



# Akademisk skriving i møte med kunstig intelligens

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Generert med DALL-E, prompt:  
*photo of a humanoid robot sitting at a desk in a room with bookshelves, writing on a piece of paper using a pen*

# Hva er akademisk skriving?

Alle typer skriveprosesser der man skriver om fag.

- Uformell skriving: notater, sammendrag, tenkeskriving osv.
- Formell skriving: rapporter, artikler osv.

# Hva er **hensikten med** akademisk skriving?

- Lære
- Formidle
- Delta i et fellesskap

# Tenk – par – del

- hvor viktig er akademisk skriving i ditt emne/fag?
- hvordan trenes studentene dine i akademisk skriving?
- hvordan evalueres dine studenters evne til akademisk skriving?

# Undervisning for bærekraft

Vis undermeny ↓

Hvordan utdanner vi studenter med kunnskap og evne til å jobbe for en bærekraftig fremtid?



Education for

Sustainable Development Goals

Learning Objectives



Skriving og formidling  
er vigtig i et  
bærekraftsperspektiv!

# Bærekraftskompetanser

Systemtenkning

Foregripende kompetanse

Normativ kompetanse

**Strategisk kompetanse**

Samarbeidskompetanse

Kritisk tenkning

Selvbevissthet

Integrert problemløsning

- «Hvordan man får ting gjort»
- Kunne utvikle og implementere innovasjoner og tiltak som fremmer bærekraft, i samspill med interessenter og beslutningstakere

## **Eksempler:**

**Vitenskapelig formidling til målgrupper**

Kjennskap til beslutningsprosesser

Interaksjon med brukergrupper


Kjennskap til markedsmekanismer og -aktører

# Muligheter med kunstig intelligens

- Skrivestøtte
  - Finne/korrigere feil, bedre språk/struktur. *Kan vi øke kravene til formidlingsevne for våre studenter?*
  - Studenter med dysleksi/andre spesielle utfordringer kan fokusere mer på fag og mindre på det tekniske rundt skrivingen
- Forskningsstøtte
  - Finne og oppsummere litteratur
  - Komme opp med ideer
  - Lage maler/disposisjon til tekst
  - Oversettelse

# Ask a research question

Elicit will find answers from 175 million papers

 **Brainstorm questions for 'what are challenges and benefits of artificial intelligence in academic writing'**

Recent searches

-



## Ask a research question

Elicit will find answers from 175 million papers

[Search](#)

Recent searches

- 

Suggested research questions

- 
- 
- 
- 
-

What are the potential benefits of using AI to assist in academic writing?

What are the potential benefits of using AI to assist in academic writing?

SUMMARY OF TOP 4 PAPERS BETA

The papers suggest that AI can offer significant benefits to academic writing. Godwin-Jones (2022) discusses how AI-enabled writing tools can help learners improve the quality of their written texts and offer significant benefits to both students and teachers. Pividori (2023) investigates how models with advanced natural language processing capabilities can be used to reduce the time-consuming process of writing and revising scholarly manuscripts. Cotos (2011) presents an empirical evaluation of automated writing evaluation (AWE) feedback used for L2 academic writing teaching and learning, finding that AWE feedback possesses potential for facilitating language learning. However, DuBose (2023) raises concerns about the ethical implications of using AI in academic writing and

Add information about all papers

- Abstract summary
Intervention
Outcomes measured

Search for paper information

What was the...

Has PDF Filter Sort by Export as

Table with 2 columns: Paper title and Abstract summary. Contains 5 rows of paper information including titles like 'E MERGING TECHNOLOGIES Partnering with AI: Intelligent writing assistance and instructed language learning' and authors like Robert Godwin-Jones.

# THE MERGING TECHNOLOGIES Partnering with AI: Intelligent writing assistance and instructed language learning

Review

Robert Godwin-Jones

2022 7 Citations

Semantic Scholar

## Abstract summary

AI-enabled writing tools can be used to help learners improve the quality of their written texts.

## What outcomes did they measure?

- Quality Of Written Texts
- Benefits To Students
- Benefits To Teachers
- Meta Linguistic Knowledge

## Can I trust this paper?

- No mention found of study type
- No mention found of funding source
- No mention found of participant count
- No mention found of multiple comparisons
- No mention found of intent to treat
- No mention found of preregistration

Ask a question about this paper

Ask

## Abstract

In recent years, advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have led to significantly improved, or in some cases, completely new digital tools for writing. Systems for writing assessment and assistance based on automated writing evaluation (AWE) have been available for some time. That is the case for machine translation as well. More recent are synchronous feedback tools, such as Grammarly. That tool incorporates, as do others, predictive text technology, supplying automated sentence completion. Emerging writing assistance goes further, generating an entire text in response to a brief prompt. That capacity, along with significantly improved performance of both automated feedback systems and machine translation, is enabled through advances in AI, built on ever larger datasets and deep machine learning. While they differ in interface, functionality, and target audience, the available and emerging set of intelligent writing tools can be used to help learners improve the quality of their written texts. However, their use in instructional language learning has in some cases been controversial. In this column, we will be examining AI-enabled writing tools, reviewing the findings from research studies, and discussing their use in instructional settings. When integrated into writing instruction and practice, these digital tools have been found to offer significant benefits to both students and teachers. Teacher mediation aids learners in becoming informed consumers of language technology, as well as helping them to gain meta-linguistic knowledge. For researchers, intelligent writing tool use is optimally analyzed from a broad ecological perspective that examines the dynamic interplay of learner, software, and instructional environment.

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### Possible critiques

We looked at how this paper, **Godwin-Jones**, has been cited, but couldn't find any mentions of methodological flaws.

### Other citations

Woo et al. said:

In this way, our study provides evidence to question claims that compositions comprising exclusively AI-generated text would be scored positively for cohesiveness and grammatical accuracy (Godwin-Jones, 2022), for which reason automatic writing evaluation systems would have limited value.

Perkins said:

Although Grammarly uses its own AI supported tool to correct mistakes in grammar and rather than relying on existing LLM transformers (Grammarly, 12 2022) the use of LLMs in these tools can particularly reduce the burden on EFL instructors (Godwin-Jones, 2022).

Godwin-Jones said:

While pronunciation and question formulation are obvious linguistic areas for trial and error, the systems have been used for areas such as writing and storytelling as well (see Godwin-Jones, 2022a, in press).

Show more citations

## Abstract

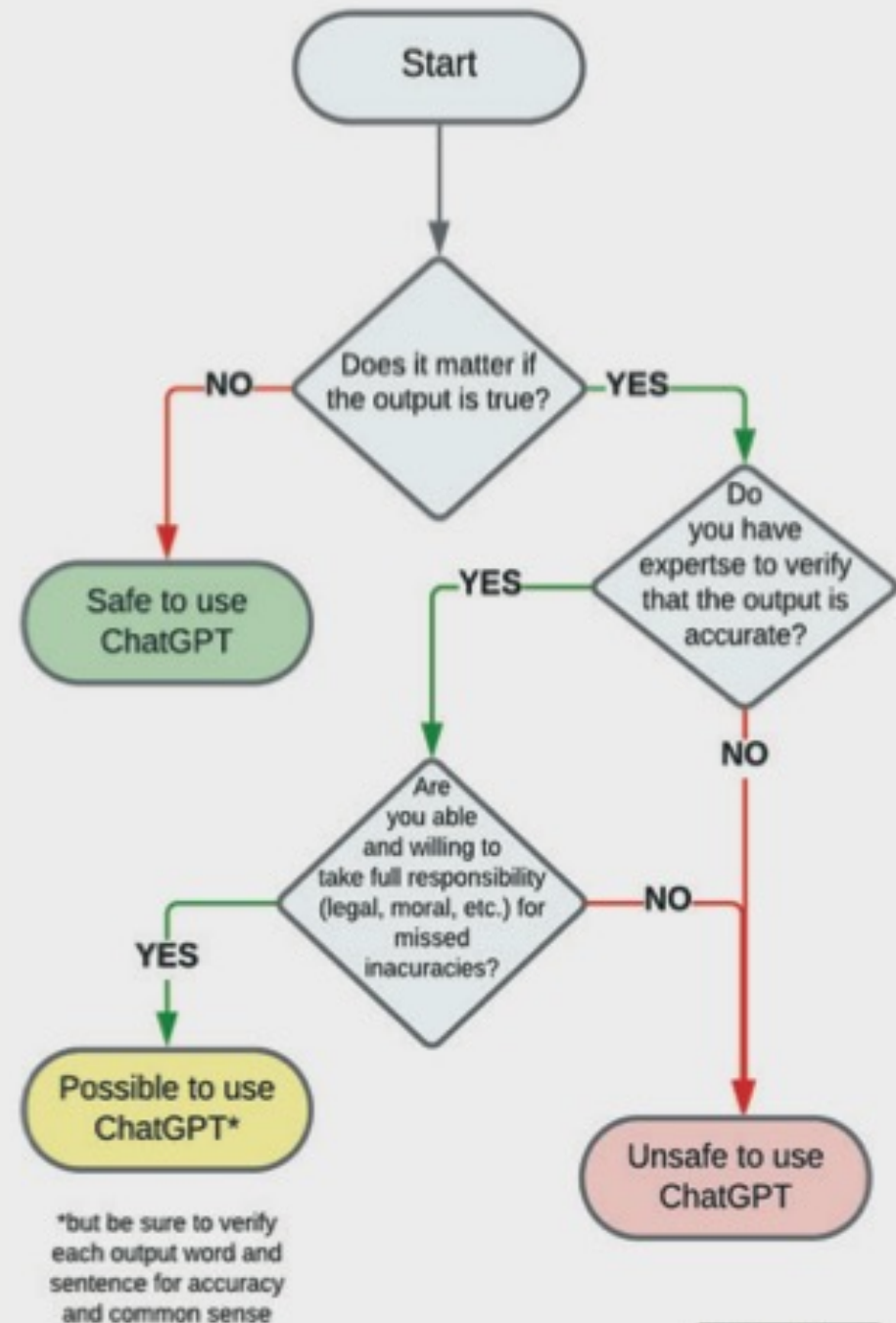
In recent years, advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have led to significantly improved, or in some cases, completely new digital tools for writing. Systems for writing assessment and assistance based on automated writing evaluation (AWE) have been available for some time. That is the case for machine translation as well. More recent are synchronous feedback tools, such as Grammarly. That tool incorporates, as do others, predictive text technology, supplying automated sentence completion. Emerging writing assistance goes further, generating an entire text in response to a brief prompt. That capacity, along with significantly improved performance of both automated feedback systems and machine translation, is enabled through advances in AI, built on ever larger datasets and deep machine learning. While they differ in interface, functionality, and target audience, the available and emerging set of intelligent writing tools can be used to help learners improve the quality of their written texts. However, their use in instructional language learning has in some cases been controversial. In this column, we will be examining AI-enabled writing tools, reviewing the findings from research studies, and discussing their use in instructional settings. When integrated into writing instruction and practice, these digital tools have been found to offer significant benefits to both students and teachers. Teacher mediation aids learners in becoming informed consumers of language technology, as well as helping them to gain meta-linguistic knowledge. For researchers, intelligent writing tool use is optimally analyzed from a broad ecological perspective that examines the dynamic interplay of learner, software, and instructional environment.

# Utfordringer med kunstig intelligens

# Når er det ok å bruke AI?

UNESCO: ChatGTP and artificial intelligence in higher education – a Quick Start guide

[https://www.iesalc.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/ChatGPT-and-Artificial-Intelligence-in-higher-education-Quick-Start-guide\\_EN\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.iesalc.unesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/ChatGPT-and-Artificial-Intelligence-in-higher-education-Quick-Start-guide_EN_FINAL.pdf)



# Utfordringer med kunstig intelligens

- plagiat??
- kan ikke stole på resultater
- skadelig for læringsprosessen – studentene kan unngå å tenke/reflektere
- ansvar for egen tekst/resultater/påstander/forskning
  - studentene må gjøres bevisste på dette!

# Tenk – par – del

Hva ser du på som de største mulighetene og utfordringene med bruk av kunstig intelligens i akademisk skriving?





Vil du ha mer skriving inn i undervisningen din?

Ta gjerne kontakt!

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