

Blurred Lines: Rethinking Artificial Intelligence Tools through Assistive Technology

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Land Acknowledgement

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the traditional territories of the people of the Treaty 7 region in Southern Alberta, which includes the Blackfoot Confederacy (comprising the Siksika, Piikani, and Kainai First Nations), as well as the Tsuut'ina First Nation, and the Stoney Nakoda (including the Chiniki, Bearspaw, and Goodstoney First Nations). The City of Calgary is also home to Métis Nation of Alberta, Region 3.



Key Points

Artificial Intelligence & Academic Integrity

The Ethics of Teaching and Learning with Algorithmic Writing Technologies

Funded by the University of Calgary Teaching and Learning Grants For more inform Sarah Elaine Eaton, PhD, seator

https://osf.io/4cnvp/

Challenging the panic narrative about generative AI

"Assistive" technology and the socio-materiality of technology

Unfulfilled promises of past "assistive" technologies

Social justice concerns with generative AI

Generative Artificial Intelligence

Generative Artificial Intelligence refers to machine learning programs (including algorithms) that can generate new output based on training. Most prominently, this included pre-trained natural language processors, such as Chat GPT.

Challenging Panic Narrative

"Today we are facing a new sort of plague, one that threatens our minds more than our bodies. ChatGPT, the artificial intelligence chat bot that can write college-level essays, is going viral" (Weissman, 2023).



Weissman, J. (2023, February 9). ChatGPT Is a plague upon education. *Inside Higher Ed.* https://www.insidehighered.com/views/2023/02/09/chatgpt-plague-upon-education-opinion

Lessons from Previous Ed. Tech Crises

- Many various technologies have destabilized educational practices.
 - Cognitive offloading tools continually emerge such as notebooks, calculators, and ICTs
 - These tools challenge existing ways of teaching and learning and required new literacies such as digital literacy
 - Educators may resist new tools by creating more restricting learning environments – such as online proctoring or handwritten essays
 - These restrictions disproportionately impact diverse learners.

Villarreal, M. E., & Borba, M. C. (2010). Collectives of humans-with-media in mathematics education: Notebooks, blackboards, calculators, computers throughout 100 years of ICMI, *ZDM*, *42*(1), 49–62. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11858-009-0207-3

"Assistive" Technologies

- All technologies assist, but some types of assistance are normalized and accounted for within teaching environments.
- Labeling tools as assistive technology evokes a problematic otherness.
- Restrictions around technologies create barriers for learners, resulting in common tools being reclassified as assistive technologies.

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Polgar, J. M. (2011). The myth of neutral technology. In *Design and Use of Assistive Technology* (pp. 17–23). Springer New York. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-7031-2_2

Existing Technologies that Integrate Elements of Al

- Common Natural Language Processing applications
 - Captioning and transcription tools
 - Word prediction functions
 - Grammarly and other proofreading tools
- Emerging AI education tools
 - Automatic grading and feedback programs
 - Chatbot learning assistants
 - Improved descriptive images and text summaries





Unfulfilled Promises of "Assistive" Technology

Emerging technologies often highlight their emancipatory potential for individuals with disabilities to counteract the panic narrative.

This virtual signally rarely results in tangible tools for these individuals.

- Lack of interoperability
- Complicated settings and customizations
- Limited training/development on non-dominant voices

Smith, P., & Smith L. (2022). Artificial intelligence and disability: Too much promise, yet too little substance? *AI and Ethics*, 1, 81-86. https://doi.org/10.1007/s43681-020-00004-5

Voices: Who speaks?

The implications of Text-to-Speech on World Englishes

d Read	Choose a voice	Choose a voice	
a neua	Microsoft Aria Online (Natur	al) - Eng 🗸	
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ith text-to-speech	Microsoft Leah Online (Natural) - English (South Africa) Microsoft Luke Online (Natural) - English (South Africa) Microsoft Elimu Online (Natural) - English (Tanzania) Microsoft Imani Online (Natural) - English (Tanzania) Microsoft Libby Online (Natural) - English (United Kingdom)		
and	Microsoft Maisie Online (Natural) - English (United Kingdom) Microsoft Ryan Online (Natural) - English (United Kingdom) Microsoft Sonia Online (Natural) - English (United Kingdom) Microsoft Thomas Online (Natural) - English (United Kingdom)		
	Microsoft Aria Online (Natural) - English (United States)	*	

English (Australia) James Cath English (Canada) Richard Linda English (Great Britain) George Haze English (India) Ravi Heer English (Ireland) Sean Not English (United States) David, Mark Zira

Screenshot of voice options in Windows 1C

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Screenshot of voice options in Microsoft Edge Brower

	Error message	W
 Simplified Chinese 		
 English (Australia, Canada, India, United Kingdom) 	Voice typing needs access to your microphone.	S
 French (France, Canada) 	You'll need to turn this on in settings to use	N
 German (Germany) 	speech to text.	tu
 Italian (Italy) 		
 Portuguese (Brazil) 	Voice typing isn't available in the current	С
 Spanish (Mexico, Spain) 	language.	0
Languages supports in Windows 10	Error Messages for Windows 10 dictati	on

Voices: Who is heard?

• Speech-to-text and voice recognition



Moving beyond panic or praise

- Considering Generative AI as learning technology requires that it works for well for all learners.
- Post-secondary educational institutions need to move beyond the ability to access (Equality) to ensure a tool that works for all users (Equity).

Social Justice Concerns with Generative Al

Creating Fair Generative Al

•AI tools learn from the present state, including existing biases.

• Fairness in AI typically involves making fairness a mathematical construct.

• Fairness in AI often means maintaining rather than challenging efficacy of educational practices.

Including Minority Experiences

• Currently AI tools are not as effective for minorities because of limited training data.

•Non-dominant user experiences aren't considered when considering operational effectiveness.

Challenging "Standard" English

- Generative AI tools are pretraining on standard English texts (available in the public domain).
- Dialects, regional experiences and other linguistic markers of identity aren't included.



Johri, A. (2022). Augmented sociomateriality: Implications of artificial intelligence for the field of learning technology. *Research in Learning Technology, 30.* https://doi.org/10.25304/rlt.v30.264

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