1761 | PDF: 765



Structural equation modeling and implication to educational management of dataset on attitudes, opinions, and behaviors related to COVID-19

(1) Catherine Aragon Salazar (Philippine Normal University, Taft Avenue, Malate, Manila 1000, Philippines)



Integrating ChatGPT into EFL writing instruction: Benefits and challenges

(1) FX Risang Baskara (Faculty of Business, Design, and Arts, Swinburne University of Technology, Sarawak Campus, Malaysia)

€ 10.31763/ijele.v5i1.858 📶 Views of Abstract: 4034 | PDF: 2366



Teachers' perception of school based continuous professional development in Zambia

⁽¹⁾ Gift Muyunda (Department of Educational Leadership and Management at Southwest University ,Chongqing, China)

OUICK MENU

- » Editorial Team
- » Reviewer
- » Focus and Scope
- » Author Guidelines
- » Publication Ethics
- » Open Access Policy
- » Peer Review Process
- » Online Submission
- » APC and Waiver Policy
- » Contact
- » Scopus Citation Analysis

USER

PDF

1-13

PDF

PDF 23-33

PDF 34-43

PDF 44-55

PDF

56-65

14-22

Username Password

Remember me

TEMPLATE



TOOLS



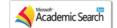


CROSSREF



URRENT INDEXING







Students' perceptions and experiences about the combined inductive-deductive approach in intermediate grammar class

(1) Dalia Abbas Ibrahim Ismail (Master's Program in ELE, Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

(2) Yazid Basthomi (Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

(3) Sari Karmina (Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia)

🔨 10.31763/ijele.v5i1.1046 箱 Views of Abstract: 1634 | PDF: 552

Page 1 control of the control of the

Revitalizing cultural heritage: Strategies for teaching Indonesian traditional music in elementary schools

(1) Sularso Sularso (Elementary Teacher Education, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia)

(2) Muhammad Jazuli (Universitas Negeri Semarang, Sekaran Gunungpati, Semarang, Indonesia)

(3) Djuli Djatiprambudi (Jurusan Seni Rupa, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia)

(4) Bao Hanshi (Ethnomusicology, Nanjing University of The Arts, Nanjing, China)

€ 10.31763/ijele.v5i1.1016 **1** Views of Abstract: 1878 | PDF: 718



International Journal of Education and Learning ISSN 2684-9240

Published by Association for Scientific Computing Electronics and Engineering (ASCEE)
W:http://pubs2.ascee.org/index.php/ijele
E:zalik@ascee.org



View IJELE Stats



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.



PDF 66-78

PDF

79-88

PKP|INDEX



More Abstracting & Indexing...

JOIN US



KEYWORDS

Activity Theory EFL Elementary School Elementary school Gender Higher education Independent curriculum Islamic Education Islamic education Learning Analytics Learning loss Lecturer Performance Motivation Mover Schools Nearpod Online learning Pandemic Project-Based Learning Reading achievement TPACK Teacher







Integrating ChatGPT into EFL writing instruction: Benefits and challenges



FX Risang Baskara a,1,*

- ^a Faculty of Business, Design, and Arts, Swinburne University of Technology, Sarawak Campus, Malaysia
- 1 rbaskara@swinburne.edu.my
- * corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Received 2023-02-02 Revised 2023-05-01 Accepted 2023-05-18 Published 2023-05-30

Keywords

ChatGPT Writing Artificial Intelligence **EFL**

ABSTRACT

Teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) writing skills presents a unique set of challenges, from developing students' language proficiency to providing personalized feedback and support. In recent years, there has been growing interest in the potential of AI and NLP, such as ChatGPT, to support language education. This paper explores the potential benefits and challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction. This paper is based on a review of relevant literature and highlights the potential of ChatGPT for EFL writing students. ChatGPT's ability to generate humanlike text based on the input it receives makes it a potentially helpful tool for supporting students in their writing practice. Its natural language capabilities can engage and motivate learners. However, the potential challenges of using ChatGPT in language education are also discussed, such as the design, implementation and potential ethical concerns. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the potential benefits and challenges of integrating ChatGPT into EFL writing instruction. By exploring the potential of ChatGPT as a tool for language education, we aim to contribute to the ongoing debate on the role of technology and provide guidance for educators interested in using ChatGPT in their classrooms.



This is an open access article under the CC-BY-SA license.



1. Introduction

Teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL) writing skills presents educators with unique challenges [1]-[3]. These challenges include developing students' language proficiency, providing personalized feedback and support and engaging and motivating learners. EFL writing instruction requires students to have a certain level of language proficiency to effectively communicate their ideas in writing [4]. This can be a challenge, especially for learners who are just beginning to learn English or have limited language exposure. EFL writing instruction also requires detailed feedback and support from teachers to help students improve their writing skills. This can be time-consuming and labour-intensive, especially in larger classes or with diverse learners. EFL writing can be challenging and often abstract for students to learn, and it cannot be easy to engage and motivate learners in this area. This can make students disinterested or frustrated with their writing practice, hindering their progress and development. One of the critical challenges of teaching EFL writing is developing students' language proficiency [5]. EFL writing instruction requires students to have a certain level of language proficiency to communicate their ideas in writing effectively. This can be a challenge, especially for learners who are just beginning to learn English or have limited language exposure. Developing language proficiency involves various skills, including vocabulary, grammar, syntax, and the ability to express ideas clearly and accurately [6]. These skills are essential for effective EFL writing, but they can be difficult for students to develop, mainly if they have limited exposure to the language outside the classroom.





To support students in developing their language proficiency, EFL writing instruction often includes activities and exercises focusing on specific language skills, such as vocabulary building or grammar practice [7]. However, these activities can be time-consuming and may not always be engaging or adequate for all students. As such, it is a fundamental challenge for EFL writing teachers to develop innovative and effective ways to support students in developing their language proficiency. The use of technology, such as ChatGPT, offers potential solutions in this area and is, therefore, an important area of exploration in language education. Another challenge of teaching EFL writing is providing personalized feedback and support for students [8], [9]. EFL writing instruction requires careful feedback and support from teachers in order to help students improve their writing skills. This can be time-consuming and labour-intensive, especially in larger classes or with diverse learners.

Providing personalized feedback and support involves giving individualized feedback and guidance to each student on their writing based on their strengths and weaknesses. This can include correcting errors, providing suggestions for improvement, and giving encouragement and support to help students develop their writing skills. However, providing personalized feedback and support can be challenging for teachers, especially in larger classes where they may not have the time or resources to give individualized feedback to each student [10]. This can lead to students receiving less feedback and support than they need, which can hinder their progress and development in EFL writing. Support teachers in providing personalized feedback and support. Technology can play a valuable role [11]. Tools such as ChatGPT, which can provide real-time feedback and support for students, can help to alleviate some of the challenges associated with providing personalized feedback in EFL writing instruction. This makes it an important area of exploration in language education.

Another challenge of teaching EFL writing is engaging and motivating learners [12]. EFL writing can be challenging and often abstract for students to learn, and it cannot be easy to engage and motivate learners in this area. This can make students disinterested or frustrated with their writing practice, hindering their progress and development. To engage and motivate learners, EFL writing instruction often includes activities and exercises designed to be exciting and engaging for students [13]. These can include writing prompts, creative writing exercises, and collaborative writing activities. However, it can be challenging to maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing even with these activities. One potential solution to this challenge is using technology such as ChatGPT. ChatGPT's ability to generate human-like text based on the input it receives can be engaging and motivating for students. Its natural language capabilities can make writing practice feel more authentic and realistic. This can help to maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing and is, therefore, an important area of exploration in language education.

1.1. The role of technology in language education

The use of technology in language education can take many forms and include a wide range of tools and platforms [14]. Some examples of these technologies include language-learning software, online dictionaries, translation tools, and language-learning apps. Language learning software is computer programs or applications specifically designed to support language learning. Language learning software can include various features, such as vocabulary and grammar practice, listening and speaking exercises, and interactive games and activities [15]. Online dictionaries and translation tools are web-based tools that provide access to dictionaries and translation services [16]. Online dictionaries and translation tools can be helpful for learners who need to look up words or phrases or translate text from one language to another. Language learning apps are mobile applications designed to support language learning on mobile devices like smartphones and tablets [17]. Language learning apps can be downloaded from app stores and often offer similar features to language learning software, such as vocabulary and grammar practice, listening and speaking exercises, and interactive games and activities. The use of technology in language education offers a range of potential benefits that can support teaching and learning. These potential benefits include providing personalized feedback and support, engaging and motivating learners, and supporting language skills development.

Technology can provide personalized feedback and support to learners [18]. For example, language learning software can provide individualized feedback and guidance on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, based on learners' strengths and weaknesses. Technology can create engaging and immersive experiences for learners [19]. For example, language learning apps can use gamification and interactive features to make language learning fun and engaging for learners. Technology can be used to support the development of language skills through practice and repetition [20]. For example, language learning software can include activities and exercises designed to help learners practice and improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. While technology in language

education offers several potential benefits, it also presents challenges and concerns that need to be considered [21]. These challenges and concerns include the need for careful design and implementation and ethical considerations [22]. Technology can only be effective in language education if it is carefully designed and implemented [23]. This can require significant time and resources and can be challenging for educators who may not have technology or language education expertise. Artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies in education raises ethical considerations that must be carefully considered [24]. For example, there are concerns about the use of personal data and the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies, which need to be addressed to ensure their ethical use in education.

1.2. The emergence of ChatGPT as a tool for language education

The emergence of ChatGPT as a tool for language education represents a potentially transformative development in the field of language education. ChatGPT is an extensive language model trained by OpenAI and can generate human-like text based on the input it receives. This makes it a potentially valuable tool for language education, as it can provide real-time feedback and support for learners. The use of technology in language education has grown significantly in recent years, with a range of tools and platforms available to support teaching and learning [25]. These technologies can include language learning software, online dictionaries and translation tools, and language learning apps. However, ChatGPT represents a new and potentially transformative technology in this area, as it can generate human-like text and provide real-time feedback and support for learners. The potential benefits of using ChatGPT in language education include providing personalized feedback and support, engaging and motivating learners through natural language capabilities, and supporting the development of language skills through practice and repetition.

However, using ChatGPT in language education also raises ethical considerations that need to be carefully considered, such as the use of personal data and the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies. While using ChatGPT in language education offers a range of potential benefits, it also raises ethical considerations that must be carefully considered. Some of these ethical considerations include using personal data and the potential for bias. ChatGPT, as a large language model trained by OpenAI, relies on the use of personal data in order to generate human-like text. This raises concerns about using and protecting personal data and the potential for data breaches or misuse of personal information. AI and NLP technologies, such as ChatGPT, can also be subject to bias, impacting their effectiveness and fairness [26]. For example, if the data used to train ChatGPT is biased in some way, this bias can be reflected in the text that ChatGPT generates. This is an essential ethical consideration that needs to be carefully addressed to ensure the fair and effective use of ChatGPT in language education

2. The potential benefits of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction

The potential benefits of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction are numerous and varied and can support teaching and learning in several ways. These potential benefits include providing personalized feedback and support, engaging, and motivating learners, and supporting language skills development. ChatGPT's ability to generate human-like text can make it a valuable tool for providing personalized feedback and support to EFL writing students. By providing real-time feedback and guidance on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, ChatGPT can support students' writing development in a way that is tailored to their individual needs and abilities. The natural language capabilities of ChatGPT can make it a highly engaging and motivating tool for EFL writing instruction. By providing an immersive and interactive writing experience, ChatGPT can help to maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing and support their engagement with the learning process. Using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction can also support the development of language skills through practice and repetition. By providing opportunities for students to practice their writing skills and receive feedback, ChatGPT can help students to improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax and support their overall language development.

2.1. Providing personalized feedback and support for students

Providing personalized feedback and support for students in EFL writing involves various activities and strategies tailored to each student's individual needs and abilities. Some of these activities and strategies might include providing feedback on students' writing, offering guidance on language usage and structure, and supporting students struggling with certain aspects of EFL writing [27]. The feedback involves providing individualized feedback to students on their writing to support

their progress and development [28], [29]. Feedback might include comments on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, suggestions for improvement and guidance on addressing specific writing challenges [30]. The guidance involves providing students with guidance and support on how to use language effectively and accurately in their writing [31]. This might include explaining the meaning and usage of a specific vocabulary, providing examples of correct grammar and syntax, and effectively offering guidance on structuring sentences and paragraphs. The support involves providing additional support and guidance to students struggling with specific aspects of EFL writing, such as vocabulary, grammar, or syntax. This might include providing extra practice and feedback, offering one-on-one support, or providing resources and materials to help students improve in these areas [32].

Providing personalized feedback and support can be time-consuming and labour-intensive for teachers and challenging if they do not have the time or resources to support each student individually [33]. This is where the use of ChatGPT can be beneficial, as it can provide personalized feedback and support in real time. Providing personalized feedback and support is critical to EFL writing instruction [34]. However, it can be time-consuming and labour-intensive for teachers and challenging if they do not have the time or resources to support each student individually. This is where the use of ChatGPT can be beneficial, as it can provide personalized feedback and support in real time. ChatGPT, a large language model trained by OpenAI, can generate human-like text based on the input it receives. When students use ChatGPT for writing practice, they can receive real-time feedback and guidance on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax tailored to their individual needs and abilities. This can support students' writing development in a way that is tailored to their individual needs and abilities and is, therefore, a significant potential benefit of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction. Furthermore, using ChatGPT can also provide opportunities for students to practice their writing skills and receive feedback on their progress. This can support students' language development through practice and repetition and help them improve their writing over time. By generating human-like text tailored to student's individual needs and abilities, ChatGPT can provide efficient and effective and efficient feedback and support. This can support students' writing development in a way tailored to their individual needs and abilities and can help improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax.

The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction can support students' writing development in several ways. By providing real-time feedback and guidance on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, ChatGPT can support students' writing development in a way that is tailored to their individual needs and abilities. This can help students to improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax and support their overall language development. Providing personalized feedback and support is critical to EFL writing instruction, as it can support students' progress and development in this area. Personalized feedback and support involve providing individualized guidance and support to students based on their unique needs and abilities. This can include providing feedback on students' writing, offering guidance on language usage and structure, and providing support for students struggling with certain aspects of EFL writing [35]. Using ChatGPT can help support this process in a way that is efficient and effective. By generating human-like text tailored to student's individual needs and abilities, ChatGPT can provide efficient and effective and efficient feedback and support. This can support students' writing development in a way tailored to their individual needs and abilities and can help improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax. Furthermore, using ChatGPT can also provide opportunities for students to practice their writing skills and receive feedback on their progress. This can support students' language development through practice and repetition and help them improve their writing over time.

Using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction can support students' language development through practice and repetition. By providing opportunities for students to practice their writing skills and receive feedback on their progress, ChatGPT can help students to improve their vocabulary, grammar, and syntax and support their overall language development. Practice and repetition are essential aspects of language learning, as they can help students to develop their skills and abilities over time [36]. When students could practice their writing skills and receive feedback on their progress, they can learn from their mistakes and improve their writing over time. However, providing opportunities for practice and feedback can be time-consuming and labour-intensive for teachers [37]. It can be challenging if they do not have the time or resources to support each student individually. ChatGPT can help address this challenge by providing opportunities for practice and feedback efficiently and effectively. By generating human-like text that is tailored to student's individual needs and abilities, ChatGPT can provide opportunities for practice and feedback that are personalized and relevant. This can support students' language development through practice and repetition and help them improve

their writing over time. This is, therefore, a significant potential benefit of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction.

2.2. Engaging and motivating learners through natural language capabilities

One of the potential benefits of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction is its ability to engage and motivate learners through its natural language capabilities. ChatGPT, a large language model trained by OpenAI, can generate human-like text based on the input it receives. This makes it a potentially engaging and motivating tool for EFL writing students, as it can provide a more authentic and realistic writing experience. Using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction can provide a more authentic and realistic writing experience for students, which can be engaging and motivating for learners. This is because ChatGPT, a large language model trained by OpenAI, can generate human-like text based on the input it receives. This means that when students use ChatGPT for writing practice, they can receive feedback and support generated in a way that sounds like a human would provide feedback. This can make the writing experience feel more authentic and realistic for students and engage and motivate learners in a way that traditional EFL writing instruction may not. Furthermore, the natural language capabilities of ChatGPT can make writing practice more engaging and motivating for students [38].

ChatGPT's ability to generate human-like text can create a more immersive and interactive writing experience, and its natural language capabilities can make writing practice feel more authentic and realistic. This can help maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing and is a significant potential benefit of using ChatGPT in language education. To engage and motivate learners, EFL writing instruction often includes activities and exercises designed to be exciting and engaging for students [39]. These can include writing prompts, creative writing exercises, and collaborative writing activities. However, it can be challenging to maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing even with these activities. EFL writing instruction often includes activities and exercises designed to be exciting and engaging for students [40]. These can include writing prompts, creative writing exercises, and collaborative writing activities. However, it can be challenging to maintain students' interest and motivation in EFL writing even with these activities.

One of the reasons for this is that EFL writing can be a challenging and often abstract skill for students to learn. Writing requires students to have a certain level of language proficiency and the ability to express their ideas clearly and accurately in writing [41]. This can be difficult for learners who are just beginning to learn English or have limited language exposure. Furthermore, EFL writing can be a labour-intensive and time-consuming skill for students to develop. It requires regular practice and feedback to improve, which can be difficult for learners to maintain over time [42]. This can lead to students becoming disinterested or frustrated with their writing practice, which can hinder their progress and development in EFL writing. One of the challenges of teaching EFL writing is engaging and motivating learners [43].

Students becoming disinterested or frustrated with their writing practice can hinder their progress and development in EFL writing. This can happen for several reasons, including Lack of interest, Frustration, and support. Students may become disinterested in EFL writing if they find it challenging or abstract or do not see the value in learning this skill. This can lead to students losing motivation and disengaging from their writing practice, hindering their progress and development. Students may become frustrated with their writing practice if they struggle to express their ideas clearly and accurately or receive negative feedback. This can discourage or overwhelm students, hindering their progress and development in EFL writing. Students may also become disinterested or frustrated with their writing practice if they do not receive adequate support and guidance from teachers. This can happen if teachers do not have the time or resources to provide personalized feedback and support to each student or if they do not have the expertise to support students' writing development effectively.

2.3. Supporting the development of language skills

One of the key benefits of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction is the ability to support the development of students' language skills. This is because ChatGPT can provide real-time feedback and guidance on vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, which can help students improve their language skills over time. To support the development of student's language skills, it is essential to design activities and tasks that are well-suited to ChatGPT and provide opportunities for students to practice their writing skills and receive feedback on their progress. For example, activities that involve writing responses to prompts or questions, or tasks that require students to fill in the gaps in a sentence or paragraph, can provide opportunities for practice and feedback that can support the development of

students' language skills. In addition to providing opportunities for practice and feedback, it is also essential to provide support and guidance to students on interpreting and using the feedback and suggestions provided by ChatGPT. This might involve providing students with explanations of the different types of feedback and suggestions that ChatGPT can provide and showing them how to use this feedback and suggestions to improve their writing.

3. The challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction

Using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction presents several challenges and concerns that must be carefully considered. These challenges and concerns might include the need for careful design and implementation, the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies, and the need for ethical considerations. The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction requires careful design and implementation to ensure effectiveness. This might involve developing appropriate learning activities and tasks that are well-suited to ChatGPT and providing clear instructions and guidance for students on how to use ChatGPT for writing practice.

AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, can be subject to bias, affecting the quality and accuracy of the text they generate. This can be a concern in language education, impacting students' learning and development. To address this concern, it is essential to carefully consider the potential sources of bias in ChatGPT and develop strategies to mitigate or eliminate these biases. The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction raises several ethical considerations, such as the use of personal data and the potential impact on students' privacy and rights. These ethical considerations must be carefully considered, and appropriate measures must be put in place to ensure that the use of ChatGPT is ethical and responsible.

3.1. The need for careful design and implementation

The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction requires careful design and implementation to ensure effectiveness. This means that the activities and tasks developed for use with ChatGPT must be well-suited to this technology's capabilities and limitations and carefully designed to support students' learning and development. Some factors to consider when designing activities and tasks for use with ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction might include the types of writing tasks suitable for ChatGPT, the level of guidance and support provided to students, and the role of the teacher in the learning process. Not all writing tasks are equally suitable for use with ChatGPT. Some writing tasks, such as those that require a high level of creativity or originality, may be complex for ChatGPT to support. On the other hand, writing tasks that involve more structured and formulaic language, such as those that require students to fill in the gaps in a sentence or paragraph, may be more suitable for ChatGPT.

One of the challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction is identifying the types of writing tasks that are well-suited to this technology. As a large language model trained by OpenAI, ChatGPT can generate human-like text based on the input it receives. However, not all writing tasks are equally well-suited to ChatGPT. For example, writing tasks that require a high level of creativity or originality may be complex for ChatGPT to support. This is because ChatGPT cannot generate completely original or creative text and is limited to generating text based on the input it receives. On the other hand, writing tasks that involve more structured and formulaic language may be more suitable for ChatGPT. This might include writing tasks that require students to fill in the gaps in a sentence or paragraph or tasks that involve writing responses to prompts or questions that are provided in advance.

These writing tasks are more suitable for ChatGPT because they involve more structured and formulaic language, which is easier for ChatGPT to generate. By providing students with clear instructions and guidance on how to use ChatGPT for these types of tasks, it is possible to develop effective and engaging learning experiences that can support students' writing development and language learning. When using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, it is essential to provide students with clear instructions and guidance on using this technology effectively. This might involve providing students with examples of how to use ChatGPT for writing practice and offering support and guidance on interpreting and using the feedback and suggestions provided by ChatGPT. One of the challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction is providing students with the guidance and support they need to use this technology effectively. This is because ChatGPT is a complex and sophisticated technology, and students may need help and support to use it effectively for writing practice.

Providing students with examples of using ChatGPT for writing practice is essential to address this challenge. This might involve providing students with sample writing tasks well-suited to ChatGPT and showing them how to use ChatGPT to generate text and receive feedback and suggestions. In addition, it is also essential to offer support and guidance on how to interpret and use the feedback and suggestions provided by ChatGPT. This might involve providing students with explanations of the different types of feedback and suggestions that ChatGPT can provide and showing them how to use this feedback and suggestions to improve their writing. When using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, it is essential to carefully consider the role of the teacher in the learning process. Teachers must be involved in designing and implementing activities and tasks using ChatGPT and be prepared to provide support and guidance to students as needed. However, using ChatGPT can also provide opportunities for teachers to be more efficient and effective in their teaching by allowing them to focus on providing personalized feedback and support to students rather than on more routine or repetitive tasks.

The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction can provide several benefits for teachers, in addition to the benefits for students. One of these benefits is the ability to be more efficient and effective in their teaching. Providing personalized feedback and support to students is essential to teaching EFL writing. However, this can be time-consuming and labour-intensive for teachers, especially if they do not have the time or resources to support each student individually. ChatGPT can help address this challenge by providing personalized feedback and support to students in a way that is efficient and effective. By generating human-like text tailored to student's individual needs and abilities, ChatGPT can provide efficient and effective and efficient feedback and support. This can help free up teachers' time and resources, allowing them to focus on providing personalized feedback and support to students rather than on routine or repetitive tasks. This can support teachers' efficiency and effectiveness in their teaching and help them better support students in EFL writing.

3.2. The potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies

One of the challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction is the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies. AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, are subject to bias, affecting the quality and accuracy of the text they generate. This can be a concern in language education, impacting students' learning and development. There are several potential sources of bias in AI and NLP technologies, such as ChatGPT. Some potential sources of bias might include the data used to train the AI and NLP technology, the algorithms, and models that the AI and NLP technology use, and the users of the AI and NLP technology [44]. AI and NLP technologies are trained using large datasets of text. The quality and diversity of this training data can impact the quality and accuracy of the text generated by the technology. If the training data is not diverse or representative of the language the technology intends to generate, this can introduce bias into the text generated. One of the potential sources of bias in AI and NLP technologies, such as ChatGPT, is the data used to train the technology. AI and NLP technologies are trained using large text datasets, which teach the technology how to generate human-like text [45]. If the training data is not diverse or representative of the language the technology intends to generate, this can introduce bias into the text generated. For example, if the training data is not representative of different dialects or regional variations in language, this can introduce bias into the text generated by the technology.

In addition, if the training data does not represent different genders, ages, or other demographic factors, this can also introduce bias into the text generated by the technology [46]. This can be a particular concern in language education, as it can impact students' learning and development. To address this concern, it is essential to carefully consider the quality and diversity of the training data used to train AI and NLP technologies. By ensuring that the training data is diverse and representative of the language the technology intends to generate, it is possible to reduce the potential for bias in the generated text. This can help to ensure that the use of ChatGPT in language education is effective and fair. AI and NLP technologies use algorithms and models to generate text based on their input [47]. The design and implementation of these algorithms and models can impact the quality and accuracy of the generated text. If the algorithms and models are not carefully designed and implemented, this can introduce bias into the generated text. Another potential source of bias in AI and NLP technologies, such as ChatGPT, is the technology users.

The users of AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, can also introduce bias into the generated text. For example, if the technology users are not diverse or representative of the population, this can introduce bias into the generated text. This can happen if the technology users are not representative of different genders, ages, or other demographic factors. In addition, if the technology

users are not representative of different dialects or regional variations in language, this can also introduce bias into the generated text. This can be a particular concern in language education, as it can impact students' learning and development. To address this concern, it is essential to carefully consider the diversity and representativeness of the users of AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT. Ensuring that the technology users are diverse and representative of the population makes it possible to reduce the potential for bias in the generated text. This can help to ensure that the use of ChatGPT in language education is effective and fair.

3.3. Ethical considerations around the use of artificial intelligence in education

Artificial intelligence in education, including ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, raises several ethical considerations that must be carefully considered. These ethical considerations include concerns about the use of personal data, the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies, and the impact of AI on the education system. AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, are trained using large datasets of text, which often include personal data. Using personal data in training AI and NLP technologies raises ethical concerns around privacy and consent. AI and NLP technologies are subject to bias, which can impact the quality and accuracy of the text they generate. This can be a particular concern in language education, as it can impact students' learning and development.

The use of AI and NLP technologies in education can also have broader impacts on the education system, such as by changing teachers' roles or increasing technology use in education. These impacts can raise ethical concerns that need to be carefully considered. One of the key ethical considerations around using artificial intelligence in education, including ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, is using personal data [48]. AI and NLP technologies are trained using large text datasets, which teach the technology how to generate human-like text. This training data often includes personal data, such as text that individuals have written. For example, the training data for ChatGPT might include text that EFL writing students have written or text that other individuals have written in online forums, social media posts, or other sources.

Using personal data in training AI and NLP technologies raises ethical concerns around privacy and consent. It is essential to consider these ethical concerns carefully and to develop strategies to ensure that the use of personal data in the training of AI and NLP technologies is fair and ethical. For example, when using personal data in AI and NLP technologies training, obtaining the consent of individuals whose data is being used is essential. This might involve providing individuals with clear information about how their data will be used and allowing them to opt out of having their data used in AI and NLP technologies training. In addition, it is essential to protect the privacy of individuals whose data is being used in training AI and NLP technologies. This might involve taking steps to anonymize the data or to ensure that the data is only used for training the technology and not for any other purposes.

Using personal data in training AI and NLP technologies raises ethical concerns around privacy and consent. It is essential to consider these ethical concerns carefully and to develop strategies to ensure that the use of personal data in the training of AI and NLP technologies is fair and ethical. In addition to personal data use, AI and NLP technologies in education also raise concerns about the potential for bias. AI and NLP technologies are subject to bias, which can impact the quality and accuracy of the text they generate. This can be a particular concern in language education, as it can impact students' learning and development. The potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, is a concern that is particularly relevant in language education. This is because the bias in AI and NLP technologies can impact the quality and accuracy of the text generated, which can, in turn, impact students' learning and development.

For example, suppose the algorithms and models that ChatGPT uses are not carefully designed and implemented. In that case, this can introduce bias into the technology-generated text. This bias can be particularly problematic in language education, as it can impact the accuracy and quality of the feedback and suggestions provided to students. In addition, if the training data used to train ChatGPT is not diverse or representative of the language the technology intends to generate, this can also introduce bias into the text generated. This can be a particular concern in language education, as it can impact students' learning and development by providing inaccurate or biased feedback and suggestions. To address these concerns, it is essential to carefully design and implement AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, to ensure that they are fair and unbiased. This might involve developing strategies to mitigate or eliminate potential sources of bias in the technology, such as by using diverse and representative training data and carefully designing algorithms and models that are

fair and unbiased. To address the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies, including ChatGPT, it is essential to develop strategies to mitigate or eliminate potential sources of bias in the technology.

This might involve several approaches, including using diverse and representative training data and carefully designing algorithms and models. One of the key ways to reduce the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies is to use diverse and representative training data. This means using a large and diverse dataset of text representative of the language the technology intends to generate. By using diverse and representative training data, it is possible to reduce the potential for bias in the text generated by the technology. Another critical strategy for reducing the potential for bias in AI and NLP technologies is to design algorithms and models that are fair and unbiased carefully. This might involve developing algorithms and models that can handle a wide range of language and variations in language and that can generate text that is accurate and fair. By carefully designing algorithms and models, it is possible to reduce the potential for bias in the text generated by the technology.

4. Conclusion

4.1. Summary of key points and findings

The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction offers many potential benefits, including the ability to provide personalized feedback and support, maintain students' interest and motivation, and support the development of language skills. However, using ChatGPT also presents challenges and concerns, including the need for careful design and implementation to ensure effectiveness and ethical considerations around using artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies in education. To address these challenges and concerns, it is essential to carefully design and implement ChatGPT, using diverse and representative training data and carefully designed algorithms and models. It is also essential to carefully consider the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction and to develop strategies to ensure that the technology is fair and unbiased.

4.2. Implications for EFL writing instruction and the use of ChatGPT

The findings of this conceptual paper have several implications for EFL writing instruction and the use of ChatGPT. The use of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction offers several potential benefits, including the ability to provide personalized feedback and support, to maintain students' interest and motivation, and to support the development of language skills. The use of ChatGPT also presents challenges and concerns, including the need for careful design and implementation to ensure effectiveness and ethical considerations around the use of artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies in education. To address these challenges and concerns, it is essential to carefully design and implement ChatGPT, using diverse and representative training data and carefully designed algorithms and models. It is also essential to carefully consider the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction and to develop strategies to ensure that the technology is fair and unbiased.

4.3. Future directions for research and practice in this area

The findings of this conceptual paper highlight several important directions for future research and practice in the area of EFL writing instruction and the use of ChatGPT. Further research is needed to explore the potential benefits and challenges of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction and to develop strategies to address these challenges and maximize the benefits of the technology. Future research should also focus on developing effective methods for implementing ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, including strategies for using diverse and representative training data and carefully designing algorithms and models that are fair and unbiased. Additionally, future research should focus on exploring the ethical implications of using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction and developing strategies to ensure that the technology is used fairly and ethically. In practice, there is a need for further development and implementation of ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction, using the research findings to inform the design and implementation of the technology. This might involve working with language educators and students to develop effective strategies for using ChatGPT in EFL writing instruction.

Acknowledgment

I would like to extend my gratitude to all of those who helped me one way or another in completing this piece of research.

Declarations

Author contribution: The author was the only contributor to this piece of research

Funding statement : The research is self-funded by the author **Conflict of interest** : The author declares no conflict of interest.

Additional information: No additional information is available for this paper.

References

- [1] A. A. Menbet, "The Use of Effective Strategies to Improve Saudi EFL Dyslexic Learners' Writing Skills," *Theory Pract. Lang. Stud.*, vol. 8, no. 12, pp. 1611–1621, Dec. 2018, doi: 10.17507/tpls.0812.06.
- [2] A. A. Patak *et al.*, "Teaching English as a Foreign Language in Indonesia: University Lecturers' Views on Plagiarism," *J. Acad. Ethics*, pp. 1–17, 2020, doi: 10.1007/s10805-020-09385-y.
- [3] M. G. Salaxiddinovna, "Solutions to the problems of teaching writing skills in English in higher education institutions based on foreign manuals," *Web Sci. Int. Sci. Res. J.*, vol. 3, no. 6, pp. 1782–1785, 2022.
- [4] L. J. Z. Tingting Zhang, "Taking Stock of a Genre-Based Pedagogy: Sustaining the Development of EFL Students' Knowledge of the Elements in Argumentation and Writing Improvement," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 21, p. 11616, Oct. 2021, doi: 10.3390/su132111616.
- [5] K. H. Hidayati, "Teaching Writing to EFL Learners: An Investigation of Challenges Confronted by Indonesian Teachers," *Langkawi J. Assoc. Arab. English*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 21–31, Jun. 2018, doi: 10.31332/lkw.v4i1.772.
- [6] Y. Cheng, "Paths to Improve the Language Communicative Competence and Accomplishment for Foreign Language Professional Students," in 3rd International Proceedings on Conference on Economics, Management Engineering and Education Technology, 2019, pp. 2298–2302.
- [7] R. Al-Jarf, "Integrating participation goals in writing activities for EFL college students," *J. Res. Sch. Prof. English Lang. Teach.*, vol. 5, no. 23, pp. 1–11, 2021.
- [8] R. Wanchid, "The Use of Self-Correction, Paper-pencil Peer Feedback and Electronic Peer Feedback in the EFL Writing Class: Opportunities and Challenges," *Acad. J. Interdiscip. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 157–157, Nov. 2013, doi: 10.5901/ajis.2013.v2n3p157.
- [9] K. Wang, "Problems and tactics in Peer feedback in EFL Writing Teaching," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Education, Management and Information Technology*, 2015, pp. 480–483, doi: 10.2991/icemit-15.2015.101.
- [10] M. Henderson, T. Ryan, and M. Phillips, "The challenges of feedback in higher education," *Assess. Eval. High. Educ.*, vol. 44, no. 8, pp. 1237–1252, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.1080/02602938.2019.1599815.
- [11] N. Winstone and D. Carless, *Designing Effective Feedback Processes in Higher Education*. London and New York: Routledge, 2019. doi: 10.4324/9781351115940
- [12] W.-C. V. Wu, J.-C. Yang, J. S. C. Hsieh, and T. Yamamoto, "Free from demotivation in EFL writing: the use of online flipped writing instruction," *Comput. Assist. Lang. Learn.*, vol. 33, no. 4, pp. 353–387, May 2020, doi: 10.1080/09588221.2019.1567556.
- [13] P. Kawinkoonlasate, "A Study of Using E-Writing Instructional Design Program to Develop English Writing Ability of Thai EFL Learners," *English Lang. Teach.*, vol. 14, no. 6, p. 43, May 2021, doi: 10.5539/elt.v14n6p43.
- [14] G. Kessler, "Technology and the future of language teaching," *Foreign Lang. Ann.*, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 205–218, Mar. 2018, doi: 10.1111/flan.12318.
- [15] U. C. Okonkwo, "Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) Software: Evaluation of its Influence in a Language Learning Process," *UJAH Unizik J. Arts Humanit.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 76–89, Nov. 2011, doi: 10.4314/ujah.v12i1.4.
- [16] L. Jin and E. Deifell, "Foreign Language Learners' Use and Perception of Online Dictionaries: A Survey Study," *J. Online Learn. Teach.*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 515–533, Jan. 2013.
- [17] R. Godwin-Jones, "Emerging Technologies: Mobile Apps for Language Learning," *Lang. Learn. Technol.*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 2–11, Jun. 2011.

- [18] A. Pardo, J. Jovanovic, S. Dawson, D. Gasevic, and N. Mirriahi, "Using Learning Analytics to Scale the Provision of Personalised Feedback.," *Br. J. Educ. Technol.*, vol. 50, no. 1, pp. 128–138, Jan. 2019, doi: 10.1111/bjet.12592.
- [19] R. C. Sharma and Y. Sharma, "Augmenting Learning through Virtual Reality Applications in Education," in *Tenth Pan-Commonwealth Forum on Open Learning*, 2022, pp. 1–6, doi: 10.56059/pcf10.7986.
- [20] L. K. Fryer, K. Nakao, and A. Thompson, "Chatbot learning partners: Connecting learning experiences, interest and competence," *Comput. Human Behav.*, vol. 93, pp. 279–289, Apr. 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.chb.2018.12.023.
- [21] G.-J. Hwang, H. Xie, B. W. Wah, and D. Gasevic, "Vision, challenges, roles and research issues of Artificial Intelligence in Education," *Comput. Educ. Artif. Intell.*, vol. 1, p. 100001, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.caeai.2020.100001.
- [22] B. H. Khan, *Managing e-learning: design, delivery, implementation and evaluation*. London: Information Science Publishing, 2005. doi: 10.4018/978-1-59140-634-1
- [23] M. Warschauer and C. Meskill, "Technology and Second Language Teaching," in *Handbook of undergraduate second language education*, New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, 2000, pp. 303–318.
- [24] D. Remian, "Augmenting Education: Ethical Considerations for Incorporating Artificial Intelligence in Education," University of Massachusetts, 2019.
- [25] R. Zhang and D. Zou, "Types, purposes, and effectiveness of state-of-the-art technologies for second and foreign language learning," *Comput. Assist. Lang. Learn.*, pp. 1–47, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1080/09588221.2020.1744666.
- [26] N. Mehrabi, F. Morstatter, N. Saxena, K. Lerman, and A. Galstyan, "A Survey on Bias and Fairness in Machine Learning," *ACM Comput. Surv.*, vol. 54, no. 6, pp. 1–35, Jul. 2022, doi: 10.1145/3457607.
- [27] H. A. Alamri, H. Alamri, S. L. Watson, and W. R. Watson, "Learning Technology Models That Support Personalization within Blended Learning Environments in Higher Education.," *Techtrends*, vol. 65, no. 1, pp. 62–78, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1007/s11528-020-00530-3.
- [28] C. D. Schunn, "Peer feedback and teacher feedback: a comparative study of revision effectiveness in writing instruction for EFL learners," *High. Educ. Res. Dev.*, pp. 1–17, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.1080/07294360.2021.1969541.
- [29] S. Yu, F. Geng, C. Liu, and Y. Zheng, "What works may hurt: The negative side of feedback in second language writing," *J. Second Lang. Writ.*, vol. 54, p. 100850, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1016/j.jslw.2021.100850.
- [30] M. Selvaraj and A. A. Aziz, "Systematic Review: Approaches in Teaching Writing Skill in ESL Classrooms," *Int. J. Acad. Res. Progress. Educ. Dev.*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 450–473, Nov. 2019, doi: 10.6007/ijarped/v8-i4/6564.
- [31] I. Lee, "Teacher Written Corrective Feedback: Less Is More.," *Lang. Teach.*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 524–536, Oct. 2019, doi: 10.1017/s0261444819000247.
- [32] S. Çelik, "Building Critical Academic Writing Skills: The Impact of Instructor Feedback on Turkish ELT Graduate Students.," *TESL-EJ*, vol. 24, no. 3, p. n3, 2020.
- [33] D. Jackson and K. Usher, "Feeding Back and Feeding Forward," *Success. Dr. Train. Nurs. Heal. Sci.*, pp. 71–82, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.1007/978-3-030-87946-4_5.
- [34] I. Ibacache Calderón and D. Campos Galdames, "Feedback in virtual times: a challenge when teaching EFL writings," *Feed. virtual times a Chall. when Teach. EFL writings*, pp. 49–57, 2021. doi: 10.2307/j.ctv20hcv1n.7
- [35] Y. Han and Y. Xu, "The development of student feedback literacy: the influences of teacher feedback on peer feedback," *Assess. Eval. High. Educ.*, vol. 45, no. 5, pp. 680–696, Jul. 2020, doi: 10.1080/02602938.2019.1689545.
- [36] V. Toro, G. Camacho-Minuche, E. Pinza-Tapia, and F. M. Paredes, "The Use of the Communicative Language Teaching Approach to Improve Students' Oral Skills.," *English Lang. Teach.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 110–118, Dec. 2018, doi: 10.5539/elt.v12n1p110.

- [37] G. Cheng and G. S. M. Chwo, "Automated tracking of student revisions in response to teacher feedback in EFL writing: technological feasibility and teachers' perspectives," *Interact. Learn. Environ.*, pp. 1–25, Nov. 2021, doi: 10.1080/10494820.2021.2001539.
- [38] W. Zheng, H. Cheng, J. X. Yu, L. Zou, and K. Zhao, "Interactive natural language question answering over knowledge graphs," *Inf. Sci. (Ny).*, vol. 481, pp. 141–159, May 2019, doi: 10.1016/j.ins.2018.12.032.
- [39] T.-H. Nguyen, W.-Y. Hwang, X.-L. Pham, and T. Pham, "Self-experienced storytelling in an authentic context to facilitate EFL writing," *Comput. Assist. Lang. Learn.*, pp. 1–30, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1080/09588221.2020.1744665.
- [40] S. Thongchalerm and W. Jarunthawatchai, "The Impact of Genre Based Instruction on EFL Learners' Writing Development.," *Int. J. Instr.*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 1–16, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.29333/iji.2020.1311a.
- [41] K. Hyland and F. Hyland, *Feedback in Second Language Writing*. Cambridge University Press, 2019. doi: 10.1017/9781108635547
- [42] K. J. Hartshorn, N. W. Evans, P. F. Merrill, R. R. Sudweeks, D. Strong-Krause, and N. J. Anderson, "Effects of dynamic corrective feedback on ESL writing accuracy," *Tesol Q.*, vol. 44, no. 1, pp. 84–109, 2010, doi: 10.5054/tq.2010.213781.
- [43] K. Barkaoui, "Teaching Writing to Second Language Learners: Insights from Theory and Research," *TESL Report.*, vol. 40, no. 1, pp. 35–48, Jan. 2007.
- [44] H. Benbya, T. H. Davenport, and S. Pachidi, "Artificial Intelligence in Organizations: Current State and Future Opportunities," *MIS Q. Exec.*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 1–15, 2020, doi: 10.2139/ssrn.3741983.
- [45] M. Mnasri, "Recent advances in conversational NLP: Towards the standardization of Chatbot building.," *arXiv: Computation and Language*. pp. 1–8, Mar-2019, doi: 10.48550/arXiv.1903.09025.
- [46] E. M. Bender and B. Friedman, "Data Statements for Natural Language Processing: Toward Mitigating System Bias and Enabling Better Science," *Trans. Assoc. Comput. Linguist.*, vol. 6, pp. 587–604, Dec. 2018, doi: 10.1162/tacl_a_00041.
- [47] S. Singh and H. K. Thakur, "Survey of Various AI Chatbots Based on Technology Used," 2020 8th Int. Conf. Reliab. Infocom Technol. Optim. (Trends Futur. Dir., pp. 1074–1079, 2020, doi: 10.1109/icrito48877.2020.9197943.
- [48] F. Pedro, M. Subosa, A. Rivas, and P. Valverde, "Artificial intelligence in education: Challenges and opportunities for sustainable development," Paris, France, 2019.