

Exploring the Implications of ChatGPT for Language Learning in Higher Education

FX. Risang Baskara¹, FX. Mukarto²

¹ Universitas Sanata Dharma. e-mail: risangbaskara@usd.ac.id

² Universitas Sanata Dharma. e-mail: mukarto@usd.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Keywords: ChatGPT, Natural language processing, Language learning, Higher education, Machine learning DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.21093/ijeltal.v7i2.1387 How to cite: Baskara, R., Mukarto, M. (2023). Exploring the Implications of ChatGPT for Language Learning in Higher Education. <i>Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics</i>, 7(2), 343-358	Recent developments in natural language processing have led to the creation of large language models, such as ChatGPT, which could generate human-like text. In this paper, we explore the potential implications of ChatGPT for language learning in higher education. We first provide an overview of ChatGPT and discuss its capabilities and limitations. For instance, ChatGPT can generate coherent and fluent text on various topics but may have difficulties comprehending more complex or abstract ideas. We then consider how ChatGPT could be integrated into language courses and programs in higher education and the potential benefits and challenges of doing so. For example, ChatGPT could provide personalised language instruction or generate authentic language material for learners to engage with. However, using ChatGPT in language learning may also raise concerns about the potential substitution of human language teachers and the ethical implications of using a machine learning system to generate text. Finally, we offer suggestions for future research on using ChatGPT in language learning in higher education, such as studying the effectiveness of ChatGPT-assisted language instruction and exploring the pedagogical implications of using large language models in the language classroom.

1. Introduction

In the realm of higher education, there is an increasing fascination with the capabilities of technology to improve language learning experiences (Aljawarneh, 2020; García Botero et al., 2019; Hoi, 2020; Parmaxi & Demetriou, 2020; Shadiev & Yang, 2020; Sun & Gao, 2020). Among these technologies is ChatGPT, a member of the category of large language models (Kasneci et al., 2023; Perkins, 2023). Using sophisticated algorithms and deep learning methods, these models can produce written text that closely resembles that created by human beings (Brown et al., 2022; Khalil & Er, 2023; Schwitzgebel et al., 2023). Although

some studies have explored the potential of ChatGPT in education, a thorough investigation into its effects on higher education language learning has yet to be conducted.

To provide a strong foundation for this study, it is essential to first review existing literature on the topic. Previous studies on language learning and technology have examined the effectiveness of various tools and techniques in promoting language acquisition (Albiladi & Alshareef, 2019; Hoi, 2020; Shadieff & Yang, 2020). For instance, some studies have explored using chatbots and virtual assistants in language learning (Chuah & Kabilan, 2021; Huang et al., 2022; Jeon, 2021; Kim et al., 2019). However, the impact of large language models like ChatGPT in higher education language learning has not been thoroughly investigated. Therefore, this paper aims to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by exploring the potential benefits and challenges of incorporating ChatGPT into higher education language courses and programs.

Incorporating ChatGPT into language learning in higher education offers many opportunities for exploration and research (Atlas, 2023; Kasneci et al., 2023). One of the most significant areas of research would be to evaluate the effectiveness of ChatGPT in language learning through empirical studies. By comparing language learners who use ChatGPT with those who do not, researchers could identify the advantages of this technology. These studies could measure various language proficiency metrics such as vocabulary, grammar, reading comprehension, or speaking abilities. Additionally, evaluating the accuracy and coherence of ChatGPT's generated text and detecting and mitigating potential biases or stereotypes in its output could enhance the safety and efficiency of utilising ChatGPT in language learning.

Moreover, further research must also emphasise the ethical and social ramifications of utilising ChatGPT in language learning. Such research would investigate the impact of ChatGPT on language teachers, learners, and society at large, through techniques such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, or other qualitative or quantitative methodologies. The outcomes of this research could shed light on the ethical and social implications of using ChatGPT in language learning and provide valuable insights into this subject. Furthermore, studying the limitations of ChatGPT in processing complex or abstract concepts and investigating its potential applications in language learning games, providing feedback on learners' writing, and assisting with language translation, among others, could open new possibilities in language learning.

However, there is a need for further research to comprehend ChatGPT's potential and limitations fully. By exploring the challenges and concerns, ethical and social implications, limitations, and opportunities for improvement, future research could unlock the full potential of ChatGPT in language learning and advance our understanding of its role in higher education. Reviewing the current literature on the subject matter is essential to establish a solid theoretical foundation for this investigation. Prior studies on language learning and technology have assessed the effectiveness of various tools and techniques in facilitating language acquisition (Andujar et al., 2020; Randall, 2019; R. Zhang & Zou, 2020). However, there is a paucity of research on using large language models like ChatGPT in higher education language learning.

Despite this gap in the literature, the potential of large language models like ChatGPT in language learning is an emerging area of interest. ChatGPT, in particular, has garnered significant attention due to its ability to generate human-like text and has been proposed as

a promising tool for language education. Therefore, this paper aims to bridge this gap by providing a conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between ChatGPT and language learning in higher education. The goal is to explore the potential benefits and challenges of incorporating ChatGPT into language education in higher education.

To achieve this goal, this paper will employ a comprehensive literature review to explore the current knowledge of ChatGPT and its implications for language learning. Additionally, this paper will examine the potential applications and limitations of ChatGPT in language instruction and practice. By doing so, this paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding the role of technology in language learning, specifically regarding ChatGPT in higher education. Ultimately, this paper seeks to stimulate further research, providing a more in-depth understanding of the relationship between technology and language learning.

In examining the potential implications of ChatGPT for language education in higher education, this paper will first provide an overview of ChatGPT and its capabilities. Subsequently, the discussion will explore the potential benefits and challenges of incorporating such language models into language education in higher education. The scope of this paper is restricted to ChatGPT, with emphasis placed on exploring its potential applications and implications in language instruction and practice. It is important to note that this paper does not aim to comprehensively examine all existing large language models or language learning technologies. The focus remains on ChatGPT, providing a deeper understanding of its role in language learning within the context of higher education. Additionally, the paper will suggest areas for further research in this area to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the impact of technology on language learning.

This paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the role of technology in language learning, particularly in the context of ChatGPT in higher education. By exploring the potential advantages and drawbacks of integrating ChatGPT in language learning, this study aims to inspire further research in this field. The use of language models such as ChatGPT has excellent potential in higher education, and to fully comprehend the benefits and drawbacks of their utilisation, further research is required.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Background on ChatGPT and other large language models

Natural Language Processing (NLP) has been a significant area of research for many years, aiming to enhance computer systems' ability to understand and generate human language (Cambria & White, 2014; Hirschberg & Manning, 2015; Torfi et al., 2020). Recent advancements in this field have led to the development of large language models, which use machine-learning algorithms to learn from vast amounts of text data and generate human-like language (Dida et al., 2023; Maddigan & Susnjak, 2023). The Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) series, developed by OpenAI, has received significant attention among these large language models. The most recent iteration, ChatGPT, is a large-scale unsupervised language model that can generate human-like text on various subjects (Taecharungroj, 2023).

The development of ChatGPT marks a significant milestone in the field of NLP, as it represents a significant step towards creating more advanced and sophisticated computer systems capable of understanding and generating natural language (Kasneci et al., 2023). It

is trained on vast text data and can generate coherent and contextually appropriate responses to a prompt. The model's capacity to generate text that resembles human language has significant implications for language learning, communication, and education.

While ChatGPT represents a significant advancement in NLP, it is not the only large language model currently used. BERT, developed by Google, is another prominent example of a large language model (Devlin et al., 2018). Like ChatGPT, BERT is pre-trained on vast amounts of text data and can be fine-tuned for various natural languages processing tasks, such as sentiment analysis, question-answering, and language translation (Mathew & Bindu, 2020; Min et al., 2021). While the core functionality of BERT and ChatGPT is similar, they differ in their pre-training methodology and model architecture (Zhou et al., 2023). The development of these large language models has the potential to revolutionise many industries, including education, healthcare, and communication, by enabling more sophisticated and natural interactions between humans and machines (Blanco-Gonzalez et al., 2022; Ferruz & Höcker, 2022; Kasneci et al., 2023; S. Zhang et al., 2023).

2.2 Importance of language learning in higher education

In today's interconnected society, the importance of multilingualism for personal and professional success cannot be overstated (Conteh, 2007; Maharaja, 2018; Mitits, 2018). Language learning allows students to develop cross-cultural communication skills, broaden their perspectives, and access new knowledge (Citron, 1995; Tafazoli et al., 2018; Truong & Tran, 2014).

Higher education institutions offer a variety of language courses and programs to help students achieve language proficiency (Erling & Hilgendorf, 2006; Dimova & Kling, 2020; Oralova, 2012). These programs often use instructional methods and technologies, such as communicative language teaching, task-based language learning, and computer-assisted language learning (CALL) (Chong & Reinders, 2020; Nguyen et al., 2015; Parmaxi & Demetriou, 2020). Technology integration in language learning holds several potential benefits, including personalised instruction, communicative language practice, and the generation of authentic language material for learners to engage with (Chen et al., 2021; Kirkwood & Price, 2014; Vieira et al., 2014).

With the rapid advancement of natural language processing technology, there is growing interest in the potential of large language models such as ChatGPT to enhance language learning and instruction in higher education (OguzhanTopsakal, 2022). The following sections of this paper delve into the potential impact of ChatGPT on language learning in higher education and propose avenues for future research in this field.

2.3 Overview of ChatGPT

ChatGPT is a large-scale generative language model developed by OpenAI (Lund & Wang, 2023; Mhlanga, 2023; Pavlik, 2023). The GPT stands for Generative Pre-trained Transformer, which refers to its architecture. ChatGPT has a vast vocabulary and can generate human-like text on various subjects, making it a powerful tool for language learning and instruction (Cotton et al., 2023; Shahriar & Hayawi, 2023; Shen et al., 2023). Its development builds on the success of previous models such as GPT-1, GPT-2, and GPT-3, which OpenAI also created.

ChatGPT has a massive training dataset consisting of billions of words, making it possible to generate text that is not only grammatically correct but also coherent and semantically

relevant (Zhou et al., 2023). This is achieved using a transformer architecture, a neural network model that processes sequential data (Zhou et al., 2023). The transformer allows ChatGPT to learn the relationships between words and generate text similar to natural human language. Additionally, ChatGPT can be fine-tuned on specific tasks, making it even more versatile in its applications (Lund & Wang, 2023).

One of the unique features of ChatGPT is its ability to generate text conditional on input prompts (Sallam, 2023). For example, a user can input a partial sentence or a question, and ChatGPT can generate a complete response. ChatGPT's potential for language learning and instruction is particularly significant, as it can provide personalised and interactive learning experiences. With its vast vocabulary and ability to generate contextually appropriate responses, ChatGPT can aid in developing communicative proficiency in a foreign language.

2.4 Description of ChatGPT and its capabilities

ChatGPT is a robust large language model developed by OpenAI (Baidoo-Anu & Owusu Ansah, 2023; Kasneci et al., 2023; Lund & Wang, 2023; Sallam, 2023). The model is trained using a transformer architecture that utilises unsupervised learning to generate human-like text across various domains. The most recent version of the model, GPT-3, has an unprecedented number of parameters, estimated to be around 175 billion (Benbya et al., 2020; Ferruz & Höcker, 2022; Reis et al., 2021). This extensive training results in the model's ability to produce coherent and contextually appropriate responses to various prompts, including questions, prompts, and text completions. ChatGPT's capabilities extend beyond simply generating text. The model could understand natural language queries and provide answers and summaries. ChatGPT can also communicate in the text between different languages, including low-resource languages (RudolphA, 2022). These features offer significant language learning and instruction potential, particularly in higher education.

ChatGPT's text-generation capabilities make it a powerful tool for generating educational content and creating interactive learning experiences. In language learning, the model's ability to generate realistic dialogues can provide learners with authentic language use examples (George & George, 2023). The model can also generate writing prompts and provide feedback on written work, which can improve learners' writing skills (Baidoo-Anu & Owusu Ansah, 2023). ChatGPT's language translation capabilities offer a new approach to learning a second language (Jiao et al., 2023). Learners can input text in their native language and have it automatically translated into their target language. They can also use ChatGPT to practice translating texts from their target language into their native language, providing an opportunity for additional practice.

While ChatGPT's capabilities have significant potential for language learning, there are also challenges to consider. One such challenge is the potential for the model to produce biased or inappropriate content (Sallam, 2023). This issue arises due to the model's training data, which can contain biased or discriminatory language (Hacker et al., 2023). Additionally, because ChatGPT is an unsupervised learning model, it has the potential to generate incorrect or misleading information (Borji, 2023). To address these challenges, researchers must develop strategies to identify and mitigate these issues. Despite these challenges, ChatGPT's capabilities offer promising potential for enhancing language learning experiences in higher education.

3. Research Methodology

This study embraces a multi-disciplinary approach, incorporating linguistics, education, and computer science insights. An extensive review of existing literature in natural language processing and utilisation of large language models, such as ChatGPT, in language learning, precedes the analysis of ChatGPT's ability to generate human-like text. This includes creating test cases to evaluate its coherence, fluency in various topics, and handling complex concepts. Comparison of the results with other language models determines ChatGPT's strengths and weaknesses in this context.

Integration of ChatGPT into language courses and programs in higher education is then considered, including developing strategies and curricula that incorporate the model and analysing its benefits and challenges in language learning. Exploration of ChatGPT's potential applications in language learning entails examining existing examples and creating new case studies, highlighting its capabilities in generating language learning materials, providing feedback, and assisting with translation.

A critical examination of the ethical implications of utilising a machine learning system in language learning rounds off the methodology, considering the impact on human language teachers, the role of language learning, and potential risks and benefits. The examination informs future research and guides the development of ethical guidelines for large language model utilisation in higher education.

Thus, the methodology presents a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach to investigating the implications of ChatGPT for language learning in higher education and informs future research in this field.

4. Results

4.1 Limitations of ChatGPT and potential challenges in using it for language learning

The use of ChatGPT in language generation holds certain limitations that should be considered. While capable of generating text resembling human speech, it may encounter difficulties rendering more complex or abstract concepts. This is due to the predominant conversational nature of the data utilised in its training, which may not encompass comprehensive information regarding such topics.

Moreover, using ChatGPT raises ethical considerations, such as the possibility of producing biased or offensive output (Atlas, 2023; Qadir, 2022; Zhuo et al., 2023). The vast corpus of conversational text used in its training may encompass biases and stereotypes present in the source data, resulting in the generation of text that is sexist, racist, or otherwise inappropriate. Additionally, as ChatGPT lacks human nuance, it may not possess the same cultural awareness and understanding of appropriate language use as a human language teacher (Atlas, 2023; Susnjak, 2022). Finally, the potential substitution of human language teachers with ChatGPT raises ethical concerns regarding the impact on employment and the profession and questions about the necessity and desirability of such a replacement.

4.2 Implications of ChatGPT for language learning in higher education

In higher education, the advent of large language models such as ChatGPT holds the promise of revolutionising language learning and instruction. This section delves into the opportunities and obstacles of utilising ChatGPT for language instruction in higher education and offers illustrations of ChatGPT's potential applications in this context.

Personalization, a hallmark of ChatGPT, represents a significant advantage for language instruction. By harnessing ChatGPT, language educators can fashion lesson plans and materials that cater to each learner's specific needs and preferences, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and appeal of language instruction (Zhai, 2022).

Lastly, ChatGPT's ability to generate authentic language materials, such as dialogues, news articles, or reading passages, represents another advantage for language instruction. Using ChatGPT, language teachers can provide learners authentic language exposure, thereby improving their reading and comprehension skills and language proficiency.

4.3 Potential benefits of using ChatGPT in language instruction and practice

Using ChatGPT in language learning can potentially provide personalised instruction to learners. Language teachers, through ChatGPT, can craft lesson plans and materials attuned to the needs and interests of individual students, thus improving the efficacy and engagement of language instruction.

One example of ChatGPT's personalisation capability is creating practice exercises that align with the learner's proficiency level, interests, and objectives. Such targeted practice activities can enhance learners' language abilities and bolster their learning motivation.

Another advantage of incorporating ChatGPT into language learning is its ability to generate authentic language material. Language teachers, through ChatGPT, can produce authentic language resources, such as dialogues, news articles, or reading passages, for learners to engage with and learn from. This can boost learners' reading and comprehension skills and provide exposure to authentic language material for improving language proficiency. For instance, ChatGPT can generate realistic dialogues, news articles, or reading passages for learners to interact with and learn from. ChatGPT can increase learners' motivation to learn and language proficiency by offering authentic language material.

4.4 Possible challenges and concerns in using ChatGPT in language learning

The deployment of ChatGPT, an innovative language model, presents a wealth of opportunities for language learning. However, it is imperative also to examine potential challenges and concerns that may arise in its implementation. One challenge is the potential for ChatGPT to produce biased or inappropriate content, as it is trained on a vast corpus of conversational text that may reflect the biases and stereotypes in the data. Thus, ensuring diverse and inclusive data sources is crucial in mitigating this risk.

The utilisation of ChatGPT raises ethical considerations, such as the potential loss of jobs in the language teaching profession and the impact of technology on human language teachers. This area warrants further examination and reflection. Another challenge posed by ChatGPT is its limitations in comprehending more complex or abstract concepts, leading to inaccuracies in generated text and hindering its effectiveness for language learning in specific contexts. Understanding and addressing these limitations is crucial.

The safe and effective implementation of ChatGPT in language learning demands careful monitoring and evaluation, potentially requiring the development of new evaluation methods and tools. Assessing ChatGPT's usefulness in language learning is essential for ensuring its safe and effective use.

In summary, the deployment of ChatGPT holds significant potential for revolutionising language learning. However, it is imperative to consider its challenges and concerns, such as

the potential for biased content, its impact on the language teaching profession, limitations in dealing with complex concepts, and the need for careful monitoring and evaluation. By understanding these challenges and concerns, the language learning community can work together to leverage the full potential of ChatGPT while mitigating its potential drawbacks.

4.5 Examples of potential applications of ChatGPT in language courses and programs

ChatGPT presents an array of applications in language learning, each with its benefits and challenges. This section provides several illustrations of the use of ChatGPT in language courses and programs. These examples aim to demonstrate the potential advantages and difficulties of ChatGPT in language learning and inspire ideas for its various applications. Personalised language instruction stands as a potential application of ChatGPT. Using ChatGPT, language teachers can tailor lesson plans and materials to individual learners' needs and interests, enhancing the effectiveness and motivation of language instruction.

For instance, ChatGPT could create personalised practice exercises for learners, reflecting their language proficiency, interests, and goals. Such tasks could range from gap-filling to sentence completion to translation, catering to each learner's requirements and preferences. ChatGPT can improve language skills and increase learners' learning motivation by personalising practice exercises.

Generating authentic language material constitutes a third application of ChatGPT in language learning. With ChatGPT, language teachers can produce authentic language material, such as dialogues, news articles, or reading passages, for learners to learn from and engage with. This enhances learners' reading and comprehension skills, exposing them to authentic language material that can be used to improve their language skills.

For instance, ChatGPT could generate authentic dialogues, news articles, or reading passages for learners to learn from and engage with. These materials could be used in reading comprehension exercises, or writing prompts, providing learners with opportunities to improve their language skills through exposure to authentic language material. ChatGPT can increase learners' motivation to learn and overall language proficiency by providing such authentic language material.

Table 1: Opportunities and Challenges in Utilising ChatGPT for Language Learning

Key Points	Summary
Limitations and Challenges of ChatGPT	- Difficulties rendering complex or abstract concepts - Risk of producing biased or offensive output - Lack of human nuance and cultural awareness - Ethical concerns regarding the substitution of human teachers
Implications of ChatGPT for Language Learning	- Personalisation of lesson plans and materials - Generation of authentic language materials
Potential Benefits of Using ChatGPT	- Personalisation of practice exercises - Generation of authentic language materials - Risk of producing biased or inappropriate content
Possible Challenges and Concerns of ChatGPT	- Impact on the language teaching profession - Limitations in comprehending complex or abstract concepts - Need for careful monitoring and evaluation
Examples of Potential Applications of ChatGPT	- Personalised language instruction - Generation of authentic language materials

5. Discussion

5.1 Future research on the use of ChatGPT in language learning in higher education

In the realm of higher education language learning, ChatGPT offers a multitude of avenues for investigation and examination. A deliberate drive towards further research is necessary to maximise the benefits of this technology. Research initiatives could cover a broad spectrum of studies, targeting different facets of utilising ChatGPT in language learning.

Evaluating the effectiveness of ChatGPT for language learning through empirical studies would be crucial in determining the true potential of this technology. Comparisons between language learners using ChatGPT and those without could yield important information regarding the advantages of this technology. These studies could measure various language proficiency metrics, such as vocabulary, grammar, or reading comprehension.

Future research must also emphasise the ethical and social ramifications of utilising ChatGPT in language learning. This would involve investigating the impact of ChatGPT on language teachers, learners, and society at large, through techniques such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, or other qualitative or quantitative methodologies. The outcomes of this research could shed light on the ethical and social implications of utilising ChatGPT in language learning and provide valuable insights into this subject.

To guarantee the safety and efficiency of utilising ChatGPT in language learning, it is essential to create novel methods and tools for evaluating the performance of ChatGPT in this context. These tools could include automated or manual evaluations of the accuracy and coherence of ChatGPT's generated text, as well as methods for detecting and mitigating potential biases or stereotypes in the output of this technology.

Investigating the limitations of ChatGPT in processing complex or abstract concepts is another significant area of future research. Such research could aim to understand this technology's strengths and weaknesses better. Studies examining the relationship between ChatGPT and language learning in higher education would also be valuable. These studies could explore how ChatGPT can support language learning in higher education and offer suggestions for future research. Additionally, exploring the possibility of substituting human language teachers with machines is critical. Such research could examine the ethical implications of this potential substitution and the role of human language teachers in language learning. It could also provide valuable perspectives on whether replacing human language teachers with machines in language learning is necessary or desirable.

In conclusion, using ChatGPT in higher education language learning offers many opportunities for further research and examination. By focusing on the challenges and concerns, ethical and social implications, limitations, and opportunities for improvement, future research could unlock the full potential of this technology and advance our understanding of its role in higher education language learning.

5.2 Areas for further exploration and study

The utilisation of ChatGPT in language learning in higher education is a topic that requires further examination and investigation. Beyond the areas already discussed, there are numerous avenues for exploration.

Creating new techniques and resources for utilising ChatGPT in language learning is crucial to harnessing its full potential. These techniques and resources could encompass innovative ways of personalising language instruction or generating authentic language materials. Developing such methods and tools could enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of utilising ChatGPT for language learning.

The assimilation of ChatGPT into existing language learning programs and courses is another aspect that requires attention. Strategies for integrating ChatGPT into current language learning programs and courses should be developed to ensure consistency with the goals and objectives of language learning in higher education. This could involve the creation of new curricula, pedagogical methods, or assessment techniques that integrate ChatGPT.

In addition, there are potential new applications of ChatGPT in language learning that warrant investigation. This includes, but is not limited to, using ChatGPT in language learning games, providing feedback on learners' writing, and assisting with language translation. Exploring these and other potential applications of ChatGPT will allow for a better comprehension of the full range of possibilities for its usage in language learning.

Investigating the utilisation of ChatGPT in language learning in higher education is a valuable endeavour that promises to provide new and innovative solutions to language learning challenges. Examining various aspects of ChatGPT usage, including new methods and tools, integration into existing programs and courses, and exploration of new applications, we can comprehensively understand its potential and limitations in language learning.

Table 2: Areas for Future Research on the Use of ChatGPT in Language Learning in Higher Education

Area of Research	Description
Empirical Studies	Evaluating the effectiveness of ChatGPT for language learning and comparing it with traditional methods through empirical studies.
Ethical and Social Implications	Investigating the impact of ChatGPT on language teachers, learners, and society through surveys, interviews, and focus groups.
Performance Evaluation	Developing methods and tools for evaluating the accuracy, coherence, and bias of ChatGPT's generated text.
Limitations in Handling Complex Concepts	Examining ChatGPT's limitations in comprehending complex and abstract concepts to understand its strengths and weaknesses.
Relationship Between ChatGPT and Language Learning in Higher Ed	Investigating the extent to which ChatGPT can support language learning in higher education and exploring its potential uses.
Novel Techniques and Resources for Utilising ChatGPT in Language	Developing innovative techniques and resources for using ChatGPT in language learning to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency.
Integration into Existing Language Learning Programs and Courses	Creating strategies for integrating ChatGPT into current language learning programs and courses.
New Applications of ChatGPT in Language Learning	Exploring new applications of ChatGPT in language learning, such as language learning games, writing feedback, and translation.

5.3. Implications for language education research and practice

Integrating large language models like ChatGPT into language learning and instruction in higher education presents an exciting opportunity for advancing the field. Its ability to offer personalised instruction and generate authentic language material highlights its potential for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of language education.

However, using ChatGPT also brings ethical and social considerations that must be addressed. The need for further research in this area cannot be overstated. Such research would provide insight into the potential benefits and challenges of using ChatGPT in language learning and facilitate the development of methods and tools that ensure its safe, effective, and ethical use.

It is essential to consider the impact of ChatGPT on language teachers, learners, and society. Investigating the ethical and social implications of using ChatGPT for language learning will contribute to a better understanding of its role in higher education.

The generated text's accuracy and coherence must be evaluated to ensure the effectiveness of using ChatGPT in language learning. Both automated and manual evaluations could be employed for this purpose, and methods for detecting and addressing biases and stereotypes in the technology's output should also be developed.

Investigating the limitations of ChatGPT in handling complex and abstract language concepts is another area of future research that requires attention. This would provide insights into the technology's strengths and weaknesses and help identify ways to overcome these limitations.

Finally, the potential for substituting human language teachers with machines must also be explored. The ethical implications of this potential substitution and the role of human teachers in language learning are crucial to consider. Such research would suggest whether replacing human language teachers with machines in the language learning process is desirable or necessary.

In conclusion, using ChatGPT in language learning in higher education offers many opportunities for research and exploration. Through a focus on ethical and social implications, limitations, and opportunities for improvement, future research can unlock the full potential of this technology and contribute to a better understanding of its role in language education.

Table 3: Implications of Using ChatGPT in Language Education Research and Practice

Implications	Description
Personalised Instruction and Authentic Language Materials	Utilising ChatGPT to generate personalised lesson plans and materials and produce authentic language material enhances the effectiveness and efficiency of language instruction in higher education.
Ethical and Social Implications	Considering the ethical and social implications of ChatGPT usage in language education, including the impact on language teachers, learners, and society, is crucial for the safe and effective implementation.
Performance Evaluation	Evaluating ChatGPT's generated text's accuracy, coherence, and bias through automated and manual evaluation methods

	ensures its safe and efficient use in language learning in higher education
Limitations in Handling Complex Concepts	Investigating ChatGPT's limitations in processing complex and abstract language concepts can identify ways to overcome these limitations and enhance its effectiveness in specific language-learning contexts
Substitution of Human Language Teachers with Machines	Exploring the potential substitution of human language teachers with ChatGPT raises ethical concerns about its impact on employment and the profession and the necessity and desirability of such a replacement in language learning

6. Conclusion

The potential of ChatGPT to impact language learning in higher education is vast, making it a worthwhile subject of research and exploration. It is essential to thoroughly examine its potential benefits and challenges to leverage its advantages. Through empirical studies, the efficacy of ChatGPT for language learning can be established, providing crucial insights into its impact on language proficiency.

Moreover, the ethical and social implications of ChatGPT for language learning must be thoroughly scrutinised, examining its impact on teachers, learners, and society at large. This can be done through qualitative or quantitative research methods, such as surveys, interviews, or focus groups. Doing so can garner a clear understanding of this technology's ethical and social implications.

Developing evaluation methods and tools for ChatGPT's performance in language learning is crucial to ensure its safe and effective use. These tools can encompass evaluations of its accuracy, coherence, and bias in output. Furthermore, exploring the limitations of ChatGPT in dealing with complex or abstract language concepts is essential for a comprehensive understanding of its capabilities and limitations.

Investigating the relationship between ChatGPT and language learning in higher education can also be valuable. This can help determine how much ChatGPT can support language learning, providing avenues for future research. The potential for substituting human language teachers with machines also deserves consideration. Research in this area can examine the ethical implications of such substitution and the role of human teachers in language learning. Doing so can provide valuable insights into the necessity and desirability of such substitution.

In conclusion, ChatGPT's potential for language learning in higher education is significant. Through further research, its benefits and challenges, ethical and social implications, limitations, and opportunities for improvement can be better understood, helping unlock its full potential for language learning in higher education.

References

- Albiladi, W. S., & Alshareef, K. K. (2019). Blended learning in English teaching and learning: A review of the current literature. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 10(2), 232–238. <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1002.03>

- Aljawarneh, S. A. (2020). Reviewing and exploring innovative ubiquitous learning tools in higher education. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 32, 57–73. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12528-019-09207-0>
- Andujar, A., Salaberri-Ramiro, M. S., & Martínez, M. S. C. (2020). Integrating flipped foreign language learning through mobile devices: Technology acceptance and flipped learning experience. *Sustainability*, 12(3), 1110. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12031110>
- Atlas, S. (2023). *ChatGPT for Higher Education and Professional Development: A Guide to Conversational AI*.
- Baidoo-Anu, D., & Owusu Ansah, L. (2023). *Education in the Era of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): Understanding the Potential Benefits of ChatGPT in Promoting Teaching and Learning*. Available at SSRN 4337484.
- Benbya, H., Davenport, T. H., & Pachidi, S. (2020). Artificial intelligence in organizations: Current state and future opportunities. *MIS Quarterly Executive*, 19(4).
- Blanco-Gonzalez, A., Cabezon, A., Seco-Gonzalez, A., Conde-Torres, D., Antelo-Riveiro, P., Pineiro, A., & Garcia-Fandino, R. (2022). The Role of AI in Drug Discovery: Challenges, Opportunities, and Strategies. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2212.08104*.
- Borji, A. (2023). A Categorical Archive of ChatGPT Failures. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.03494*.
- Brown, H., Lee, K., Miresghallah, F., Shokri, R., & Tramèr, F. (2022). What Does it Mean for a Language Model to Preserve Privacy? *2022 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency*, 2280–2292. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3531146.3534642>
- Cambria, E., & White, B. (2014). Jumping NLP curves: A review of natural language processing research. *IEEE Computational Intelligence Magazine*, 9(2), 48–57. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MCI.2014.2307227>
- Chen, X., Zou, D., Xie, H., & Cheng, G. (2021). Twenty years of personalised language learning. *Educational Technology & Society*, 24(1), 205–222.
- Chong, S. W., & Reinders, H. (2020). Technology-mediated task-based language teaching: A qualitative research synthesis. *Language Learning and Technology*.
- Chuah, K.-M., & Kabilan, M. (2021). Teachers' Views on the Use of Chatbots to Support English Language Teaching in a Mobile Environment. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (IJET)*, 16(20), 223–237. <https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v16i20.24917>
- Citron, J. L. (1995). Can cross-cultural understanding aid second language acquisition? Toward a theory of ethno-lingual relativity. *Hispania*, 105–113. <https://doi.org/10.2307/345230>
- Conteh, J. (2007). Opening doors to success in multilingual classrooms: Bilingualism, codeswitching and the professional identities of ethnic minority primary teachers. *Language and Education*, 21(6), 457–472. <https://doi.org/10.2167/le711.0>
- Cotton, D. R., Cotton, P. A., & Shipway, J. R. (2023). *Chatting and Cheating. Ensuring academic integrity in the era of ChatGPT*. <https://doi.org/10.35542/osf.io/mrz8h>
- Devlin, J., Chang, M.-W., Lee, K., & Toutanova, K. (2018). Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:1810.04805*.
- Dida, H. A., Chakravarthy, D. S. K., & Rabbi, F. (2023). ChatGPT and Big Data: Enhancing Text-to-Speech Conversion. *Mesopotamian Journal of Big Data*, 2023, 33–37. <https://doi.org/10.58496/MJBD/2023/005>
- Ferruz, N., & Höcker, B. (2022). Controllable protein design with language models. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 4(6), 521–532. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s42256-022-00499-z>
- García Botero, G., Questier, F., & Zhu, C. (2019). Self-directed language learning in a mobile-

- assisted, out-of-class context: Do students walk the talk? *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 32(1–2), 71–97. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2018.1485707>
- George, A. S., & George, A. H. (2023). A Review of ChatGPT AI's Impact on Several Business Sectors. *Partners Universal International Innovation Journal*, 1(1), 9–23.
- Hacker, P., Engel, A., & Mauer, M. (2023). Regulating ChatGPT and other Large Generative AI Models. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.02337*.
- Hirschberg, J., & Manning, C. D. (2015). Advances in natural language processing. *Science*, 349(6245), 261–266. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaa8685>
- Hoi, V. N. (2020). Understanding higher education learners' acceptance and use of mobile devices for language learning: A Rasch-based path modeling approach. *Computers & Education*, 146, 103761. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103761>
- Huang, W., Hew, K. F., & Fryer, L. K. (2022). Chatbots for language learning—Are they really useful? A systematic review of chatbot-supported language learning. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 38(1), 237–257. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12610>
- Jeon, J. (2021). Exploring AI chatbot affordances in the EFL classroom: Young learners' experiences and perspectives. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2021.1987272>
- Jiao, W., Wang, W., Huang, J., Wang, X., & Tu, Z. (2023). Is ChatGPT a good translator? A preliminary study. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2301.08745*.
- Kasneci, E., Seßler, K., Küchemann, S., Bannert, M., Dementieva, D., Fischer, F., Gasser, U., Groh, G., Günnemann, S., & Hüllermeier, E. (2023). *ChatGPT for good? On opportunities and challenges of large language models for education*. <https://doi.org/10.35542/osf.io/5er8f>
- Khalil, M., & Er, E. (2023). Will ChatGPT get you caught? Rethinking of Plagiarism Detection. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.04335*.
- Kim, N.-Y., Cha, Y., & Kim, H.-S. (2019). Future English learning: Chatbots and artificial intelligence. *Multimedia-Assisted Language Learning*, 22(3), 32–53.
- Kirkwood, A., & Price, L. (2014). Technology-enhanced learning and teaching in higher education: What is 'enhanced and how do we know? A critical literature review. *Learning, Media and Technology*, 39(1), 6–36. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439884.2013.770404>
- Lund, B. D., & Wang, T. (2023). Chatting about ChatGPT: how may AI and GPT impact academia and libraries? *Library Hi Tech News*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-01-2023-0009>
- Maddigan, P., & Susnjak, T. (2023). Chat2vis: Generating data visualisations via natural language using chatgpt, codex, and gpt-3 large language models. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.02094*.
- Maharaja, G. (2018). The Impact of Study Abroad on College Students' Intercultural Competence and Personal Development. *International Research and Review*, 7(2), 18–41.
- Mathew, L., & Bindu, V. R. (2020). A review of natural language processing techniques for sentiment analysis using pre-trained models. *2020 Fourth International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC)*, 340–345.
- Mhlanga, D. (2023). *Open AI in Education, the Responsible and Ethical Use of ChatGPT Towards Lifelong Learning*. (February 11, 2023).
- Min, B., Ross, H., Sulem, E., Veyseh, A. P. B., Nguyen, T. H., Sainz, O., Agirre, E., Heinz, I., & Roth, D. (2021). Recent advances in natural language processing via large pre-trained language models: A survey. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2111.01243*.

- Mitits, L. (2018). Multilingual Students in Greek Schools: Teachers' Views and Teaching Practices. *Journal of Education and E-Learning Research*, 5(1), 28–36. <https://doi.org/10.20448/journal.509.2018.51.28.36>
- Nguyen, H. T., Fehring, H., & Warren, W. (2015). EFL Teaching and Learning at a Vietnamese University: What Do Teachers Say?. *English Language Teaching*, 8(1), 31–43.
- OguzhanTopsakal, E. (2022). Framework for A Foreign Language Teaching Software for Children Utilizing AR, Voicebots, and ChatGPT (Large Language Models). *Journal of Cognitive System*, 7(2), 33–38.
- Parmaxi, A., & Demetriou, A. A. (2020). Augmented reality in language learning: A state-of-the-art review of 2014–2019. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 36(6), 861–875. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12486>
- Pavlik, J. V. (2023). Collaborating With ChatGPT: Considering the Implications of Generative Artificial Intelligence for Journalism and Media Education. *Journalism & Mass Communication Educator*, 10776958221149576. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10776958221149577>
- Perkins, M. (2023). Academic Integrity Considerations of AI Large Language Models in the Post-Pandemic Era: ChatGPT and Beyond. *Journal of University Teaching & Learning Practice*, 20(2), 07. <https://doi.org/10.53761/1.20.02.07>
- Qadir, J. (2022). *Engineering Education in the Era of ChatGPT: Promise and Pitfalls of Generative AI for Education*.
- Randall, N. (2019). A survey of robot-assisted language learning (RALL). *J. Hum.-Robot Interact.*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.1145/3345506>
- Reis, E. S. D., Costa, C. A. D., Silveira, D. E. D., Bavaresco, R. S., Righi, R. D. R., Barbosa, J. L. V., Antunes, R. S., Gomes, M. M., & Federizzi, G. (2021). Transformers aftermath: Current research and rising trends. *Communications of the ACM*, 64(4), 154–163. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3430937>
- Rudolph, J. (2022). ChatGPT: Bullshit spewer or the end of traditional assessments in higher education? *Journal of Applied Learning & Teaching*, 5(1).
- Sallam, M. (2023). The Utility of ChatGPT as an Example of Large Language Models in Healthcare Education, Research and Practice: Systematic Review on the Future Perspectives and Potential Limitations. *MedRxiv*, 2023.02. 19.23286155.
- Schwitzgebel, E., Schwitzgebel, D., & Strasser, A. (2023). Creating a Large Language Model of a Philosopher. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.01339*.
- Shadiev, R., & Yang, M. (2020). Review of studies on technology-enhanced language learning and teaching. *Sustainability*, 12(2), 524. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12020524>
- Shahriar, S., & Hayawi, K. (2023). Let's have a chat! A Conversation with ChatGPT: Technology, Applications, and Limitations. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.13817*.
- Shen, Y., Heacock, L., Elias, J., Hentel, K. D., Reig, B., Shih, G., & Moy, L. (2023). ChatGPT and Other Large Language Models Are Double-edged Swords. In *Radiology* (p. 230163). Radiological Society of North America.
- Sun, Y., & Gao, F. (2020). An investigation of the influence of intrinsic motivation on students' intention to use mobile devices in language learning. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 68, 1181–1198. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-019-09733-9>
- Susnjak, T. (2022). ChatGPT: The End of Online Exam Integrity? *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2212.09292*.
- Taecharungroj, V. (2023). "What Can ChatGPT Do?" Analysing Early Reactions to the

- Innovative AI Chatbot on Twitter. *Big Data and Cognitive Computing*, 7(1), 35. <https://doi.org/10.3390/bdcc7010035>
- Tafazoli, D., Gomez Parra, M. E., & Huertas-Abril, C. A. (2018). *Cross-cultural perspectives on technology-enhanced language learning*. IGI Global.
- Torfi, A., Shirvani, R. A., Keneshloo, Y., Tavaf, N., & Fox, E. A. (2020). Natural language processing advancements by deep learning: A survey. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2003.01200*.
- Truong, L. B., & Tran, L. T. (2014). Students' intercultural development through language learning in Vietnamese tertiary education: A case study on the use of film as an innovative approach. *Language and Intercultural Communication*, 14(2), 207–225. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14708477.2013.849717>
- Vieira, I., Lopes, A. P., & Soares, F. (2014). The potential benefits of using videos in higher education. *EDULEARN14 Proceedings*, 750–756.
- Zhai, X. (2022). *ChatGPT User Experience: Implications for Education*. Available at SSRN 4312418.
- Zhang, R., & Zou, D. (2020). Types, purposes, and effectiveness of state-of-the-art technologies for second and foreign language learning. *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 1–47. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09588221.2020.1744666>
- Zhang, S., Fan, R., Liu, Y., Chen, S., Liu, Q., & Zeng, W. (2023). Applications of Transformer-based Language Models in Bioinformatics: A Survey. *Bioinformatics Advances*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioadv/vbad001>
- Zhou, C., Li, Q., Li, C., Yu, J., Liu, Y., Wang, G., Zhang, K., Ji, C., Yan, Q., & He, L. (2023). A Comprehensive Survey on Pretrained Foundation Models: A History from BERT to ChatGPT. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2302.09419*.
- Zhuo, T. Y., Huang, Y., Chen, C., & Xing, Z. (2023). Exploring AI Ethics of ChatGPT: A Diagnostic Analysis. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv:2301.12867*.