

# Role and challenges of ChatGPT, Google Bard, and similar generative Artificial Intelligence in Arts and Humanities

Nitin Liladhar Rane<sup>1,\*</sup>, Saurabh Choudhary<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Architecture, Vivekanand Education Society's College of Architecture, Chembur, Mumbai, India.

Received: 12.11.2023 • Accepted: 30.01.2024 • Published: 01.02.2024 • Final Version: 02.02.2024

**Abstract:** In the dynamic world of technology, ChatGPT has emerged as a transformative tool within the realm of Arts and Humanities, facilitating innovative interactions between humans and machines. This research delves into the multifaceted role of ChatGPT in the Arts and Humanities, illuminating its potential applications and the challenges it presents. ChatGPT serves as a creative collaborator, providing artists and humanists with a distinctive platform for ideation, brainstorming, and refining their artistic expressions. Through natural language conversations, it stimulates creative thinking processes, offering valuable insights and diverse perspectives. In the realm of Humanities, ChatGPT acts as a crucial research assistant, supporting scholars in tasks like data analysis, literature review, and information synthesis. Its ability to process vast textual data expedites research, allowing scholars to delve deeper into their inquiries. However, integrating ChatGPT into the Arts and Humanities domain is not without its challenges. Ethical considerations, such as data privacy and bias, require careful attention. Balancing the augmentation of human creativity with the preservation of genuine artistic expression is a complex task. Additionally, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity in ChatGPT-generated content remains a concern, underscoring the need for continuous refinement and awareness. This research explores the evolving landscape of Arts and Humanities, where ChatGPT acts as a catalyst for creativity, critical thinking, and scholarly endeavors. By addressing these challenges and harnessing its potential, ChatGPT stands poised to bridge the gap between technology and the intricate nuances of human creativity in unprecedented ways.

**Keywords:** ChatGPT, Google Bard, Artificial Intelligence, Generative Artificial Intelligence, Human, Art, Humanities.

## 1. Introduction

In the ever-changing realm of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force, reshaping various fields and redefining human interactions with machines (Lund, & Wang, 2023; Sallam, 2023; McGee, 2023). Among the myriad applications of AI, chatbots have become prominent, facilitating seamless communication between humans and computers (Jeon et al., 2023; Tlili et al., 2023). OpenAI's creation, ChatGPT, signifies a significant leap in natural language processing, showcasing its potential to break conventional boundaries in sectors like customer service, education, and entertainment. Yet, integrating ChatGPT into the nuanced domains of Arts and Humanities presents both exciting prospects and substantial challenges (Rimban, 2023; Mansfield-Devine, 2023; Fui-Hoon Nah et al., 2023; Rudolph et al., 2023). The Arts and Humanities

\* Corresponding Author: [nitinrane33@gmail.com](mailto:nitinrane33@gmail.com)

have long been domains rooted in human creativity, expression, and interpretation. Ranging from literature to philosophy, these disciplines delve deep into the complexities of human experience, providing unique insights into society, culture, and identity (Greene, 1977; Bakhshi et al., 2008; Moniz et al., 2021). The introduction of AI, particularly ChatGPT, into these fields challenges established concepts of creativity, authorship, and emotional intelligence. Understanding the implications of this integration is crucial for academia and society at large as it shapes the future of human-AI interactions.

Built on advanced machine learning algorithms, ChatGPT has the potential to transform how we engage with the Arts and Humanities. In literature, it can assist writers by generating ideas and suggesting creative concepts (Susnjak, 2022; Rudolph et al., 2023). In visual arts, it can analyze styles, provide historical context, and facilitate discussions on techniques. Additionally, in cultural studies, it can aid researchers in analyzing data and understanding societal trends, thus democratizing access to knowledge. Despite the promising applications, challenges and ethical concerns abound. The fundamental question of whether AI can replicate human creativity looms large. Moreover, issues related to authorship and intellectual property rights surface when AI-generated content is used in artistic endeavors. Ethical concerns also include biases in training data, leading to biased outputs that reinforce societal prejudices (Liebrenz et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2023; Dave et al., 2023). Ensuring ethical guidelines becomes paramount, especially when ChatGPT engages in conversations about sensitive topics. The discourse on human-AI collaboration gains momentum, emphasizing a harmonious coexistence where AI augments human abilities rather than replacing them (Tülübaş et al., 2023; Karakose et al., 2023; Fui-Hoon et al., 2023). In Arts and Humanities, this collaboration could lead to innovative artworks, profound literature, and insightful cultural analyses, blending human intuition with AI precision. Understanding this collaboration is vital for envisioning a future where AI becomes a creative partner, expanding the horizons of artistic and intellectual possibilities. Figure 1 shows the co-occurrence analysis of the keywords in literature.

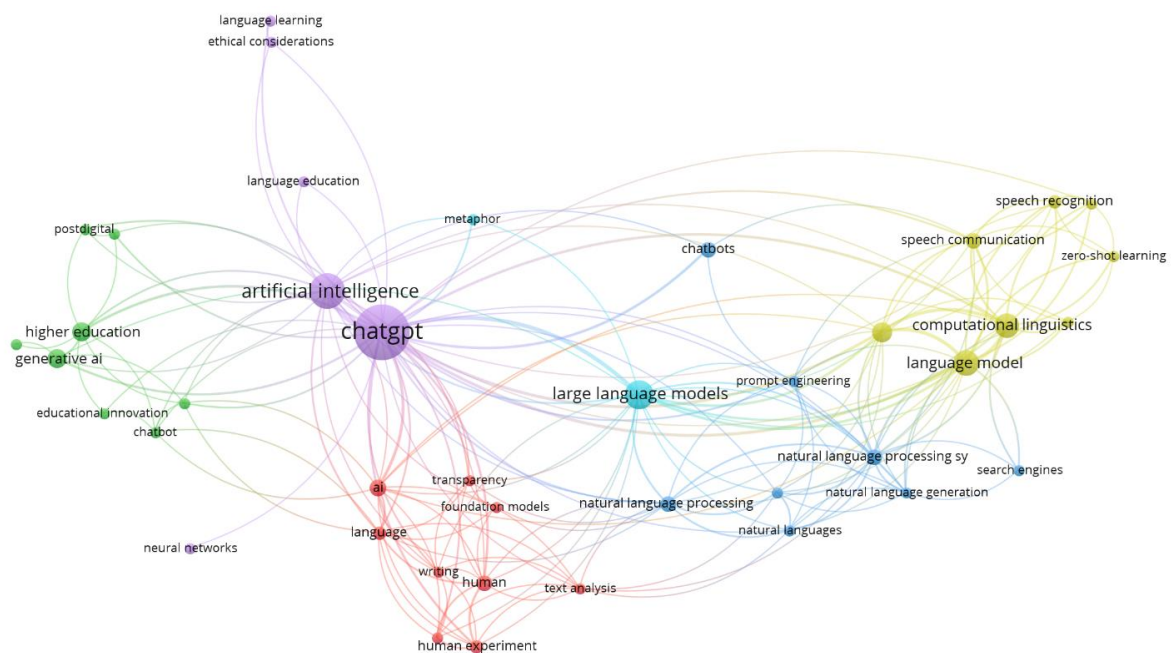


Figure 1 Co-occurrence analysis of the keywords in literature

The integration of ChatGPT in Arts and Humanities marks a convergence of technology and creativity, offering a glimpse into a future where human ingenuity collaborates with AI to redefine

artistic expression and intellectual inquiry. However, navigating the challenges inherent in this integration demands thorough examination, ethical discernment, and thoughtful consideration (Liebrenz et al., 2023; Ray, 2023). This research seeks to unravel these complexities, fostering a nuanced understanding of the evolving relationship between humans and AI in the rich tapestry of Arts and Humanities. This research explores ChatGPT's multifaceted role and challenges in Arts and Humanities. Through ethical frameworks, and theoretical perspectives, it offers a comprehensive analysis of ChatGPT's integration in creative and scholarly pursuits. The research aims to illuminate AI's transformative potential in shaping Arts and Humanities' future while critically evaluating ethical implications and proposing responsible AI guidelines.

## **2. Role of ChatGPT and similar generative AI in Arts and Humanities**

The intersection of technology and the arts and humanities has always been a captivating and ever-changing landscape. In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful force, revolutionizing our approach to various forms of artistic expression and knowledge in the realms of arts and humanities (Tülübaş et al., 2023; Fui-Hoon Nah et al., 2023). One striking example of AI's impact in this field is ChatGPT, an advanced language generation model developed by OpenAI (Aydın, & Karaarslan, 2022; Roumeliotis, & Tselikas, 2023). ChatGPT plays a diverse role in the arts and humanities, from fostering creativity and artistic expression to advancing research, education, and cultural preservation.

### **2.1 Fostering Creativity and Artistic Expression:**

Artists, writers, musicians, and creators have historically drawn inspiration from diverse sources. ChatGPT, with its ability to generate coherent and contextually relevant text, serves as a wellspring of inspiration. Artists can collaborate with the model to brainstorm ideas, experiment with different writing styles, and co-create pieces of art. This interaction nurtures a symbiotic relationship between human creativity and machine intelligence, resulting in innovative artistic expressions.

### **2.2 Advancing Research and Analysis:**

In humanities research, scholars often navigate extensive textual data to uncover meaningful insights. ChatGPT proves invaluable in this context by summarizing complex texts, generating hypotheses, and providing diverse perspectives on a given topic. Through natural language interaction, researchers can refine their inquiries, explore related literature, and gain fresh insights, expediting academic discovery (Verma, 2023; Rane et al., 2023; Moharir et al., 2023; Van Dis et al., 2023).

### **2.3. Revolutionizing Education and Learning:**

Within education, ChatGPT serves as a dynamic and adaptive learning tool (Kohnke et al., 2023; Baidoo-Anu, & Ansah, 2023; Opara et al., 2023). It offers personalized tutoring, answers questions, explains intricate concepts, and engages students in interactive learning experiences. Through simulated conversations, ChatGPT enhances language learning, historical comprehension, and philosophical discussions. Moreover, it tailors practice exercises, essays, and study materials to individual student needs, enriching the learning process and making education more accessible and engaging.

### **2.4. Preserving Cultural Heritage and Archiving:**

Preserving cultural heritage is paramount in humanities. ChatGPT aids this effort by digitizing and cataloging historical documents, manuscripts, and artifacts. Its capacity to generate contextually

accurate descriptions enhances the accessibility of cultural resources for researchers, students, and enthusiasts worldwide. Furthermore, ChatGPT can create interactive virtual experiences, enabling users to interact with historical figures and explore ancient civilizations, revitalizing cultural narratives and traditions.

**2.5. Fostering Cross-Cultural Understanding:**

Art and language serve as potent tools for cultural expression. ChatGPT, with its multilingual capabilities, plays a vital role in bridging language gaps and fostering cross-cultural understanding. It facilitates real-time translation and interpretation, enabling effective communication and collaboration among people from diverse linguistic backgrounds. By promoting intercultural dialogue, ChatGPT contributes to a more interconnected global community, nurturing empathy and mutual respect across different cultures and societies.

**2.6 Addressing Ethical and Social Implications:**

While ChatGPT's impact on arts and humanities is profound, it raises ethical and social concerns. Issues such as data privacy, bias in generated content, and the ethical use of AI in creative endeavors demand careful consideration (Zhou et al., 2023). OpenAI and other organizations actively work to address these concerns, striving to ensure responsible development and deployment of AI technologies. Ethical guidelines and regulations are crucial to mitigate potential risks, ensuring that AI, including ChatGPT, benefits society responsibly. Table 1 shows the role and challenges of ChatGPT in Arts and Humanities.

ChatGPT's role in arts and humanities is transformative and multifaceted. It acts as a catalyst for creativity, advances research and analysis, revolutionizes education, preserves cultural heritage, fosters cross-cultural understanding, and prompts important ethical and social discussions (Stahl, & Eke, 2024). As AI technologies continue to advance, their integration into the arts and humanities opens new avenues of exploration and understanding. Through responsible development and thoughtful application, ChatGPT and similar AI models have the potential to reshape how we perceive, create, and engage with the rich tapestry of human culture and knowledge, ushering in a new era of innovation and collaboration in the arts and humanities.

**Table 1** Role and challenges of ChatGPT in Arts and Humanities

Sr. No.	Aspect	Role of ChatGPT	Challenges	Potential Solutions
1	Art Creation	Assisting artists in brainstorming ideas and providing creative prompts.	Lack of human intuition and emotional depth in generating truly original artistic concepts. Limited understanding of cultural and historical contexts in art creation.	Training ChatGPT with diverse artistic styles and cultural references. Integrating AI with expert human feedback loops.
2	Literary Analysis	Analyzing literary texts, identifying themes, and providing insights into literary techniques.	Difficulty in interpreting complex metaphors and symbolism. Limited contextual understanding of cultural nuances in literature.	Developing AI algorithms specialized in understanding figurative language. Incorporating cultural and historical context databases.
3	Historical Research	Providing quick access to historical data and documents, aiding researchers in their studies.	Accuracy concerns, as ChatGPT might generate incorrect historical information. Inability to evaluate the reliability of sources and historical biases.	Collaborating with historians and subject experts to validate historical data. Implementing bias detection algorithms for source evaluation.
4	Language Translation	Facilitating communication	Challenges in handling idiomatic expressions and nuanced	Training AI models with diverse idiomatic expressions.

---

		between people speaking different languages.	language translations. Potential misunderstandings due to cultural differences.	Implementing post-translation human review for sensitive communications.
5	Cultural Critique	Engaging in discussions about art, literature, and cultural phenomena, offering diverse perspectives.	Limited ability to truly grasp the depth of cultural contexts and societal nuances. Potential reinforcement of biases without proper oversight.	Implementing continuous AI model auditing and bias correction processes. Actively seeking feedback from diverse user groups to refine AI responses.
6	Education and Tutoring	Assisting students in understanding complex topics, providing explanations and clarifications.	Difficulty in adapting to individual learning styles. Limited ability to provide real-time feedback and personalized guidance.	Developing AI algorithms for recognizing and adapting to individual learning patterns. Establishing real-time human-AI tutoring interfaces for immediate personalized feedback.
7	Ethical Considerations	Promoting ethical discussions in arts and humanities, encouraging critical thinking.	Potential for misuse, such as spreading misinformation or promoting harmful ideologies. Ensuring responsible AI usage and addressing ethical concerns.	Regularly updating ethical guidelines and incorporating them into AI algorithms. Providing transparency in AI decision-making processes to address ethical concerns.
8	Preservation of Cultural Heritage	Digitizing and preserving ancient texts, artworks, and cultural artifacts through discussions.	Ensuring accurate preservation, as ChatGPT might misinterpret or misrepresent historical artifacts. Balancing technological advancements with cultural preservation needs.	Implementing rigorous digitization quality checks by domain experts. Regularly consulting cultural heritage preservation specialists for guidance on technological advancements.

---

### 3. Framework for implementing ChatGPT, and similar generative Artificial Intelligence in Arts and Humanities

Figure 2 shows the framework for implementing ChatGPT and generative Artificial Intelligence in Arts and Humanities. Data Collection encompasses the acquisition of pertinent data from diverse sources such as written materials, articles, and essays related to Arts and Humanities. The objective here is to amass a comprehensive dataset for subsequent analysis and model training. Subsequently, Data Preprocessing ensues, where the gathered data undergoes thorough cleaning and preprocessing procedures to ensure its suitability for model training. This involves tasks such as eliminating irrelevant information, standardizing data formats, and addressing any missing or erroneous data points. The subsequent step involves Model Training, which is the pivotal process where the ChatGPT model undergoes training using the preprocessed data. This step equips the model with the capability to comprehend and generate text within the context of Arts and Humanities, leveraging patterns and insights derived from the training data. Post-training, Model Evaluation is performed to gauge the performance of the trained model using diverse evaluation metrics. This step aids in assessing the efficacy of the model and identifying potential areas for enhancement.

**Framework for Implementing ChatGPT in Arts and Humanities**

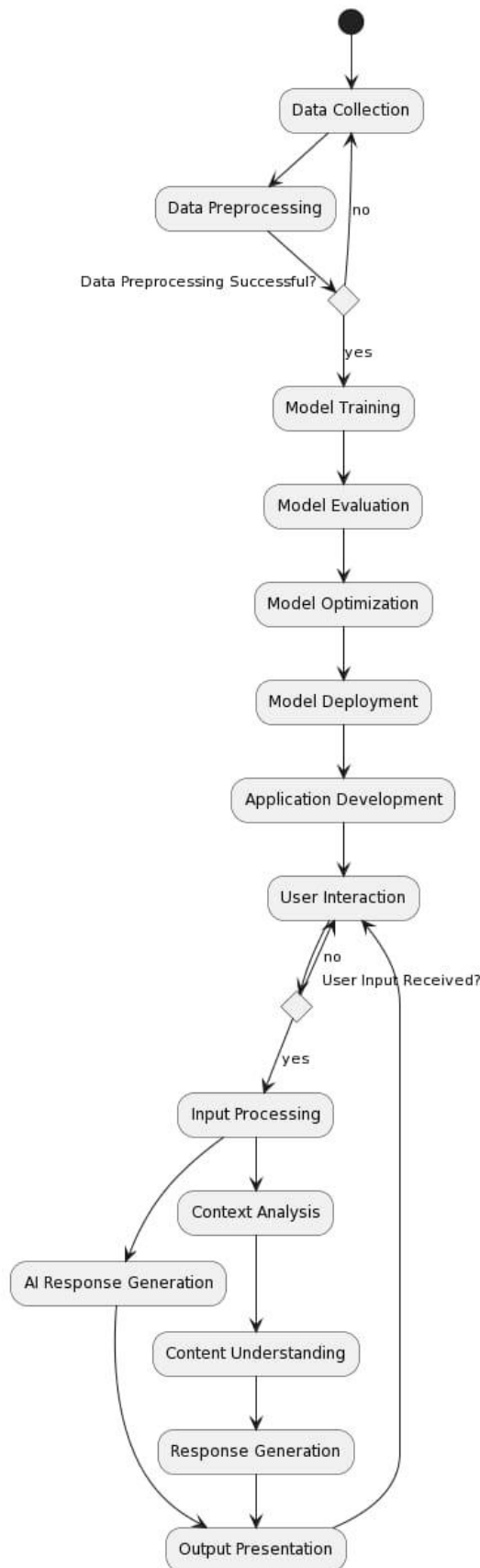


Figure 2 Framework for implementing ChatGPT and generative Artificial Intelligence in Arts and Humanities

Model Optimization follows, aiming to refine the model's parameters or architecture to further enhance its performance. This iterative process targets optimizing the model's functionality and addressing any identified shortcomings from the evaluation stage. Upon optimization, the trained model is Deployed to a production environment, rendering it accessible for real-world applications. This ensures the availability of the model for tasks requiring text generation in Arts and Humanities domains. Application Development involves crafting an interface for users to interact with the ChatGPT model. This could entail designing intuitive applications or integrating the model into existing platforms to facilitate seamless interaction. User Interaction enables users to input queries or prompts for generating responses from the ChatGPT model. This facilitates user engagement with the model, resulting in relevant and coherent text outputs. Input Processing encompasses preparing the user input for the model, which may involve tokenization, parsing, or other preprocessing steps to render it understandable by the model. AI Response Generation involves the ChatGPT model generating a response based on the processed user input. Leveraging the model's training, this step yields text outputs pertinent to the user's query or prompt. Finally, Output Presentation entails presenting the generated response to the user in a comprehensible manner. This could involve text formatting, providing additional context, or incorporating multimedia elements to enrich interaction. This process operates iteratively, fostering continuous user engagement as long as there are input queries or prompts. This cyclic approach ensures effective interaction with the ChatGPT model, yielding meaningful responses.

#### **4. Challenges of ChatGPT and similar large language model in Arts and Humanities**

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has made significant advancements, permeating various sectors of society (Haque et al., 2022; Shen et al., 2023; Jeblick et al., 2023). One notable stride is the emergence of conversational AI, enabling machines to engage in human-like conversations. ChatGPT, powered by OpenAI's GPT-3.5 architecture, stands as a remarkable advancement in this field. However, applying ChatGPT to the arts and humanities domain presents distinct challenges, which this section explores, shedding light on the complexities of integrating AI into creative and culturally sensitive contexts (Kasneci, et al., 2023).

##### **Understanding Context and Nuance:**

One of the primary challenges faced by ChatGPT in arts and humanities is grasping the subtleties of context and nuance within human language. Discussions in these fields often involve intricate metaphors, historical references, and cultural contexts deeply embedded in human experience. Deciphering these subtleties demands a profound understanding of diverse cultural, historical, and artistic backgrounds, a complex task for AI. Without this contextual comprehension, ChatGPT might produce responses lacking depth and relevance, diminishing the quality of the conversation.

##### **Creativity and Originality:**

Artistic and humanistic endeavors thrive on creativity and originality. Artists and scholars engage in innovative thinking, producing novel ideas and interpretations. While ChatGPT can generate text, it lacks genuine creativity and originality. Its responses are based on patterns in the data it was trained on, limiting its ability to offer truly innovative and unique perspectives in arts and humanities discussions. This limitation raises concerns about the authenticity of AI contributions in creative contexts.

##### **Ethical and Cultural Sensitivity:**

The arts and humanities often delve into sensitive topics related to culture, identity, ethics, and social issues. Conversations in these domains require a high degree of ethical and cultural sensitivity. AI systems like ChatGPT must navigate these discussions carefully, avoiding biases, stereotypes, and inappropriate content (Sallam, 2023; Jeon, et al., 2023). Ensuring that AI responses align with ethical standards and respect diverse cultural perspectives is a significant challenge, requiring continuous monitoring, updating, and refining of underlying algorithms.

#### Subjectivity and Interpretation:

Art and humanities involve subjective interpretations, shaped by individual perspectives and experiences. AI, devoid of personal experiences, struggles to capture the depth of subjective interpretations. Engaging in discussions about art, literature, philosophy, or any humanities-related topics, ChatGPT may produce responses lacking the emotional intelligence and empathetic understanding inherent in human communication. This limitation hampers the authenticity of conversations in these domains.

#### Interdisciplinary Knowledge:

Art and humanities often intersect with various disciplines. Meaningful discussions require a broad understanding of interdisciplinary knowledge. While ChatGPT can access vast information, its ability to integrate and synthesize interdisciplinary knowledge is limited. Consequently, it may struggle to provide well-informed responses that bridge the gaps between different fields, hindering the depth and breadth of conversations.

#### Engaging in Critical Thinking:

Critical thinking is fundamental to arts and humanities discussions, involving analyzing, evaluating, and interpreting information to form well-founded arguments (Chan et al., 2023; Putra et al., 2023). ChatGPT, while capable of generating text, lacks genuine critical thinking. Its responses are based on statistical patterns rather than logical reasoning and critical analysis. Engaging in meaningful debates and discussions, essential in arts and humanities, necessitates the ability to question, challenge, and synthesize information critically – a skill beyond the scope of current AI capabilities.

#### Human-AI Collaboration:

An emerging challenge in AI integration in arts and humanities is finding the balance between human expertise and AI capabilities. While AI can provide valuable insights, it should complement human creativity and intellect rather than replace it (Rane, & Jayaraj, 2022; Rane, et al., 2023; Tirado-Olivares et al., 2023; Naumova, 2023). Determining the boundaries of human-AI collaboration and defining the roles of each party are complex issues. Striking the right balance is essential to harness the potential of AI without undermining the role of human creativity and expertise in arts and humanities.

#### The Role of Bias and Representation:

AI systems, including ChatGPT, are trained on vast datasets that may contain inherent biases (Rozado, 2023; Ferrara, 2023). These biases can perpetuate stereotypes and inequalities in AI-generated content. In arts and humanities discussions, where issues of representation, diversity, and inclusion are vital, addressing bias is crucial. Ensuring that AI responses are free from biases and promote diverse perspectives is a significant challenge, requiring continuous scrutiny of training data and algorithms.

The challenges faced by ChatGPT in arts and humanities underscore the intricate nature of human creativity, culture, and communication. Integrating AI into these domains requires careful



consideration of these complexities. Addressing the challenges of context, creativity, ethical sensitivity, subjectivity, interdisciplinary knowledge, critical thinking, human-AI collaboration, and bias is essential to enhance ChatGPT's capabilities (Rane et al., 2024; Rane et al., 2024; Rane et al., 2024; Li et al., 2024; Tian et al., 2024). As technology evolves, collaborative efforts between researchers, developers, artists, scholars, and ethicists are crucial. Fostering interdisciplinary collaborations and promoting transparent, ethical practices can harness the potential of AI in arts and humanities while preserving human creativity and cultural expression. The journey towards meaningful integration of AI in arts and humanities is ongoing, marked by continuous exploration, adaptation, and a profound respect for the complexities of human experience.

## 5. Conclusions

In the ever-changing landscape of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) has reshaped numerous sectors, including Arts and Humanities. This study delves into ChatGPT, a sophisticated language model by OpenAI, exploring its role and challenges within Arts and Humanities. In the digital age, ChatGPT acts as a bridge between human creativity and computational power, reshaping our perception of art, literature, culture, and history. ChatGPT enhances the creative process, allowing artists and writers to collaborate, brainstorm ideas, and overcome blocks. This fusion of human ingenuity and AI has led to groundbreaking artworks and literature. Moreover, it democratizes knowledge, making Arts and Humanities accessible. ChatGPT serves as a mentor, guiding enthusiasts and researchers through complex topics, making education interactive. In historical research, ChatGPT aids in analyzing archival data and texts, accelerating research and revealing hidden narratives. However, challenges arise, such as biases in AI algorithms, raising questions about content authenticity. Addressing these concerns is crucial, ensuring diverse and inclusive datasets. Additionally, preserving human creativity while utilizing AI remains a debate. Striking a balance is vital to maintain the integrity of artistic works. The synergy between ChatGPT and Arts and Humanities offers a promising future. Despite challenges, collaboration between humans and AI fosters innovation. This relationship enriches our understanding of human creativity, diverse cultures, and historical knowledge. As we navigate this integration, we redefine human creativity, shaping our cultural heritage and enriching our lives.

## Acknowledgment

N.R. gave the idea and worked on the first draft, S.C. did the bibliometric analysis and interpreted the results.

## References

- [1] Aydın, Ö., & Karaarslan, E. (2022). OpenAI ChatGPT generated literature review: Digital twin in healthcare. Available at SSRN 4308687.
- [2] Baidoo-Anu, D., & Ansah, L. O. (2023). Education in the era of generative artificial intelligence (AI): Understanding the potential benefits of ChatGPT in promoting teaching and learning. *Journal of AI*, 7(1), 52-62.
- [3] Bakhshi, H., Schneider, P., & Walker, C. (2008). Arts and humanities research and innovation.
- [4] Chan, M. M. K., Wong, I. S. F., Yau, S. Y., & Lam, V. S. F. (2023). Critical Reflection on Using ChatGPT in Student Learning: Benefits or Potential Risks?. *Nurse Educator*, 10-1097.

- [5] Dave, T., Athaluri, S. A., & Singh, S. (2023). ChatGPT in medicine: an overview of its applications, advantages, limitations, future prospects, and ethical considerations. *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence*, 6, 1169595.
- [6] Fui-Hoon Nah, F., Zheng, R., Cai, J., Siau, K., & Chen, L. (2023). Generative AI and ChatGPT: Applications, challenges, and AI-human collaboration. *Journal of Information Technology Case and Application Research*, 25(3), 277-304.
- [7] Ferrara, E. (2023). Should chatgpt be biased? challenges and risks of bias in large language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.03738.
- [8] Fui-Hoon Nah, F., Zheng, R., Cai, J., Siau, K., & Chen, L. (2023). Generative AI and ChatGPT: Applications, challenges, and AI-human collaboration. *Journal of Information Technology Case and Application Research*, 25(3), 277-304.
- [9] Greene, M. (1977). Toward wide-awakeness: An argument for the arts and humanities in education. *Teachers College Record*, 79(1), 119-125.
- [10] Haque, M. U., Dharmadasa, I., Sworna, Z. T., Rajapakse, R. N., & Ahmad, H. (2022). " I think this is the most disruptive technology": Exploring Sentiments of ChatGPT Early Adopters using Twitter Data. arXiv preprint arXiv:2212.05856.
- [11] Jeblick, K., Schachtner, B., Dexl, J., Mittermeier, A., Stüber, A. T., Topalis, J., ... & Ingrisich, M. (2023). ChatGPT makes medicine easy to swallow: an exploratory case study on simplified radiology reports. *European Radiology*, 1-9.
- [12] Jeon, J., Lee, S., & Choe, H. (2023). Beyond ChatGPT: A conceptual framework and systematic review of speech-recognition chatbots for language learning. *Computers & Education*, 104898.
- [13] Kasneci, E., Seßler, K., Küchemann, S., Bannert, M., Dementieva, D., Fischer, F., ... & Kasneci, G. (2023). ChatGPT for good? On opportunities and challenges of large language models for education. *Learning and individual differences*, 103, 102274.
- [14] Karakose, T., Demirkol, M., Yirci, R., Polat, H., Ozdemir, T. Y., & Tülübaş, T. (2023). A Conversation with ChatGPT about Digital Leadership and Technology Integration: Comparative Analysis Based on Human–AI Collaboration. *Administrative Sciences*, 13(7), 157.
- [15] Kohnke, L., Moorhouse, B. L., & Zou, D. (2023). ChatGPT for language teaching and learning. *RELC Journal*, 00336882231162868.
- [16] Li, J., Dada, A., Puladi, B., Kleesiek, J., & Egger, J. (2024). ChatGPT in healthcare: a taxonomy and systematic review. *Computer Methods and Programs in Biomedicine*, 108013.
- [17] Liebreuz, M., Schleifer, R., Buadze, A., Bhugra, D., & Smith, A. (2023). Generating scholarly content with ChatGPT: ethical challenges for medical publishing. *The Lancet Digital Health*, 5(3), e105-e106.
- [18] Lund, B. D., & Wang, T. (2023). Chatting about ChatGPT: how may AI and GPT impact academia and libraries?. *Library Hi Tech News*, 40(3), 26-29.
- [19] Mansfield-Devine, S. (2023). Weaponising ChatGPT. *Network Security*, 2023(4).
- [20] McGee, R. W. (2023). What Will the United States Look Like in 2050? A ChatGPT Short Story. *A Chatgpt Short Story* (April 8, 2023).
- [21] Moniz, T., Golafshani, M., Gaspar, C. M., Adams, N. E., Haidet, P., Sukhera, J., ... & Lingard, L. (2021). How are the arts and humanities used in medical education? Results of a scoping review. *Academic Medicine*, 96(8), 1213-1222.
- [22] Moharir, K. N., Pande, C. B., Gautam, V. K., Singh, S. K., & Rane, N. L. (2023). Integration of hydrogeological data, GIS and AHP techniques applied to delineate groundwater potential zones in sandstone, limestone and shales rocks of the Damoh district,(MP) central India. *Environmental research*, 228, 115832.
- [23] Naumova, E. N. (2023). A mistake-find exercise: a teacher's tool to engage with information innovations, ChatGPT, and their analogs. *Journal of Public Health Policy*, 44(2), 173-178.
- [24] Opara, E., Mfon-Ette Theresa, A., & Aduke, T. C. (2023). ChatGPT for teaching, learning and research: Prospects and challenges. Opara Emmanuel Chinonso, Adalikwu Mfon-Ette Theresa, Tolorunleke Caroline Aduke (2023). *ChatGPT for Teaching, Learning and Research: Prospects and Challenges*. *Glob Acad J Humanit Soc Sci*, 5.
- [25] Putra, F. W., Rangka, I. B., Aminah, S., & Aditama, M. H. (2023). ChatGPT in the higher education environment: perspectives from the theory of high order thinking skills. *Journal of Public Health*, fdad120.

- [26] Rane, N. L., Achari, A., Saha, A., Poddar, I., Rane, J., Pande, C. B., & Roy, R. (2023). An integrated GIS, MIF, and TOPSIS approach for appraising electric vehicle charging station suitability zones in Mumbai, India. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 104717.
- [27] Rane, N. L., & Jayaraj, G. K. (2022). Comparison of multi-influence factor, weight of evidence and frequency ratio techniques to evaluate groundwater potential zones of basaltic aquifer systems. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 24(2), 2315-2344. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-021-01535-5>
- [28] Rane, N. L., Anand, A., Deepak K., (2023). Evaluating the Selection Criteria of Formwork System (FS) for RCC Building Construction. *International Journal of Engineering Trends and Technology*, vol. 71, no. 3, pp. 197-205. Crossref, <https://doi.org/10.14445/22315381/IJETT-V71I3P220>
- [29] Rane, N. L., Günen, M. A., Mallick, S. K., Rane, J., Pande, C. B., Giduturi, M., ... & Alreshidi, M. A. (2024). GIS-based multi-influencing factor (MIF) application for optimal site selection of solar photovoltaic power plant in Nashik, India. *Environmental Sciences Europe*, 36(1), 1-25.
- [30] Rane, N., Choudhary, S., & Rane, J. (2024). Transforming the Civil Engineering Sector with Generative Artificial Intelligence, such as ChatGPT or Bard. Available at SSRN 4681718.
- [31] Rane, N., Choudhary, S., & Rane, J. (2024). Contribution of ChatGPT and Similar Generative Artificial Intelligence for Enhanced Climate Change Mitigation Strategies. Available at SSRN 4681720.
- [32] Ray, P. P. (2023). ChatGPT: A comprehensive review on background, applications, key challenges, bias, ethics, limitations and future scope. *Internet of Things and Cyber-Physical Systems*.
- [33] Rimban, E. L. (2023). Challenges and limitations of ChatGPT and other large language models. *International Journal of Arts and Humanities*, 4(1), 147-152.
- [34] Rozado, D. (2023). The political biases of chatgpt. *Social Sciences*, 12(3), 148.
- [35] Rudolph, J., Tan, S., & Tan, S. (2023). ChatGPT: Bullshit spewer or the end of traditional assessments in higher education?. *Journal of Applied Learning and Teaching*, 6(1).
- [36] Roumeliotis, K. I., & Tselikas, N. D. (2023). ChatGPT and Open-AI Models: A Preliminary Review. *Future Internet*, 15(6), 192.
- [37] Sallam, M. (2023, March). ChatGPT utility in healthcare education, research, and practice: systematic review on the promising perspectives and valid concerns. In *Healthcare* (Vol. 11, No. 6, p. 887). MDPI.
- [38] Susnjak, T. (2022). ChatGPT: The end of online exam integrity?. arXiv preprint arXiv:2212.09292.
- [39] Shen, Y., Heacock, L., Elias, J., Hentel, K. D., Reig, B., Shih, G., & Moy, L. (2023). ChatGPT and other large language models are double-edged swords. *Radiology*, 307(2), e230163.
- [40] Stahl, B. C., & Eke, D. (2024). The ethics of ChatGPT—Exploring the ethical issues of an emerging technology. *International Journal of Information Management*, 74, 102700.
- [41] Tirado-Olivares, S., Navío-Inglés, M., O'Connor-Jiménez, P., & Cózar-Gutiérrez, R. (2023). From Human to Machine: Investigating the Effectiveness of the Conversational AI ChatGPT in Historical Thinking. *Education Sciences*, 13(8), 803.
- [42] Tian, S., Jin, Q., Yeganova, L., Lai, P. T., Zhu, Q., Chen, X., ... & Lu, Z. (2024). Opportunities and challenges for ChatGPT and large language models in biomedicine and health. *Briefings in Bioinformatics*, 25(1), bbad493.
- [43] Tlili, A., Shehata, B., Adarkwah, M. A., Bozkurt, A., Hickey, D. T., Huang, R., & Agyemang, B. (2023). What if the devil is my guardian angel: ChatGPT as a case study of using chatbots in education. *Smart Learning Environments*, 10(1), 15.
- [44] Tülübaş, T., Demirkol, M., Ozdemir, T. Y., Polat, H., Karakose, T., & Yirci, R. (2023). An interview with ChatGPT on emergency remote teaching: A comparative analysis based on human–AI collaboration. *Educational Process: International Journal*.
- [45] Van Dis, E. A., Bollen, J., Zuidema, W., van Rooij, R., & Bockting, C. L. (2023). ChatGPT: five priorities for research. *Nature*, 614(7947), 224-226.
- [46] Verma, M. (2023). Integration of AI-Based Chatbot (ChatGPT) And Supply Chain Management Solution To Enhance Tracking And Queries Response. *International Journal for Science and Advance Research In Technology*.
- [47] Wang, C., Liu, S., Yang, H., Guo, J., Wu, Y., & Liu, J. (2023). Ethical Considerations of Using ChatGPT in Health Care. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 25, e48009.
- [48] Zhou, J., Müller, H., Holzinger, A., & Chen, F. (2023). Ethical ChatGPT: Concerns, challenges, and commandments. arXiv preprint arXiv:2305.10646.