

# A Multidimensional Perspective on Educational Practices



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Edited by

İsmail Hakkı Mirici

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# INTRODUCTION

Today's educational landscape is affected by emerging technologies, shifting social mores, and our expanding knowledge of human learning styles. *A Multidimensional Perspective on Educational Practices* provides a thorough examination of the most important problems facing educators in the modern world, in an atmosphere that is both rigorous and interesting. This book compiles the knowledge and research of a remarkable group of academics from a range of disciplines, including the health and education sectors. It is a great resource for anyone working in education, from scholars and policymakers to classroom teachers. With useful recommendations and ideas for raising the standard of education, it addresses every facet, from integrating new digital technology to attending to students' wellbeing.

This collection presents a rigorous examination of contemporary educational practices and evolving paradigms. The contributing authors employ interdisciplinary approaches to dissect various dimensions of the field, presenting a synthesis of sound theoretical constructs, empirical evidence, and practical applications. The book is intentionally designed to resonate with a broad readership, uniting profound academic inquiry with tangible professional relevance. By juxtaposing theoretically grounded accounts with empirically derived case studies, the volume illuminates the pragmatic utility of educational theories. Its comprehensive scope meticulously addresses both emergent trends and long-standing issues, offering readers a panoramic and insightful survey of modern educational thought.

In summation, *A Multidimensional Perspective on Educational Practices* stands as a testament to the vibrancy and ongoing evolution within the expansive field of education. It illuminates the complex and interconnected nature of modern educational inquiry by addressing both novel trends and persistent challenges, while proposing innovative strategies to enhance teaching and learning. Through the collective wisdom presented in this book, as the editor, I aspire to cultivate a deeper understanding of current practices and future trajectories across diverse educational domains, thereby contributing to the advancement of the field as a whole. It is my sincere hope that this book will prove an indispensable resource for educators, researchers, policymakers, and practitioners committed to excellence and innovation in educational practices.



# CHAPTER ONE

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING OR LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

İSMAIL HAKKI MIRICI, NURŞAH ATAŞ,  
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### **Abstract**

This chapter discusses the principles and applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its application in English foreign-language learning or teaching. It explains AI and fundamental terms, and how they enhance the English language-learning process by customizing learning for each individual, offering real-time feedback and providing authentic content. It also investigates AI technology designed to improve language skills and the extent to which it is effective in setting personal and group learning settings. To assist in facilitating the integration of AI, some examples of AI technology and its implications are presented, highlighting its function as an additional, not a substitute, teaching tool. Hence, this chapter has the aim of supporting teachers and students in leveraging AI to better their teaching and learning processes.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, AI tools, English as a foreign language, education technology, personalized learning

### **Introduction**

One of the 21st century's most revolutionary technologies, artificial intelligence (AI) is modifying economies, industries, and interpersonal relationships. AI has the ability to improve teaching and learning procedures, solve long-standing issues in the field of education, and provide

more inclusive, accessible, and customized learning environments. In terms of educational settings, AI has gained popularity as a helpful tool for enabling the development of new paradigms in technology, education research, and instructional design that are not possible with conventional teaching approaches (Holmes et al., 2019; Hwang et al., 2020).

AIEd's ability to promote a change in knowledge, cognition, and culture is making it one of the primary research topics in the fields of computers and education (Hwang et al., 2020). AIEd cannot guarantee exceptional learning outcomes or top-notch instruction, even though it integrates cutting-edge computing and information-processing techniques into the classroom (Castaneda & Selwyn, 2018; Du Boulay, 2000; Selwyn, 2016). The close relationship between educational and learning theory and technology use should serve as guidance for both technical development and instructional design (Bower, 2019).

It is worth noting that, regarding the presence of AI in educational settings and its ongoing advancement, there are now countless AI tools assisting in increasing interactivity, engagement, and inclusion. A language teacher is expected to determine the appropriate tools for their learners' age, proficiency, and learning objectives. While the teachers prepare a language lesson, they should be in the role of facilitators who bring the appropriate tools to the classroom and maintain the process. AI tools should serve to aid the language-teaching content, depending on the teachers' competency and creativity. AI-based educational tools cannot replace the teachers in the classroom; instead, they cooperate with the teacher to enhance the quality of in and out-of-classroom time, learner autonomy, and student engagement.

In the realm of language learning, AI offers a particularly exciting frontier. Imagine AI tools that can provide instantaneous, personalized feedback on pronunciation and grammar, adapting to a learner's individual error patterns and proficiency levels. These tools can simulate realistic conversations with AI-powered chatbots, giving learners invaluable practice in a low-stakes environment, or even generate customized learning materials based on a student's interests and learning style. From adaptive vocabulary builders that track retention to AI-driven writing assistants that help refine fluency and cohesion, the potential for AI to support and accelerate language acquisition is immense. By leveraging these intelligent assistants, language teachers can move beyond rote drills and towards fostering more authentic and engaging communicative experiences, truly transforming the language classroom into a dynamic, personalized learning hub.

## **Definition and Key Concepts of AI**

The foundational event that formally established the field of AI was the “Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence,” proposed in 1955 by John McCarthy (known as the father of AI), Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon. The purpose of this project is stated as, “every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it” (McCarthy et al. 1955). The project aimed to explore and define the idea of intelligence in machines, believing that machines can simulate every aspect of human intelligence in various ways.

A central tenet of the project was the development of general-purpose intelligence systems, capable of operating beyond narrowly defined tasks. Even though big steps were not taken in the project in terms of creating fully human-like intelligent systems, it offered a foundational framework and new perspectives for further studies in the field of machine learning and AI, and placed the first brick in defining what AI is. It now can be defined as a multidisciplinary field with computer science and engineering focusing on mimicking human intelligence in computer-based systems to simulate tasks such as problem solving, reasoning, language understanding, and creating images, texts, and audio.

Building upon this foundational definition of AI, it is essential to examine its key subfields and system classifications, which operate under distinct concepts and frameworks. Subfields such as generative AI, machine learning, and large language models, along with classifications like reactive machines and advanced AI systems, represent significant points that shape the scope and applications of it. These concepts are often misunderstood or misused as it is assumed that they can be used interchangeably. However, each of these terms reflects distinct functionalities within the broader field of AI.

### ***Weak AI vs. Strong AI***

Initially defined by Searle (1980), weak AI, in a broad sense, involves systems focused on particular tasks, lacking general intelligence, allowing for rigorous hypothesis testing. These AI systems are not conscious, lack understanding and self-awareness, and can only perform pre-programmed tasks. Virtual assistants like Siri or Alexa, and AI-driven language models such as ChatGPT, are examples of weak AI as they excel at handling specific tasks (e.g. answering and asking questions, and generating texts and images), but they cannot function beyond those tasks in a meaningful way

where cognition takes place.

In contrast, Strong AI, also referred to as artificial general intelligence (AGI), represents a theoretical form of AI that possesses the ability to understand, learn, and apply intelligence across a wide range of tasks, similar to human cognition abilities, which can be also explained as “not mere tools that enable us to test psychological explanations; rather, the programs are themselves the explanations” (Searle, 1980). With general reasoning abilities, a strong AI could potentially perform any intellectual task a human being can, without limitations. Currently, strong AI remains a topic of ongoing research and a theory, and has not yet been realized.

### ***Reactive Machines vs. Generative AI***

Reactive machines are the most basic type of AI systems. They are designed to perform some specific tasks using pre-programmed responses to particular inputs without learning, memory, or a capability to adapt. They are unable to store current or historical information in memory, and simply act according to the given specific tasks, such as playing chess. Also, they cannot take recourse to the provided information in order to enhance their systems or create something new out of the provided sources. They hence fail to adapt to novel situations or retain contextual data, and also lack general intelligence and reasoning capability.

On the other hand, generative AI systems can produce new and creative outputs by learning on large datasets. They can encode complex relationships between the data unlike reactive machines, and therefore can produce completely new content such as text, images, or music based on inputs instead of responding to already given inputs. These systems can understand context, so they can produce significant and coherent outputs. They demonstrate more flexibility and use by adapting from input, changing their actions and projecting generalizations to new environments.

In short, we can conclude that although reactive machines are the most elementary form of AI, with no regard for anything but pre-programmed tasks, generative AI systems provide a more advanced approach, capable of learning, adapting, and generalizing to new situations.

### ***Machine Learning***

Machine learning (ML) is a field of AI that focuses on developing algorithms and models that enable machines to learn patterns and improve their performance by making predictions or decisions via analyzing and learning from data over time. It is classified under three subtitles: supervised

learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning (Jordan and Mitchell, 2015), as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.1.** Machine Learning Classifications

Classification	Definition	Example
Supervised learning	Providing the input data and correct output data to the model. The model learns over time.	Spam email detection, image classification
Unsupervised learning	Providing unlabeled data and letting the model derive meaningful insights from them.	Recommendation systems
Reinforcement learning	Learning by interacting with its environment and through receiving feedback/rewards based on its actions.	Game-playing AI, autonomous vehicles

### *Large Language Models (LLMs)*

LLM is a type of advanced neural-network system that is trained on wide datasets of text to understand, generate, and perform various natural language processing (NLP) tasks, focusing on the interaction between computers and human (natural) languages via teaching machines to understand, interpret, and generate human language in a way that is both meaningful and useful. Brynjolfsson et al. (2023, p. 5) define LLM systems' working procedure:

An LLM is trained by learning to predict the next word in a sequence, given what has come before, using a large corpus of text (such as Wikipedia, digitized books, or portions of the Internet). This knowledge of the statistical co-occurrence of words allows it to generate new text that is grammatically correct and semantically meaningful.

LLMs are characterized by their capacity, which is measured in billions of parameters. It allows them to understand and generate refined text (Briesch et al., 2023). These systems are capable of tasks such as translation, summarization, or question answering. GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) is a great example for an LLM system. Consequently, it is crystal clear that for AI to be effectively integrated into education, teachers must differentiate various concepts and their functionalities to

select the most appropriate systems based on their and their learners' specific needs and interests.

## **How AI Enhances Language Learning**

Recently, AI and AI-based systems have transformed language learning and teaching practice, particularly in the material development and their integration to classroom contexts. They provide learners with exposure to real content, immediate feedback, and customized learning environments individually based on their interests and needs. Further, their accessibility has facilitated their integration into both the classroom and self-directed learning processes. Now, AI is an excellent assistant for instructors to enhance teaching processes and create better teaching settings. This has been made possible through multiple channels.

Most importantly, it provides highly personalized learning experiences to all the learners whenever they need them. Based on the analysis of learner data such as proficiency levels, learning pace, and areas of struggle in language, AI is able to dynamically adjust its content and activities to cater to the needs of each learner. Not only does this enable learners to pursue independent learning where they can schedule their learning pace accordingly, but it also helps teachers create additional or out-of-class learning environments for their learners.

Secondly, AI provides real-time, accurate, and consistent feedback to students with the aim of improving their ability to spot and correct mistakes in order to help them enhance their language capabilities. Apart from the traditional classroom settings, where feedback may be delayed due to time or number of students, AI-based tools provide real-time corrections and translations at any given time any time limitations, allowing the students to become aware of their mistakes, and learn how to correct such areas to improve their language skills.

Thirdly, AI also addresses the challenges of limited resources that can be applied to students' levels and interests in each skill and topic. These challenges often arise due to funding constraints such as a lack of funds for learning materials, or logistical limitations such as the lack of trained instructors and learning facilities. With the use of AI-enabled tools, instructors and learners alike are able to access easy, cheap tools that work with most educational environments and specifications. This allows learners to be offered personalized support and resources, with equal opportunities for learning irrespective of economic or institutional confines.

Finally, we can hold the belief that AI integration into language teaching and learning is a revolution that addresses problems, and also

offers possibilities or alternatives for improving the learning experience of learners and teachers. By facilitating highly customized learning experiences, and providing instant feedback and the capacity to alleviate limited resources, AI can be utilized to support a more effective, accessible, and inclusive learning process.

### **AI Tools for Developing Language Skills**

AI in educational contexts can be divided into three main categories regarding their focal point of use: machine translation tools, language-teaching systems, and language-generation systems. Machine translation tools refer to the main online translation software or applications that translate a given text or sentence from one language to another. Google Translate or DeepL can be listed as the main examples. Language-teaching systems are interactive applications aiming to teach language with multiple practice sets. Different applications might target different language skills or provide the users with a holistic language-practice set. Duolingo, Rosetta Stone and Busuu can be considered as language-teaching systems.

Language-generation systems, on the other hand, generate human-like text or speech, helping learners improve their language skills in a dynamic way. With the predominance of AI in educational contexts, language-generation systems have gained importance because they can be customized, provide feedback, and generate finite versions of language input depending on the prompt that is provided. ChatGPT, Gemini, or Gliglish are some of the examples of language-generation systems. In this part, several AI tools specified for developing each language skill are explained in detail.

### **AI Tools for Developing Listening Skills**

Employment of AI tools for listening skills enables exposure to authentic materials in numerous versions. The listening material or the product that is generated by the tool can be revised and adapted according to the additional prompts. These prompts can be given by the teacher while preparing the lesson or by the learners themselves with appropriate age and proficiency levels in order to increase learner autonomy. Here are some of the AI tools which can be utilized for developing listening skills.

### *Suno*

Suno is an AI-powered music-creation tool. With very basic instructions, users of Suno can produce entire songs with lyrics, vocals, and musical arrangements. Suno is renowned for its capacity to generate songs with human-like vocals that are customized to user preferences in terms of tempo, style, and mood. Suno has the ability to produce both the music and the words, and it even offers customization options for the song's genre and length.

In language classrooms, Suno can be beneficial as a way of practicing the target vocabulary. The teacher can create a song regarding the theme and objectives of the lesson, revise the lyrics considering the proficiency level of the learners, or the learners can create their own music in the classroom, supervised by the teacher during the lesson time. Learners can decide on the genre and tempo of the music. With the end product created by Suno, learners can listen to the song and sing along together. Thanks to these features, student involvement and learner engagement can be strongly supported.

### *PlayHT*

PlayHT is a text-to-speech (TTS) platform powered by artificial intelligence that translates written words into a natural, human-like voice. PlayHT provides solutions for various applications such as voiceover, content creation, and accessibility by using machine-learning models that provide expressive, emotional, and natural voices. By providing several pre-built and cloned voices, the platform makes it easy for producers to create top-quality voice content efficiently. Apart from facilitating emotion-rich speech, cross-language voice cloning, and real-time speech generation, it can also be tailored to different marketing, e-learning, and customer support applications.

Language teachers can generate the audio version of their target material. From the original reading text, listening materials can be created based on the lesson plan and objectives. For using PlayHT, the teacher can select the accent, gender, emotion, and the speaker's speed. Because of these settings, the students have the chance to listen to different accents from around the world.

### ***InVideo***

A web-browser application known as InVideo makes creating high-quality videos easy without the need for sophisticated video-editing knowledge. With the capabilities of making presentations, social-media posts, marketing videos, etc., it makes things easier for individuals as well as organizations. Because it has a rich list of features and is easy to use, InVideo is good for both for beginners and experts. Additionally, it provides AI tools to automate certain tasks, such as scriptwriting and text-to-video.

InVideo can be used in making visuals from a script. It narrates the given script and adds relevant stock images to the final output. Subtitles can be added, the script and scenes can be edited, and the speed and length of the video can be adjusted. This way, a reading assignment can be changed into a listening assignment. It is the responsibility of the language teacher to make the adjustments. The teacher, being a proficient user of the AI tools, is able to customize and adjust the teaching materials according to the learners' requirements and learning goals.

### ***ElevenLabs***

ElevenLabs is a sophisticated artificial-intelligence product for producing high-quality, natural-sounding speech from text or pre-recorded voice inputs. It supports Text-to-Speech (TTS) and Speech-to-Speech (STS) by transcribing one voice into another without losing intonation and context, and voice cloning with support for multiple languages. With its text-to-speech and voice synthesis products based on AI, ElevenLabs plays a crucial role in foreign-language learning as it improves students' listening, speaking, and comprehension abilities.

Its capability of producing natural speech in many languages exposes students to a range of accents, intonation, and rhythms, guaranteeing effective language learning. In the process of transforming written content into interesting audio content, the technology guarantees accessibility to visually impaired students. The technology also reduces time spent on tedious work by enabling teachers to develop lively and customized content like audiobooks, pronunciation drills, and role-playing scripts. ElevenLabs is therefore a valuable tool for building inclusive, engaging, and culturally diverse language-learning environments.

## **AI Tools for Developing Speaking Skills**

AI tools for developing speaking skills can function in two ways: they can create visual materials for speaking activities or they can help learners practice their speaking skills by talking with them and providing feedback. An AI tool can: direct questions to the speaker, in this context the learner; make additional comments on the received response; and maintain dialogues with the speakers if they are prompted correctly. Some sample AI tools for developing speaking skills from both aspects are described below.

### ***Bing Image Creator***

With the help of Bing Image Creator, an AI-powered tool built into Microsoft Edge and Bing, users can create images by just textually describing them. It is intended to support creative expression through the creation of visual material and is driven by OpenAI's DALL-E model. To produce personalized photos, users can provide specific prompts that include subjects, colors, and style.

By encouraging creativity and improving visual learning, Bing Image Creator can be a useful tool in classrooms teaching foreign languages for creating speaking-activity inputs. In order to show vocabulary, cultural themes, and narrative exercises, instructors can utilize it to create unique visuals based on text descriptions. By assisting students in making the connection between words and visuals, this visual tool can enhance comprehension and recall. To improve contextual learning, educators might design captivating lesson plans based on certain topics, such as everyday activities, cultural monuments, or emotions. The use of Bing Image Creator into instructional activities fosters interactive learning, increasing the effectiveness and engagement of classes.

### ***ELSA Speak***

An AI-powered smartphone software called ELSA Speak (English Language Speech Assistant) was created to improve users' speaking and pronunciation of the English language. It analyzes users' pronunciation, intonation, and fluency using cutting-edge speech-recognition technology to deliver immediate, tailored feedback. With tools like native voice recordings, comprehensive speech analysis, and personalized daily practice routines, ELSA assists students in improving their spoken English and sounding more natural.

Because it serves as an additional tool to help students with their English pronunciation and speaking, ELSA Speak has a key place in language schools. For non-native speakers striving for accuracy and fluency, its cutting-edge voice recognition technology offers real-time feedback on pupils' articulation, intonation, and stress patterns. Teachers can meet each student's unique requirements with the app's tailored learning paths, which add focused practice to classroom lessons.

### *Speeko*

Speeko is an AI-powered public-speaking coach that uses exercises and tailored feedback to help users become better communicators. It provides useful insights to improve speaking styles by analyzing voice recordings for elements including vocabulary, tempo, tone, and the use of filler words. The software provides techniques to increase confidence for both professional presentations and casual chats, as well as daily exercises and personalized feedback.

Speeko can be a useful tool in language classes, particularly for enhancing presentation and speaking abilities. Real-time feedback on important speech characteristics, including tempo, tone, clarity, and filler words, is provided by the app's AI-driven analysis. It enhances conventional teaching techniques by assisting students in improving their fluency, confidence, and pronunciation. Speeko is perfect for developing oral skills since its exercises and tailored insights provide students the chance to practice speaking both on their own and in a controlled setting. Speeko can be used as an additional tool in the classroom to help both beginning and experienced students improve their verbal communication in a focused, interesting way.

### *Kippy.ai*

With speaking practice, Kippy.ai, an AI-based language-learning platform, aims to enhance speaking abilities. In addition to aspects such as tracking progress, analysis of pronunciation, and situations of actual dialogue, it allows for support in a variety of languages. Kippy is particularly beneficial for everyday communication, travel planning, and corporate communication because it enables individuals to learn English as per their convenience and pace. Its AI gives immediate feedback and its speech recognition function helps improve pronunciation, which in turn develops more confident speaking. Kippy may be an effective aid in a language school, building confidence and practice in speaking, and providing an individualized

method of oral-skill development. It is a good additional tool in conventional teaching because it can mimic real-life conversations and provide immediate corrections.

## **AI Tools for Developing Reading Skills**

AI tools for developing reading skills may support students in reading comprehension, fluency, and vocabulary through interactive and personalized experiences. These tools might be helpful for teachers who are looking for original reading texts to the classroom. In addition to the tools that are going to be explained in this section, it is worth noting that the aforementioned TTS tools might also serve as AI-based reading tools, depending on the creativity of the user. Some of the sample AI tools are as follows.

### ***CommonLit***

CommonLit possesses a gigantic library of free reading materials and content focusing on literacy improvement in various grade levels. It has a collection of varied books suitable for kids at elementary school all the way to high school, from poetry to nonfiction as well as fiction. Teachers can find helpful tools like progress-tracking tools, multimedia resources to aid comprehension, and paired texts for the analysis of themes.

CommonLit can be a valuable instrument in the promotion of foreign-language learning and reading proficiency in foreign-language classroom settings. Many bilingual texts and varied kinds of reading materials like nonfiction and fiction are present on the website, which could be tailored to various skill levels. Teachers could supply culturally meaningful content to the students using it, which may prompt greater use of the target language. Features like vocabulary builders, exercises, and guided annotations help language learners develop their vocabulary, improve reading comprehension, and have a clearer understanding of grammar and syntax in context.

### ***Newsela***

A complete education platform, Newsela provides leveled reading content from well-known news sources like *Scientific American*, *PBS NewsHour*, and *The New York Times*. With five reading levels for the articles, students are in a position to read the level that best suits their own. This renders it very handy for a wide variety of students, for instance English-language learners.

Newsela can also be a tremendously valuable tool in foreign-language classes to develop vocabulary, content knowledge, and reading ability. It is perfect for assisting kids in working with authentic material while developing language proficiency because of its multiple text levels and languages. In addition, the inclusion of writing assignments and quizzes allows teachers to evaluate students' progress and solidify learning.

### *Epic!*

Epic! is a vast digital library created to encourage young readers to become more literate. Epic! serves children up to age 12 with hundreds of children's books, audiobooks, and educational films. Popular fiction, STEM, and nonfiction are just a few of the many genres and subjects it covers, making it an adaptable tool for both homeschooling and classroom use. Children can choose books according to their reading levels and interests thanks to the platform's tailored reading experience, which keeps them interested. In order to enhance classroom learning, teachers can also assign books, monitor student progress, and utilize tools like lesson plans and quizzes.

Epic! can help students' language and literacy development in foreign-language classes. It has elements that are beneficial for improving reading fluency, vocabulary acquisition, and listening comprehension, including read-aloud capabilities, vocabulary help, and interactive content. Epic!'s bilingual book selection and captivating multimedia content can assist students studying a foreign language in bridging the gap between active learning and language exposure.

### *Nooksy*

Nooksy is a groundbreaking online AI-based platform aimed at elevating early reading through the provision of high-quality children's books. It presents a well-crafted list of books that allow young readers to develop their vocabulary, comprehension, and thinking skills. Nooksy is especially handy in classrooms where teachers are seeking to establish foundational skills and instill a love for reading. Children, particularly those in the lower years of formal school, will enjoy an informative and fun story time with the site's interactive and immersive reading experience that includes features like narrations and easy-to-understand language.

Nooksy, being bilingual with language-specific stories exposing learners to the target language in a fun way, can be a great language-learning tool for foreign-language schools. Because of its emphasis on youth readers, the site is particularly ideal for acquainting foreign-language students with

the fundamentals of vocabulary and sentence composition. With students reading along with audio, teachers can use Nooksy to assist with both reading and listening comprehension for students. This is particularly helpful for beginners.

## **AI Tools for Developing Writing Skills**

AI tools for developing writing skills can serve as aids in enhancing the quality of writing. There are various tools that check the grammatical structures and word collocations of a given text; suggest alternative vocabulary, and help writers to create outlines. However, the ethical use of AI tools for writing skills encompasses the proofreading stage of a produced text. Although there are tools which write the whole essay on a given topic, the users of the tools are advised to be careful about producing the written text by themselves and consult the writing tools to reinforce their writing skills.

### ***Wordtune***

Using capabilities for text generation, rewriting, and paraphrasing, Wordtune is an AI-powered writing helper that aims to improve the writing process. With options like formal, informal, or succinct modifications, it assists users in improving the clarity, tone, and style of their writing. Wordtune also facilitates the creation of material like definitions, analogies, and instances as well as the summarization of extensive texts.

Wordtune has the potential to significantly improve students' writing and comprehension abilities in foreign-language instruction. Learners may experiment with various methods of expressing ideas thanks to its AI-driven paraphrasing and rewriting features, which also help them enhance their target language's sentence structure and vocabulary. In order to adapt language to different circumstances, such as formal essays or informal chats, teachers can utilize Wordtune to show students how to change tone, style, or formality.

### ***ProWritingAid***

ProWritingAid is a complete AI-powered writing tool that improves writing quality by providing thorough analysis reports, style suggestions, and grammatical checks. It works especially well for professional, artistic, and academic writing. Features of the program include the ability to identify passive voice, overused phrases, and problems with sentence structure. It