Asian Journal of Contemporary Education

ISSN(e): 2617-1252 DOI: 10.55493/5052.v9i1.5427 Vol. 9, No. 1, 112-130. © 2025 AESS Publications. All Rights Reserved.

A flexibility study on the role of ChatGPT in language learning





Department of Management and Marketing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, The People's Republic of China. Email: msleung@polyu.edu.hk



Article History

Received: 10 March 2025 Revised: 27 May 2025 Accepted: 12 June 2025 Published: 25 June 2025

Keywords

Artificial intelligence ChatGPT Education Language learning.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the efficacy of ChatGPT, a widely-used chatbot, in supporting language learning. It seeks to explore how AI-driven language education tools, particularly ChatGPT, can enhance language learning goals through personalized experiences and prompt feedback. The research evaluates ChatGPT's role in language education by assessing its capacity to deliver tailored learning paths, recommend personalized content, provide instant feedback, and empower learners to take control of their educational journey. It investigates how ChatGPT reinforces language learning through illustrative dialogues and interactive grammar explanations. The findings indicate that ChatGPT offers personalized learning experiences by analyzing learners' preferences, styles, and emotional states. It furnishes tailored content, immediate feedback, and fosters independent learning. ChatGPT proves effective in supporting language learning objectives, facilitating efficient acquisition of new knowledge and skills. In conclusion, ChatGPT emerges as a valuable asset for language learning, furnishing customized pathways, instant feedback, and resources tailored to learners' requirements. It empowers students to actively engage in their learning process, providing support in grammar comprehension and exercise preparation. While acknowledging the benefits, it is crucial to consider both advantages and drawbacks when utilizing ChatGPT for language learning. This study underscores the practical implications of integrating ChatGPT and other AI-driven language learning tools in educational contexts. It proposes strategies for leveraging ChatGPT effectively, such as utilizing its personalized features, prompt feedback mechanisms, and content recommendations. Additionally, it addresses strategies to mitigate potential challenges and enhance the overall language learning experience through ChatGPT.

Contribution/ Originality: This paper offers a comprehensive exploration of leveraging ChatGPT for foreign language learning, presenting a diverse range of ideas and strategies. By delving into the suggestions and examples outlined within the paper, individuals can methodically implement ChatGPT for learning different languages. The suggestions put forth best practices for utilizing ChatGPT effectively in language acquisition.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a powerful tool connecting people. Learning a language is an important skill for one to grow personally and understand the relevant culture. Many people like to learn a second language, but their motivation run out fast because they get bored and stop learning. It is a remarkable challenge, and this requires time and dedication.

Because of technological advancement today, artificial intelligence (AI) basically reshapes the way of language acquisition, and this becomes more efficient and accessible. To learn a new language, a learner usually attends

classes and studies textbooks. These methods often need a lot of time and effort (Almansour, 2024; Baskara & Mukarto, 2023; Cooper, 2023). There are now opportunities for learning languages with AI that can provide immersive and personal experiences.

AI enhances human cognitive processes and radically revolutionizes how people learn a new language (Rahman & Watanobe, 2023). AI can accurately assess the strengths and weaknesses of individual learners to customize lessons to cater to their needs and optimize the learning process.

AI can adapt to the learning pace of a student. It recognizes areas that require more exercises and additional resources to support understanding. AI provides real-time feedback on vocabulary usage and grammar and facilitates instant error correction. AI may integrate videos, audios and interactions to create an immersive language learning environment to engage multiple senses (Du & Alm, 2024).

AI can track the progress of a learner and provides advice on improvement (Loos, Gröpler, & Goudeau, 2023). This data-driven method helps learners to revise their strategies to enhance their learning outcomes. AI empowers learners to rapidly translate unknown words and support vocabulary and comprehension. This enables communication among people with different linguistic backgrounds. Language barriers are dismantled to prompt cross-cultural understanding.

ChatGPT was leased in 2022 and initiated many discussions on it. It can generate human-like conversations and process a lot of information fast (Cheng et al., 2024).

When used properly, ChatGPT can act as a language learning tool that provides learners with opportunities for exercising conversations, obtaining immediate feedback on language usage, and exploring various linguistic nuances. Interaction with ChatGPT is helpful for learners to enhance their writing skills because of simulations of language scenarios (Li, Lowell, Wang, & Li, 2024).

This paper explores the insights of using ChatGPT to enhance language learning. The paper will first discuss various AI-enabled language learning tools and their functions including adaptive feedback, personalization, proficiency evaluation and assessment. Then, the paper will explain how ChatGPT can be utilized in language learning with examples for illustration. The aim is to provide an overview of using ChatGPT to enhance language learning and shed light on potential applications of AI in this field.

2. VARIOUS AI-ENABLED LANGUAGE LEARNING TOOLS

Natural language processing (NLP) is a field of AI. This focuses on processing and understanding human languages. NLP-enabled tools can understand and analyze inputs from the learners. These learning tools are more accessible to those who cannot access conventional learning resources. With a smartphone and Internet connection, people can learn a language from anywhere conveniently. There are some popular commercial AI-enabled language learning platforms and apps that can provide personalized and adaptive learning experiences to learners through machine learning and NLP.

The performance of learners can be analyzed and learning materials and exercises are provided according to their progress and requirements. Adaptive learning algorithms can analyze the performance of a student and decide the learning content suitable for the student. It makes sure that each student develops an individualized experience in which strengths are focused, and weaknesses are overcome (Li, Zhou, & Chiu, 2024).

Some examples of commercial language learning tools are introduced as follows. Rosetta Stone (www.rosettastone.com) is a language learning platform that applies AI algorithms and speech recognition technology to offer recommendations and personalized feedback. It provides a variety of learning materials for different language users. Babbel (www.babbel.com) is an AI-enabled language learning app that practically puts emphasis on real-life conversations.

Machine learning algorithms are used to customize the difficulty level and content according to the preferences and progress of a user. Duolingo (www.duolingo.com) is a popular free language learning app. Through the form of

small games, learners can gradually increase their vocabulary and grammar knowledge. It provides various engaging activities likes games and quizzes to adapt to the learning preferences and skill level of a learner. TalkPal (talkpal.ai) is an app that utilizes AI to customize learning experiences. It helps users to learn a language without getting bored in the learning process. Busuu (www.busuu.com/en-us) provides personalized language learning courses with real-time interactive exercises, which are suitable for learners who want to emphasize the practicality of communication. Memrise (www.memrise.com) focuses on memory and helps learners remember single words and sentence patterns through videos and images.

LingoDeer (www.lingodeer.com) is especially suitable for learning Asian languages. The experience is as interesting and systematic as a game. Mondly (www.mondly.com) provides courses for different scenarios, such as restaurants and travel, which are suitable for learners who like to apply them in actual situations. It applies voice recognition technology in chatbots and provides immersive and interactive learning experiences. It provides instructions of various languages, and real-time feedback on grammar and pronunciation. HelloTalk (www.hellotalk.com) and Tandem (tandem.net) are two applications that focus on language exchange, and learners can talk directly with native speakers. Such interaction is very important for language learning.

Intelligent tutoring systems provide personalized instructions and assistance in language learning. For example, Carnegie Learning (www.carnegielearning.com) interacts with learners and the systems explain and answer questions and provide feedback on assessments. Based on the learners' preferences and performance, the systems adapt their teaching methods to ensure customized learning journey. AI-enabled translation systems like Google Translate can translate various languages.

These systems first analyze the structure of the source language and generate coherent sentences in the target language. Although these systems are not for language learning, they can be used to help learners to understand the grammar and vocabulary of languages. Automatic speech recognition like ELSA Speak (elsaspeak.com) and Pronunciation Power (eenglish.com) use AI to evaluate pronunciation of learners and provide feedback. Learners' speech patterns can be compared to pronunciation of native speakers and suggest areas for improvement.

3. USAGE OF CHATGPT IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Chatbots like ChatGPT can simulate conversations to learners and improve their communication skills. These systems can respond to users' questions and prompts interactively. They provide feedback on the usage of vocabulary and grammar. This section discusses how a learner can practically use ChatGPT to learn a language. The purpose is to study the flexibility of using ChatGPT specifically for language learning. In this paper, ChatGPT-3.5-Turbo (https://poe.com/) is used for demonstration because of its popularity and free usage.

The first step of learning a language should create a structured plan for a learner to follow. A learner may tell ChatGPT the skill level that he is starting with and for how long he wants to study for. For example, a learner can study for an hour every day and ask ChatGPT to create a structured learning plan utilizing the Pareto Principle. Essentially, in the context of language learning, this principle implied that about 80% of everyday speech in a language is made up of just 20% of its vocabulary. Therefore, ChatGPT creates a structured lesson plan that focuses on the most common words, phrases, and basic grammar so that a learner does not waste the time learning stuff that is barely used. In Figure 1, ChatGTP suggests some learning topics for a French learner at the beginning level.

Then, it is to ensure that there is a large arsenal of resources to completely immerse learners in the language that they want to learn (Constantin, 2023). For example, in Figure 2, a learner may ask with the prompt "I am a beginner interested in learning French and like to completely immerse myself in the language. Would you please recommend resources such as YouTube channels to increase my proficiency in the language?" ChatGPT will suggest a bunch of resources that the learner goes through to improve his reading and listening skills.

I like to self-learn French at the beginning level for 30 minutes everyday. Please suggest the learning topics.

12:33 AM



Learning French for 30 minutes every day is a great way to gradually build your language skills. Here are some suggested topics and activities you can focus on at the beginning level:

1. Vocabulary Building:

- · Learn and practice common everyday words and phrases.
- Focus on basic vocabulary related to greetings, numbers, colors, food, family, etc.

2. Grammar Basics:

 Start with essential grammar concepts such as gender (masculine/feminine), singular/plural forms, verb conjugations (present tense), and basic sentence structure.

3. Listening Practice:

- Listen to simple French conversations, songs, or podcasts to improve your listening skills.
- Use language learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Rosetta Stone for interactive listening exercises.

4. Reading Comprehension:

- Read simple texts like children's books, beginner-level articles, or online resources.
- Try translating short texts from French to English to test your understanding.

5. Writing Practice:

- · Start writing simple sentences and short paragraphs in French.
- Keep a daily journal in French to practice writing and reinforce vocabulary and grammar.

6. Speaking Practice:

- · Practice speaking out loud, even if it's just repeating words or phrases.
- Find language exchange partners or join online language communities to practice speaking with others.

7. Cultural Learning:

- Learn about French culture, traditions, and customs alongside language learning.
- Watch French movies, TV shows, or documentaries with subtitles to immerse yourself in the language and culture.

8. Interactive Exercises:

- Use flashcards, quizzes, and language learning apps to make your learning more interactive and engaging.
- Join online language learning platforms or forums to connect with other learners and practice together.

Remember to set specific learning goals for each study session and track your progress over time. Consistency is key in language learning, so keep up with Saved to this PC practice to see gradual improvement. Bonne chance (good luck) in your French learning journey!

Figure 1. Learning topics suggested by ChatGPT.

I am a beginner interested in learning French and like to completely immerse myself in the language. Would you please recommend resources such as YouTube channels to increase my proficiency in the language?

Absolutely, immersing yourself in the language is a great way to learn! Here are some YouTube channels that can help you improve your French proficiency:

- Francais Authentique This channel focuses on learning French in a natural and authentic way, with a lot of emphasis on listening and comprehension skills.
- Learn French with Alexa Alexa's channel offers a wide range of French lessons catering to different levels of proficiency.
- Comme une Française Geraldine's channel provides insights into French culture, vocabulary, and everyday French expressions.
- Easy Languages This channel features authentic interviews with native French speakers on the streets, providing exposure to real-life conversations.
- Learn French with Vincent Vincent's channel covers grammar lessons, vocabulary, and pronunciation tips in a clear and structured manner.
- FrenchPod101 This channel offers a mix of vocabulary lessons, cultural insights, and grammar tips for learners at various levels.
- Francais avec Pierre Pierre's channel provides lessons on grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, with a focus on practical usage.
- French Truly TV This channel offers a mix of lessons and cultural insights to help learners understand French language and culture better.
- Oh La La, I Speak French! This channel provides lessons on grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation in an engaging and interactive way.
- Français Authentique Podcast While not on YouTube, this podcast by Johan offers audio lessons for improving listening skills and comprehension.

These channels cover a range of topics and teaching styles, so you can explore and find what works best for you as you immerse yourself in the French language.

Figure 2. Language learning resources suggested by ChatGPT.

To learn a new language, learners need to learn both vocabulary and grammar rules. Relevant practices are also important for users to make acquired knowledge concrete and utilizable. If learners have questions about grammar or vocabulary, they can ask ChatGPT directly. For example, a learner may ask, "In French, what is the past participle of the verb 'walk'?" ChatGPT will provide the correct answer and explain the relevant grammar rules. In addition, it can also be required to provide sample sentences using certain vocabulary to help learners better understand and remember the new vocabulary.

Vocabulary is usually a core element in learning any language. ChatGPT can be asked to prepare a list of vocabulary on a topic selected by the user. Usually, it is necessary to request words at a particular learning level. For example, in Figure 3, ChatGPT shows French vocabulary related to the human head at the beginner level (A1).

Pronunciation of vocabulary is usually a challenge for language learners, who may request ChatGPT to provide pronunciation information for each word. For example, in Figure 4, ChatGPT shows the pronunciation symbols of each word in Figure 4.

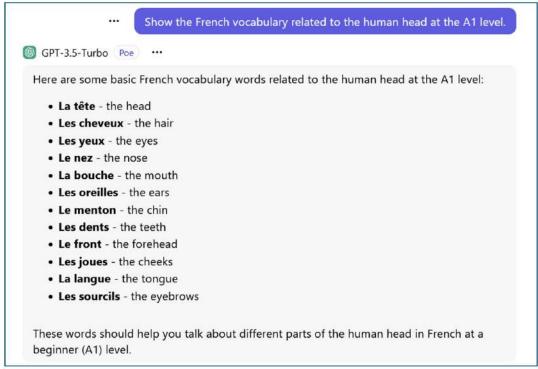


Figure 3. Vocabulary prepared by ChatGPT.



Figure 4. Pronunciation symbols prepared by ChatGPT.

Memorizing the spelling of a word is just the first step of learning vocabulary. It is more important to learn how a word is used in the real context. The best and most efficient way to learn to use and memorize newly learned words is to read some relevant example sentences. In addition to a little analysis of how to use the newly learned single word, the learner can also further connect it with personal memory in a hypothetical way. Therefore, when learning new single words, the user can ask ChatGPT to make sentences to understand how to use the newly learned single words. For example, in Figure 5, a learner is not familiar with the French word "cheveux" (head), he

may ask ChatGPT to suggest some sentences with this word. This can help the learner understand the use of a single word to better remember and use vocabulary.



Figure 5. Example sentences suggested by ChatGPT.

In addition, a learner may also ask ChatGPT to explain some differences between similar words. For example, in Figure 6, ChatGPT explains the difference between two similar French words "content" and "heureux".

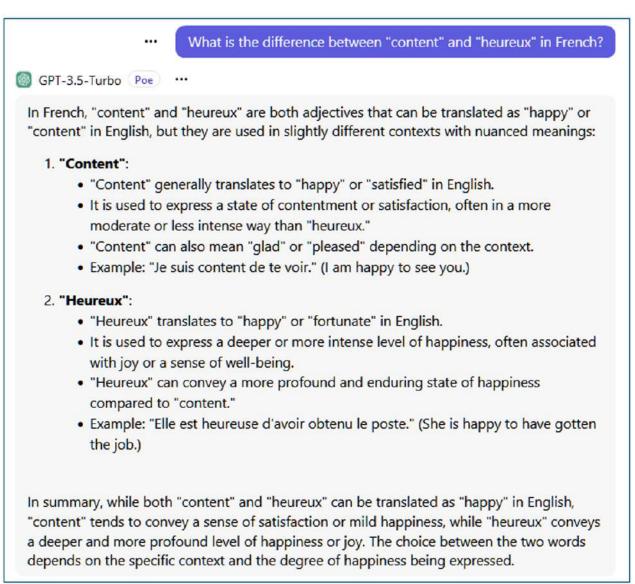


Figure 6. Differences between two similar words explained by ChatGPT.

Asian Journal of Contemporary Education, 2025, 9(1): 112-130

To learn a new language, it is necessary to practice habitually. If a learner is preparing for a foreign language test or likes to improve the foreign language ability, he can actually ask ChatGPT to provide some questions to practice. For example, in Figure 7, ChatGPT prepares some fill-in-the-blank questions for the learner to practice newly learnt vocabulary. The answers are also provided for convenient reference.

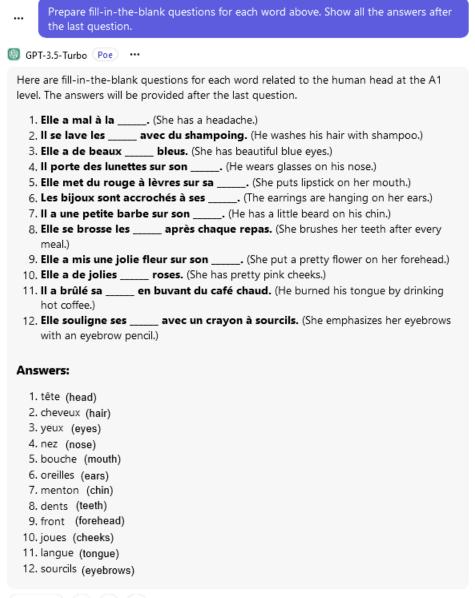


Figure 7. Vocabulary exercises prepared by ChatGPT.

ChatGPT may test knowledge on the language and see how a learner is progressing. A learner may ask ChatGPT to create a full test on the language at a particular skill level or to create a test on a specific aspect of the language like grammar or vocabulary. In addition, the learner can ask ChatGPT to provide a specific format of testing like multiple-choice questions.

Besides exercises, a learner may study how vocabulary is used in an article. This can make the language learning process more natural. For example, in Figure 8 ChatGPT prepares a story to include the vocabulary to be learner by the learner.

Write a story in French at A1 level. Please provide the English translation in brackets for each sentence. GPT-3.5-Turbo Poe French Story at A1 Level: Il était une fois, dans un petit village en France, une jeune fille nommée Sophie. (Once upon a time, in a small village in France, there was a young girl named Sophie.) Sophie avait un chat noir et blanc nommé Félix. (Sophie had a black and white cat named Felix.) Chaque matin, Sophie et Félix se promenaient dans le jardin. (Every morning, Sophie and Felix would walk in the garden.) Ils aimaient regarder les oiseaux qui chantaient joyeusement. (They enjoyed watching the birds singing cheerfully.) Un jour, Sophie a trouvé un trésor caché sous un vieux chêne. (One day, Sophie found a treasure hidden under an old oak tree.) Le trésor brillait de mille feux au soleil. (The treasure sparkled in the sunlight.) Sophie était très surprise et contente de sa découverte. (Sophie was very surprised and happy about her discovery.) Elle a partagé son trésor avec sa famille et ses amis. (She shared her treasure with her family and friends.) Depuis ce jour-là, Sophie et Félix sont devenus célèbres dans tout le village. (Since that day, Sophie and Felix became famous throughout the village.) Ils vécurent heureux pour toujours. (They lived happily ever after.)

Figure 8. A story prepared by ChatGPT to include vocabulary to be learnt.

One of the best ways to learn a language is to have a conversation with a native speaker. ChatGPT can simulate this kind of conversation and help learners practice conversation skills without missing any details. Conversation on a particular topic is usually a common way to practice a language in the real world situation. The learner can talk about daily topics, such as weather, food or specific plans, and ChatGPT responds in the target language. This kind of instant interaction can enhance learners' language fluency and understanding. For example, in Figure 9, ChatGPT prepares some exemplary conversations between a waiter and a customer in the restaurant.

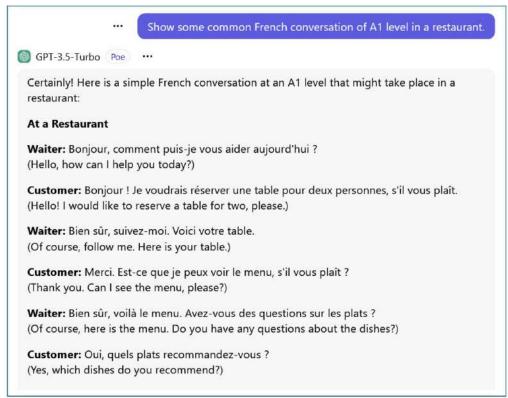


Figure 9. Conversation prepared by ChatGPT.

The most helpful feature of ChatGPT is the conversation practice. ChatGPT can act as a conversation tool that engages in written interactions. A learner may simply tell ChatGPT about the topics he likes to discuss at a certain proficiency level. The learner may ask ChatGPT to have a back-and-forth conversation with him. The learner may ask it to role-play out a conversation about a specific scenario. For example, a learner may pretend that he is at the restaurant and learn relevant vocabulary and sentence patterns relevant to the stimulated environment. In Figure 10, the learner takes the role of a customer and ChatGPT takes the role of a waiter in the restaurant. This practice can help learners to learn in a simulated environment.



Figure 10. Conversation with ChatGPT in a simulated environment.

If a learner does not know how to express some meanings in a foreign language, he may get the answer smoothly by asking ChatGPT how to do it. For example, in Figure 11, a learner asks how to say "I would like to place an order after my friend have arrived at the restaurant" in French.

How to say "I would like to place an order after my friend have arrived at the restaurant" in French?

To say "I would like to place an order after my friend has arrived at the restaurant" in French, you can use the following sentence:

"Je voudrais passer une commande après l'arrivée de mon ami au restaurant."
(I would like to place an order after my friend have arrived at the restaurant.)

Figure 11. ChatGPT's translation of a meaning into target language.

Use Socratic method to create relevant questions on French articles like "Ia". "Ie" "Ies" and "I", and provide answers to these questions.

("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)

Let's employ the Socratic method to create relevant questions on French articles like "la", "le", "les", and "l", along with providing answers to these questions:

("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)

- 1. Question: What are the roles of the French definite articles "la". "le". "les". and "l"?

 ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)

 Answer: The definite articles "la", "le", "les", and "l" in French are used to
 - Answer: The definite articles "la", "le", "les", and "l" in French are used to
 indicate the gender (masculine or feminine) and number (singular or plural) of
 nouns. ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
- Question: How do you determine when to use "la", "le", "les", or "I" before a noun in French? ("la", "le", "les", and "I" are "the" in English)
 - · Answer:
 - "La" is used before feminine singular nouns (e.g., la maison the house).
 - . "Le" is used before masculine singular nouns (e.g., le livre the book).
 - . "Les" is used before plural nouns (e.g., les enfants the children).
 - "L" is used before singular nouns starting with a vowel sound (e.g., l'arbre
 - the tree). ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
- 3. Question: Can you provide examples of sentences where "la", "le", "les", and "l" are correctly used in French? ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
 - Answer
 - "La fille" (the girl) "la" is used with a feminine singular noun.
 - . "Le chien" (the dog) "le" is used with a masculine singular noun.
 - "Les chats" (the cats) "les" is used with plural nouns.
 - "L'ordinateur" (the computer) "l" is used before a singular noun starting with a vowel sound. ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
- 4. Question: How does the concept of noun gender impact the choice between "la", "le", "les", and "l" in French? ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
 - Answer: The gender of nouns in French determines which definite article to
 use, ensuring agreement in gender and number between the article and the
 noun.
- 5. Question: Why is it important for language learners to understand the distinctions between "la", "le", "les", and "l" in French? ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)
 - Answer: Mastery of these definite articles is crucial for accurately expressing the gender and specificity of nouns in French sentences, enhancing overall language proficiency.

By formulating and addressing these questions using the Socratic method, learners can deepen their comprehension of how to effectively utilize French articles like "la", "le", "les", and "l" in their language learning journey. ("la", "le", "les", and "l" are "the" in English)

Figure 12. Questions and answers prepared by ChatGPT with Socratic method.

ChatGPT can help learners to learn grammar. To learn a new language, a learner usually must understand a lot of grammatical rules. To learn them in a systematic manner, Socratic method may be applied. This is to learn through a number of relevant questions and answers. It can create a roadmap for learners to follow and elaborate on the grammar rules.

For example, in Figure 12, ChatGPT is asked to prepare some questions and answers to explain some fundamental knowledge about the application of French definite articles. A learner does not need to prepare individual questions, but ChatGPT will list some essential questions and provide answers to them. This learning approach is efficient because in some situations the learner may even does not know what questions should be asked.

Writing is a difficult problem in language learning. Through ChatGPT, learners can enter their own writing content and get correction suggestions, which not only helps to identify errors, but also provides a more appropriate way of expression. Sometimes a learner writes some sentences, and he may first want to know whether the grammar is correct or incorrect. The learner can directly ask ChatGPT if a sentence is correct. When he makes a grammatical mistake, ChatGPT may recognize it and provide explanation and correction. For example, in Figure 13, a learner asks ChatGPT to correct any mistake found in the provided sentence and ChatGPT explains the reason for the mistake.

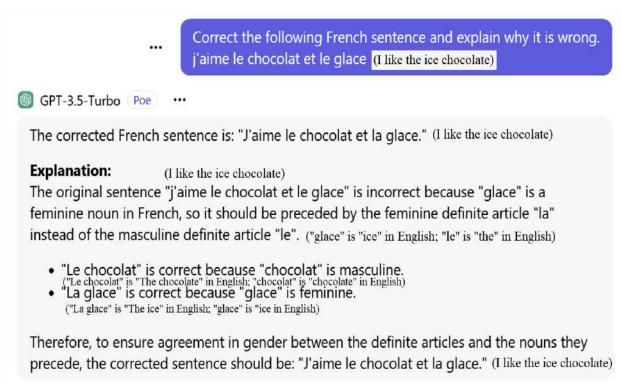


Figure 13. ChatGPT's explanation of grammatical mistakes.

In addition, based on the mistake made by the user, ChatGPT can provide relevant exercises to enhance the language skills of the learner. For example, in Figure 14, ChatGPT suggests some exercises to a learner after finding out the grammatical mistakes made by him.

Provide relevant fill-in-the-blank and multiple choices exercises according to the mistake above. Please provide the English translation.

1-25 41/

```
GPT-3.5-Turbo Poe ...
 Fill-in-the-Blank Exercise:
    1. J'aime __ chocolat et __ glace.
       (I like __ chocolate and __ ice cream.)
       Correct Answer: le, la ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
    2. Il préfère __ thé et __ café.
       (He prefers tea and coffee.)
       Correct Answer: le, le ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
    3. Nous avons acheté __ livre et __ stylo.
       (We bought ___ book and ___ pen.)
       Correct Answer: le, le ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
 Multiple Choice Exercise:
 Choose the correct article to complete the sentences:
    1. Elle adore __ musique et __ danse. (She loves __ music and __ dance.)
       a) le, le
       b) la, le
                  ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
       c) le, la
       d) la, la
       (She loves ___ music and ___ dance.)
 Correct Answer: c) le, la
    2. Tu aimes ___ plage et ___ montagne. (You like ___ beach and ___ mountain.)
       a) le, le
       b) la, le
                 ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
       c) le, la
       d) la, la
       (You like ___ beach and ___ mountain.)
 Correct Answer: c) le, la
    3. Nous écoutons __ chanson et __ radio. (We listen to __ song and __ radio.)
      a) le, le
      b) la, le
                ("le" and "la" are "the" in English)
      c) le, la
      d) la, la
      (We listen to ___ song and ___ radio.)
 Correct Answer: c) le, la
 By completing these exercises, you can practice using the correct articles with nouns in
 French, particularly in situations where different genders are involved.
```

Figure 14. Personalized exercises provided to the learner based on the grammatical mistakes.

Moreover, even if the sentence is correct, the learner can further ask ChatGPT whether the sentence is that native speakers will use. For example, in Figure 15, ChatGPT modifies a French sentence into the native speaker's style.

Is "Je suis affamé" a common way spoken by native French speakers?

(I am hungry)

"Je suis affamé" is a correct way to say "I am hungry" in French, but it is a bit more formal and less commonly used in everyday speech compared to "J'ai faim." (I am hungry)

"Je suis affamé" carries a stronger connotation of being very hungry or famished. It is not as frequently used in casual or informal conversation as "J'ai faim," which is more common and widely used to express hunger in everyday situations.

(I am hungry)

While "Je suis affamé" is grammatically correct and perfectly understandable, you are more likely to hear native French speakers use "J'ai faim" in their daily interactions.

(I am hungry)

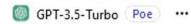
Figure 15. ChatGPT's suggestion on native speaking style.

Previously, when a learner studied a foreign language, he needed to rely heavily on the help and correction of others like teachers. Now, the function of ChatGPT can also assist in retouching the desired presentation of content, and can provide multi-version selection. For the questionable part, the learner can also ask ChatGPT to explain the relevant grammar rules.

ChatGPT may provide assistant in reading comprehension. It can generate multiple-choice questions based on the content of an article. A learner may provide an article and request ChatGPT to prepare relevant questions for him to answer. ChatGPT can compare the answers with its standard responses. ChatGPT can provide instant feedback on writing. It can find grammatical mistakes and correct them and suggest alternative ways to improve the writing style. A learner may also request to practice various types of writing purposes such as emails, letters and messages. ChatGPT allows learners to explore different formats including both formal and informal communication.

Learning a language is not only important to learn its grammar and vocabulary, but also to understand the relevant social background. Learners can use ChatGPT to understand, for instance, festivals of the target language country, which will help them understand various expressions and usages in the language more deeply. For example, in Figure 16, a learner may ask ChatGPT to describe how French people celebrate a new year and how they greet each other in this festival.

describe how French people celebrate a new year and what they say to greet each other in this festival.



("the celebration of the New Year)

In France, the celebration of the New Year is known as "Le Réveillon de la Saint-Sylvestre." Here is a description of how French people typically celebrate the New Year and how they greet each other during this festive period:

New Year Celebrations in France:

- Family Gatherings: French people often celebrate the New Year with family and close friends, gathering for a special meal or party. ("New Year's Eve meal")
- Festive Meals: A traditional New Year's Eve meal, known as "le réveillon," often includes luxurious dishes such as foie gras, oysters, smoked salmon, and champagne.
- Fireworks and Celebrations: Many cities and towns in France host fireworks displays at midnight to mark the arrival of the New Year, accompanied by lively celebrations in public squares.
- Midnight Toast: At the stroke of midnight, it is customary to toast with champagne or sparkling wine to welcome the New Year with good wishes and hopes for the future.
- New Year's Day: On New Year's Day, people often enjoy a leisurely brunch or lunch with family and friends, continuing the festive spirit into the new year.

Greetings and Wishes:

("Happy New Year")

- "Bonne Année!": The most common greeting used on New Year's Day in France is "Bonne Année!", which translates to "Happy New Year!" This phrase is exchanged enthusiastically between friends, family members, and acquaintances.
- Kissing on the Cheek: When greeting friends and family during the New Year festivities, it is customary to exchange kisses on the cheeks as a sign of warmth and affection. ("Happy New Year")
- Wishes and Blessings: Along with the greeting of "Bonne Année!", people often exchange well-wishes, blessings, and resolutions for the upcoming year, expressing hopes for health, happiness, and prosperity.

Overall, the New Year in France is a time of joy, celebration, and togetherness. The French embrace the holiday season with festive meals, fireworks, and heartfelt greetings and wishes for a happy and prosperous new year.

Figure 16. Description of cultural issues.

After discussing the relevant features of ChatGPT above, it is found that ChatGPT can adapt to individual needs and preferences of learners. It can provide suggestions to make the learning process more efficient and practical. Personalized feedback helps learners to engage and get motivated. It corrects their mistakes and provides feedback to improve vocabulary and grammar. This is important for keeping long-term interest in language learning. ChatGPT can analyze the strengths and weaknesses of learners and customize the learning content and difficulty level to help learners to progress rapidly.

ChatGPT is available at any time. This allows learners to practice without time limitation. It can recognize areas for improvement and tailor the learning materials to focus on learners' weaknesses and speed up the learning progress. Simulations of real-life conversations play an important role in language learning. ChatGPT can be used to provide interactive and engaging learning sessions. These conversations improve communication skills and build confidence of learners.

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH CHATGPT

Learning languages has evolved beyond textbooks and conventional classrooms now. There are a variety of tools and online resources that adapt to the requirements and progress of individual learners. AI is one of the important drivers that change how languages are learnt and taught.

To incorporate ChatGPT into language learning is a way to a more accessible and inclusive education approach (Lyu et al., 2023). ChatGPT guarantees that personalized advice and instructions are available no matter what the starting point is. ChatGPT can provide personal feedback to learners. This usually provides data-driven insights after gathering data to further improve the learning experience. It also customizes learning content according to their skills. Learners take advantage of the personalized feedback, adaptation of their own learning styles and many resources offered by technologies. This adjusts learners' own ways of personalized learning. If a learner struggles with verb tenses, ChatGPT may recognize the problem and adjust the teaching plan consequently. It keeps learners engaged with proper learning content to help them to overcome the challenges (Niyozov et al., 2023). Interactive conversations with ChatGPT are a kind of simulation of real-life situations that encourage active practice. After a sentence has been written by a learner, he can get the corrections and learn from mistakes immediately. This makes people learn faster when ChatGPT points out the errors rapidly (Nugroho, Putro, & Syamsi, 2023).

NLP equips AI with the ability to understand and react to human language. Interactions with ChatGPT become realistic and effective for learners. It is a transformative force of language acquisition with accessibility and personalization. When technologies continue to advance, the future of language learning is promising and connecting individuals from different linguistic backgrounds (Shaikh, Yayilgan, Klimova, & Pikhart, 2023; Slamet, 2024).

ChatGPT is trained to understand and create texts in various languages. But its proficiency may be different among various languages and dialects. For example, there is a large presence of Spanish in the database, and this has a stronger command of language relative to those (like Mongolian) with fewer training examples. To study a particular language a learner is concerned about his grammar accuracy. It is good to cross-reference ChatGPT responses with other trustworthy grammar resources.

The usage of AI in language learning is a stimulating development because AI is becoming more and more popular. But AI tools like ChatGPT are to enhance language learning instead of replacing the human involvement. There are limitations of AI tools. For example, AI may not understand the cultural context and it cannot fully replicate human interaction. People should use AI to supplement traditional language learning but not to rely on them entirely (Solak, 2024).

ChatGPT may lack the emotional connection found among human interaction. This may have an impact on learning experience, engagement and motivation of language learners. ChatGPT may be biased and culturally insensitive. It is necessary to make sure AI algorithms are trained to be culturally sensitive and unbiased. Like other information systems, language learning platforms raise ethical concerns like the usage of data and the impact on job displacement in teaching (Cetin, Tas, Alakus, & Kaplan, 2024). To integrate AI technology with human instruction provides a more effective way of learning language. The virtual reality and augmented reality can be integrated in the learning tools to provide more interactive and immersive learning experiences. This leverages the strengths of human instructors and AI to enhance the performance of language learning (Song & Song, 2023).

5. CONCLUSION

ChatGPT can simulate natural dialogues like human beings, which means that when practicing language, learners can communicate by text through ChatGPT, which is a very important part of language learning. Many language learning apps such as Duolingo and Busuu can enhance users' learning experience through built-in ChatGPT technology. ChatGPT has a huge database, and learners can access and obtain the learning materials they need at any time. Through ChatGPT, a learner can not only query words and grammar, but also improve his writing skills and reading skills. Learning a language will always encounter all kinds of doubts and problems. With ChatGPT, learners can get instant answers at any time, which is very helpful for improving learning efficiency (Xiao & Zhi, 2023).

ChatGPT can adjust learners' answers and teaching strategies according to their learning progress, interests and personal preferences (Kim, 2023; Strzelecki, 2024a). Each learner can get specially customized learning plans and interactions, and this highly personalized learning experience helps to enhance learners' motivation and participation to improve language skills more effectively. When using ChatGPT for language learning, a learner can get instant feedback. Whether it is grammatical errors, pronunciation problems or improper use of vocabulary, ChatGPT can provide specific correction suggestions. This instant correction mechanism helps to quickly improve language errors, which is important for the continuous improvement of language learning (Stockwell, 2024).

ChatGPT can generate various dialogues and situations, enabling learners to practice foreign languages in a context close to reality. This is not limited to daily communication, but also includes dialogue in the professional field to comprehensively improve the flexibility and accuracy of language use. This ability to simulate real-life dialogue helps learners better understand and use the newly learned language. Because ChatGPT can access and process a large amount of data, learners can obtain almost endless learning materials and example sentences through this model, which makes language learning no longer limited by the scope of textbooks or traditional courses. A learner can also practice conversations unlimitedly, regardless of time or place, and learn according to his own pace. ChatGPT supports multiple languages (Bonk, Kou, & Li, 2023) which not only helps to learn a specific foreign language, but also enables learners to learn multiple languages at the same time, or switch from mother tongue to target language learning, expands the scope and depth of learning, and provides learners with a cross-language learning experience (Yu, Guo, Yang, Zhang, & Dong, 2025).

ChatGPT is helpful for language practice although it may be difficult for AI to analyze cultural context, idiomatic expressions and complex language structures (Memarian & Doleck, 2023). Language is basically used for communication among people. Connection with native speakers, engagement in conversations, and immersion in the relevant culture can offer good learning experiences (Cai, Lin, & Yu, 2024). Interaction with real people is important for language learning. Teachers show empathy and understand students' feelings, and this cannot be replicated by AI practically. A balanced approach is necessary (Vaccino-Salvadore, 2023; Van Horn, 2024). AI can be used as a complementary tool to support traditional language learning to provide a well-rounded learning environment (Adeshola & Adepoju, 2024). Advanced data analysis helps teachers to recognize the areas where students need extra assistance and support (Strzelecki, 2024b).

Funding: This study received no specific financial support.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable.

Transparency: The author states that the manuscript is honest, truthful, and transparent, that no key aspects of the investigation have been omitted, and that any differences from the study as planned have been clarified. This study followed all writing ethics.

Competing Interests: The author declares that there are no conflicts of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

REFERENCES

Adeshola, I., & Adepoju, A. P. (2024). The opportunities and challenges of ChatGPT in education. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 32(10), 6159-6172.

- Almansour, N. (2024). Investigating factors influencing EFL learners' behavioral intentions to adopt ChatGPT for language learning. *Journal of Language Teaching & Research*, 15(6), 1910–1918.
- Baskara, R., & Mukarto. (2023). Exploring the implications of ChatGPT for language learning in higher education. *Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 7(2), 343-358.
- Bonk, C. J., Kou, X., & Li, B. (2023). Exploring the multilingual applications of ChatGPT: Uncovering language learning affordances in Youtuber videos. *International Journal of Computer-Assisted Language Learning and Teaching*, 13(1), 1–22.
- Cai, Q., Lin, Y., & Yu, Z. (2024). Factors influencing learner attitudes towards ChatGPT-assisted language learning in higher education. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, 40(22), 7112-7126.
- Cetin, Y., Tas, Ö., Alakus, H., & Kaplan, H. İ. (2024). Examining school principals' and teachers' perceptions of using ChatGPT in education. *Educational Process: International Journal*, 13(3), 85-96.
- Cheng, X., Dunn, R., Holt, T., Inger, K., Jenkins, J. G., Jones, J., . . . Stanley, J. (2024). Artificial intelligence's capabilities, limitations, and impact on accounting education: Investigating ChatGPT's performance on educational accounting cases. *Issues in Accounting Education*, 39(2), 23-47.
- Constantin, F. (2023). ChatGPT Learning accelerator or demolisher of foreign language teaching and learning? an empirical study on business French. Analele Universității Din Oradea. Științe Economice, 32(2), 225–238.
- Cooper, G. (2023). Examining science education in ChatGPT: An exploratory study of generative artificial intelligence. *Journal of Science Education and Technology*, 32(3), 444-452.
- Du, J., & Alm, A. (2024). The impact of ChatGPT on English for academic purposes (EAP) students' language learning experience: A self-determination theory perspective. *Education Sciences*, 14(7), 726.
- Kim, M. (2023). The impact of the big five personality traits on college students' views of ChatGPT in English language learning. *Brain, Digital, & Learning, 13*(4), 367–382.
- Li, B., Lowell, V. L., Wang, C., & Li, X. (2024). A systematic review of the first year of publications on ChatGPT and language education: Examining research on ChatGPT's use in language learning and teaching. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 100266.
- Li, Y., Zhou, X., & Chiu, T. K. (2024). Systematics review on artificial intelligence chatbots and ChatGPT for language learning and research from self-determination theory (SDT): What are the roles of teachers? *Interactive Learning Environments*, 1-15.
- Loos, E., Gröpler, J., & Goudeau, M.-L. S. (2023). Using ChatGPT in education: Human reflection on ChatGPT's self-reflection. Societies, 13(8), 196.
- Lyu, Q., Tan, J., Zapadka, M. E., Ponnatapura, J., Niu, C., Myers, K. J., . . . Whitlow, C. T. (2023). Translating radiology reports into plain language using ChatGPT and GPT-4 with prompt learning: Results, limitations, and potential. *Visual Computing for Industry, Biomedicine, and Art, 6*(1), 9.
- Memarian, B., & Doleck, T. (2023). ChatGPT in education: Methods, potentials, and limitations. *Computers in Human Behavior:*Artificial Humans, 1(2), 100022.
- Niyozov, N., Bijanov, A., Ganiyev, S., Kurbonova, R., Stennikov, V., Michalevich, A., . . . Guliev, H. (2023). The pedagogical principles and effectiveness of utilizing ChatGPT for language learning. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 461, 1093-1101.
- Nugroho, A., Putro, N. H. P. S., & Syamsi, K. (2023). The potentials of ChatGPT for language learning: Unpacking its benefits and limitations. *Register Journal*, 16(2), 224–247.
- Rahman, M. M., & Watanobe, Y. (2023). ChatGPT for education and research: Opportunities, threats, and strategies. *Applied Sciences*, 13(9), 5783.
- Shaikh, S., Yayilgan, S. Y., Klimova, B., & Pikhart, M. (2023). Assessing the usability of ChatGPT for formal English language learning. European Journal of Investigation in Health, Psychology and Education, 13(9), 1937-1960.
- Slamet, J. (2024). Potential of ChatGPT as a digital language learning assistant: EFL teachers' and students' perceptions.

 *Discover Artificial Intelligence, 4(1), 46.

Asian Journal of Contemporary Education, 2025, 9(1): 112-130

- Solak, E. (2024). Revolutionizing language learning: How ChatGPT and AI are changing the way we learn languages.

 International Journal of Technology in Education, 7(2), 353-372.
- Song, C., & Song, Y. (2023). Enhancing academic writing skills and motivation: Assessing the efficacy of ChatGPT in Alassisted language learning for EFL students. Frontiers in Psychology, 14, 1260843.
- Stockwell, G. (2024). ChatGPT in language teaching and learning: Exploring the road we're travelling. *Technology in Language Teaching & Learning*, 6(1), 2273-2273.
- Strzelecki, A. (2024a). Students' acceptance of ChatGPT in higher education: An extended unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. *Innovative Higher Education*, 49(2), 223-245.
- Strzelecki, A. (2024b). To use or not to use ChatGPT in higher education? A study of students' acceptance and use of technology. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 32(9), 5142-5155.
- Vaccino-Salvadore, S. (2023). Exploring the ethical dimensions of using ChatGPT in language learning and beyond. *Languages*, 8(3), 191.
- Van Horn, K. R. (2024). ChatGPT in English language learning: Exploring perceptions and promoting autonomy in a university EFL context. *TESL-EJ*, 28(1), n1.
- Xiao, Y., & Zhi, Y. (2023). An exploratory study of EFL learners' use of ChatGPT for language learning tasks: Experience and perceptions. *Languages*, 8(3), 212.
- Yu, H., Guo, Y., Yang, H., Zhang, W., & Dong, Y. (2025). Can ChatGPT revolutionize language learning? Unveiling the power of AI in multilingual education through user insights and pedagogical impact. *European Journal of Education*, 60(1), e12749.

Views and opinions expressed in this article are the views and opinions of the author(s), Asian Journal of Contemporary Education shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability etc. caused in relation to/arising out of the use of the content.