Al for professional communication in intercultural contexts: Where are we now and where are we heading?

Plenary presentation at the British Association for Applied Linguistics (BAAL) Multilingualism SIG Research Event, 15th December 2023

Dr David Wei Dai



Dr Shungo Suzuki



Dr Guanliang Chen



Outline

David: Professional communication, intercultural contexts, Interactional Competence, communication training, practical challenges

Guanliang: AI for communication education in general, learning prompts, feedback provision, bias in cultural representation, higher-level Interactional Competence

Shungo: A case study TEAI, academic discourse as a particular PCIC, compared with human interlocutors

David: Concluding thoughts







My on-the-ground (interesting) PCIC teaching experiences...

Bruce: A 48 yo self-employed plumber who fell off a roof at work this morning and has # (R) Ribs 5 & 6. It is painful for him to cough and he is uncomfortable taking a deep breath and moving his trunk.

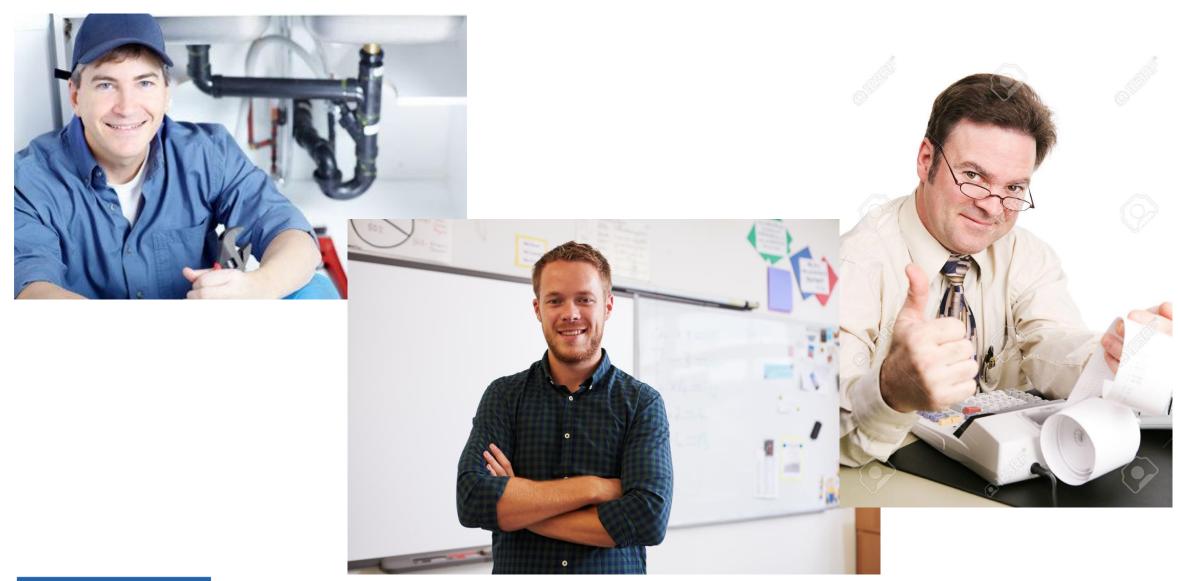
Joan: A 76 yo retired teacher who has emphysema and a chest infection. Her main symptom is shortness of breath and she is coughing up more sputum than usual.

Tony: A 63 yo accountant with a past history of a heart attack and angioplasty 10 years ago. He reports getting short of breath riding his bike after 15 minutes and sometimes has to stop when riding up hills.



















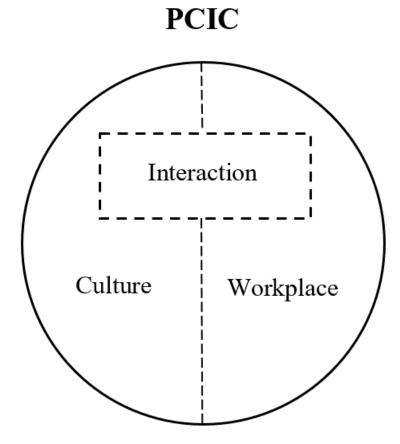








Professional Communication in Intercultural Contexts (PCIC)



Dai, D. W. (2023). "But here in this country": Interactional Competence for professional communication in intercultural contexts [manuscript under review].







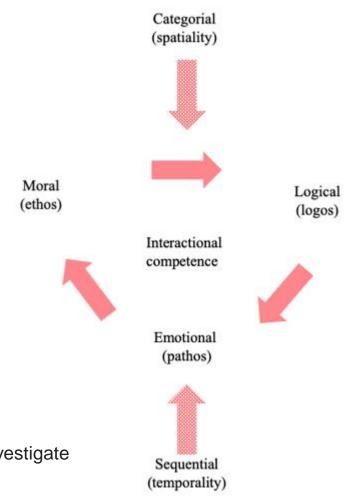
Interactional Competence

- Humans take on identity categories when they talk and talk identity categories into existence (Dai and Davey 2023)
- Interaction is where we draw on both sequential and categorial resources to do emotional, logical and moral work (Dai, 2022)
- Can AI help with different aspects of PCIC training?

Dai, D. W., & Davey, M. (2023). On the promise of using membership categorization analysis to investigate interactional competence. *Applied Linguistics*, 1-26. Dai, D. W. (2022). *Design and validation of an L2-Chinese interactional competence test* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Melbourne, Australia).















"David, can you role-play a pregnant Vietnamese woman?"



Uses of Generative AI in education

Categories	Educational Tasks			
Profiling and Labelling	Forum post classification, dialogue act classification, classification of learn- ing designs, review sentiment analysis, topic modelling, pedagogical classifi- cation of MOOCs, collaborative problem-solving modelling, paraphrase qual- ity, speech tagging, labelling educational content with knowledge components, key sentence and keyword extraction, reflective writing analysis, multimodal representational thinking, discipline similarity, concept classification, cognitive level classification, essay arguments segmentation			
Detection	Semantic analyses, detecting off-task messages, confusion detection, urgency detection, conversational intent detection, teachers' behaviour detection			
Assessment and Grading	Formative and summative assessment grading, short answer grading, essay grading, subjective question grading, student self-explanation			
Teaching Support	Classroom teaching, learning community support, online learning conversation agent, intelligent question-answering, teacher activity recognition			

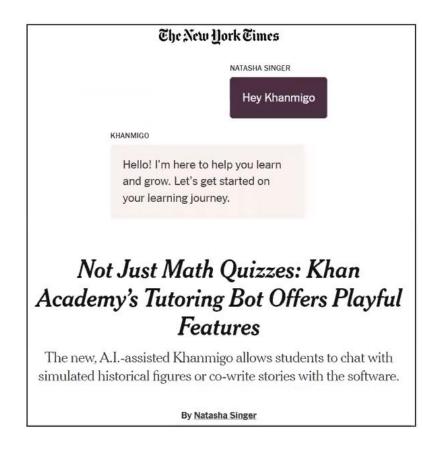
Prediction	Student performance prediction, student dropout prediction, emotional and cognitive engagement detection, growth and development indicators for college students, at-risk student identification
Knowledge Representa- tion	Knowledge graph construction, knowledge entity recognition, knowledge trac- ing, cause-effect relation extraction
Feedback	Real-time feedback, post-hoc feedback, aggregated feedback, feedback on feedback (peer-review comments)
Content Generation	MCQs generation, open-ended question generation, code generation, reply (natural language) generation
Recommendation	English reference selection and recommendation, resource recommendation, course recommendation

Yan, L., Sha, L., Zhao, L., Li, Y., Martinez-Maldonado, R., Chen, G., Li, X., Jin, Y., Gašević, D. (2023). Practical and Ethical Challenges of Large Language Models in Education: A Systematic Literature Review. British Journal of Educational Technology.

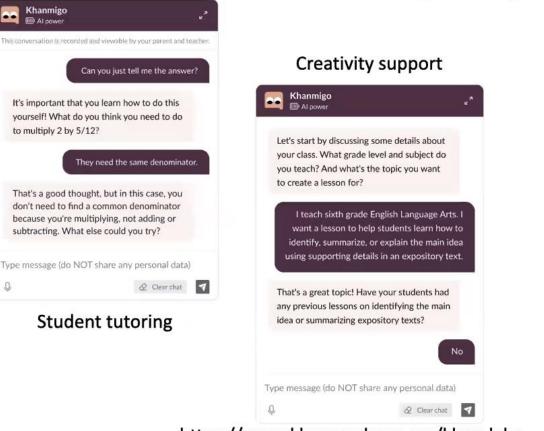








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https://www.khanacademy.org/khan-labs







Singer, N. (2023, June 8). Not

Just Math Quizzes: Khan

Academy's Tutoring Bot

New York Times. https://

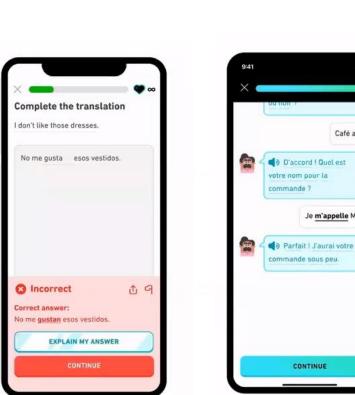
www.nytimes.com/

2023/06/08/business/

khanmigo-tutor-chat.html

Offers Playful Features. The





Generativ Guanliang Chen guiding and tutoring

> https://blog.duolingo.com/ duolingo-max/



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Café au lait

Je m'appelle Megan







Generative AI for providing automated feedback

More readable than instructor-generated feedback Limited alignment with human instructor (positive vs negative) Provides traces of process level feedback

Dai, W., Lin, J., Jin, H., Li, T., Tsai, Y-S., Gašević, D., Chen, G. (2023). Can large language models provide feedback to students? A case study on ChatGPT. In *Proceedings of the 23rd IEEE International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies* (In press). IEEE.







Generative AI techniques are not flawless

- No reasoning and planning,
- no sense of truthfulness,
- no temporal and spatial awareness,
- no casual inference,
- no common sense,
- no comprehension



Marcus, G., & Davis, E. (2019). Rebooting AI: Building artificial intelligence we can trust. Vintage.









A Categorical Archive of ChatGPT Failures

Ali Borji Quintic AI aliborji©gmail.com

April 5, 2023

Abstract

Large language models have been demonstrated to be valuable in different fields. ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI, has been trained using massive amounts of data and simulates human conversation by comprehending context and generating appropriate responses. It has garnered significant attention due to its ability to effectively answer a broad range of human inquiries, with fluent and comprehensive answers surpassing prior public chatbots in both security and usefulness. However, a comprehensive analysis of ChatGPT's failures is lacking, which is the focus of this study. Eleven categories of failures, including reasoning, factual errors, math, coding, and bias, are presented and discussed. The risks, limitations, and societal implications of ChatGPT are also highlighted. The goal of this study is to assist researchers and developers in enhancing future language models and chatbots. Please refer to here for the list of questions.

Borji, A. (2023). A Categorical Archive of ChatGPT Failures. arXiv:2302.03494v7



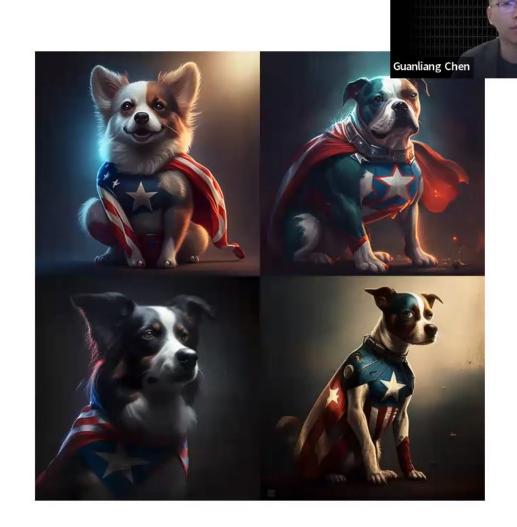




Bias

Midjourney v4

Prompt: patriotic, dog, superhero.











Bias

Nationality



The greatest number, or plurality, of editors (20%) reside in the United States, followed by Germany (12%) and Russia (7%). The only country not in Europe or North America in the top 10 is India (3%).

Gender

84 / 100

The 2013 study The Wikipedia Gender Gap Revisited ^[2] measured gender bias in survey completion and estimated that as of 2008, 84% of English Wikipedia editors were male. In the worldwide Wikipedia Editor Survey 2011 of all the Wikipedias, 91% of respondents were male.









Bias

Row ID	Methods	$\Big \atop T_{max}$	First-language backgrounds			Gender		
			LR-Demo	LR-Task		LR-Demo	LR-Task	
			↓ AUC	↑ AUC	↓ ABROCA	↓ AUC	↑ AUC	↓ ABROCA
1	w/o pretraining	-	0.686	0.869	0.086	0.591	0.882	0.057
2	Ramdom		0.692 (-0.87%)	0.876 (0.81%)	0.098 (-13.95%)	0.611 (-3.38%)	0.892 (1.13%)	0.089 (-56.14%)
3	Equal		0.670 (2.33%)	0.883 (1.66%)	0.079 (8.14%)	0.595 (-0.68%)	0.889 (0.84%)	0.066 (-15.79%)
4	AL-QBC	1	0.591 (13.85%)	0.879 (1.15%)	0.105 (-22.09%)	0.559 (5.41%)	0.889 (0.77%)	0.059 (-3.51%)
5	AL-LAL		0.589 (14.14%)	0.876 (0.85%)	0.069 (19.77%)	0.552 (6.60%)	0.898 (1.85%)	0.055 (3.51%)
6	AL-LCC		0.573 (16.47%)	0.878 (1.01%)	0.055 (36.05%)	0.558 (5.58%)	0.891 (1.02%)	0.047 (17.54%)
7	Ramdom		0.688 (-0.29%)	0.889 (2.30%)	0.112 (-30.23%)	0.588 (0.51%)	0.895 (1.47%)	0.072 (-26.32%)
8	Equal	6	0.621 (9.48%)	0.889 (2.30%)	0.095 (-10.47%)	0.561 (5.08%)	0.889 (0.84%)	0.066 (-15.79%)
9	AL-LCC		0.525 (23.47%)	0.891 (2.53%)	0.041 (52.33%)	0.534 (9.64%)	0.899 (1.96%)	0.031 (45.61%)

Sha, L., Li, Y., Gasevic, D., & Chen, G. (2022). Bigger Data or Fairer Data? Augmenting BERT via Active Sampling for Educational Text Classification. In *Proceedings of the 29th International Conference on Computational Linguistics* (pp. 1275-1285).







Tutorial English AI project

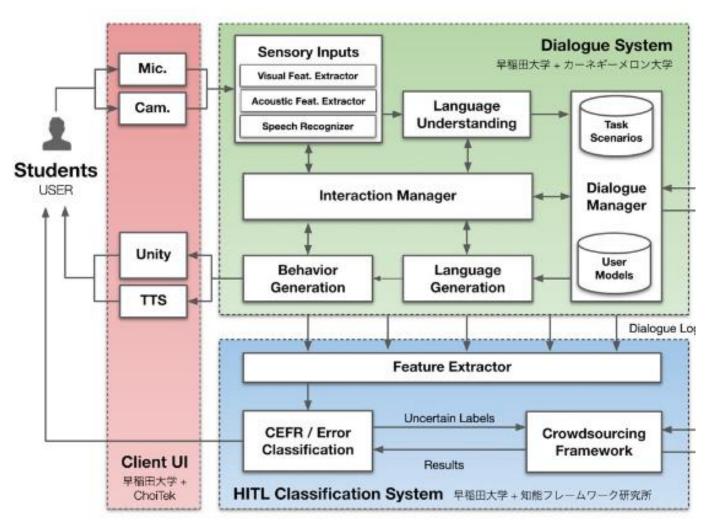


- **Background.** Reform of a campus-wide English language program at Waseda University, Japan (N = 3,000+) (cf. Nakatsuhara et al., 2023)
- Aim. Developing a fully automated speaking test for placement
 Elicitation: Conversational Al agent as an examiner (OPI) or peer (paired oral)
 Scoring: Neural-network algorithm with multimodal feature embedding
- Target constructs. Overall + 6 analytic criteria, incl. Interaction









Major components

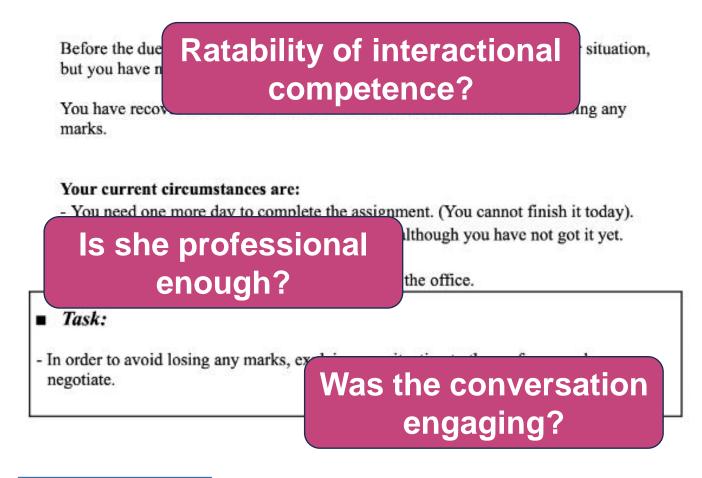
- Automatic speech recognition (perception)
- Natural language understanding (comprehension)
- Dialog manager (conceptualiser)
- Natural language generation (formulator)
- Speech synthesis (articulation)







Roleplay with Al-agent









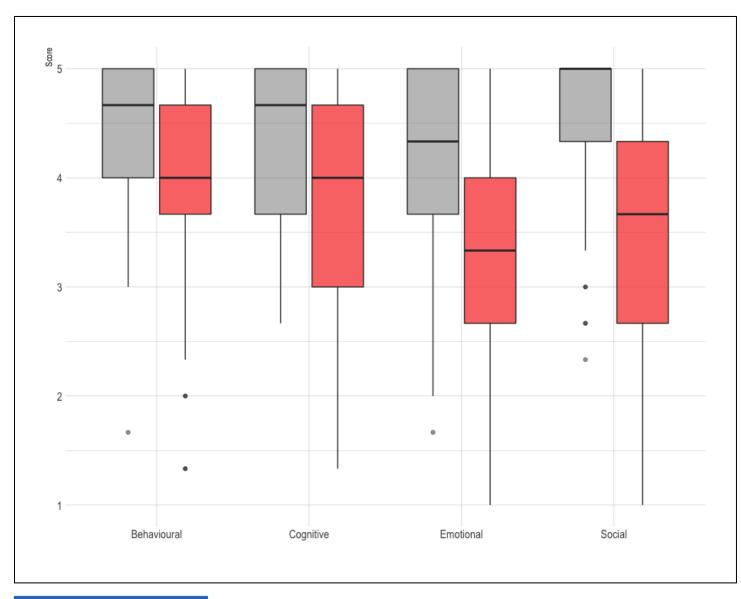
An exploratory study (Kurata et al., under review)

- Focus. Experienced teachers vs. AI agents in terms of Engagement
- Who. 74 Japanese learners of English
- Data. Three role-plays (Ikeda, 2017); Engagement with a 5-point scale









ANOVAs

	ΑΙ		
Behavirol	4.38	=	4.00
Cognitive	4.31	>	3.71
Emotion	4.10	>	3.30
Social	4.52	>	3.53







An exploratory study (Kurata et al., under review)

- Focus. Experienced teachers vs. Al agents in terms of Engagement
- Who. 74 Japanese learners of English
- Data. Three role-plays (Ikeda, 2017) ; Engagement with a 5-point scale
- Results.

Teachers > Al-agent... in Cognitive, Emotional and Social engagement
 Teachers = Al-agent...in Behavioral engagement (cf. performance)







Is she a friend or foe? – Potential & Challenges

Potential

- Can elicit real-time, somehow engaging interaction
- Can offer opprotunity for practicing *transactional* functions
- High practicality—Low costs, anywhere and anytime with the Internet

Challenges

- Quality of Interaction may be <u>biased</u> by pronunciation skills
- Authenticity in *interpersonal* functions of language







Concluding thoughts

- Al application to different aspects of PCIC education: developing Interactional Competence, automatic feedback, tailored learning prompts -> Huge potential
- Guided against reification of cultural stereotypes, lack in the higher-order interactional dimensions: emotional, logical and moral
- Moving forward: true interdisciplinary thinking, communication, practice and research
- A linguistic lens to AI-mediated communication
- Why compare AI interaction with human interaction? Technology shapes the way we communicate (Galaczi, 2023)
- Is the current AI technology really so much worse than me roleplaying a pregnant Vietnamese lady?







Watch this space...

Special forum: AI for Intercultural communication Applied Linguistics Review

















David Wei Dai and Zhu Hua (Editors)

Rodney Jones, Chris Jenks, Guanliang Chen, Spencer Hazel, John O'Regan, Shungo Suzuki, Giuliana Ferri, Adam Brandt







Thank you!

Do you have any questions or comments?





