

Analysis of the Effectiveness of Artificial Intelligence as a Learning Medium

M. Nur Imansyah,¹ Supriyadin,² Andi Prayudi³

¹²³Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi STKIP Yapis Dompu

Article Info

Article history:

Accepted: 14 January 2026

Publish: 20 January 2026

Keywords:

artificial intelligence;
learning media;
learning effectiveness;
educational technology

Abstract

The rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has driven significant transformation in the education sector, particularly in its application as a learning medium. AI offers the potential to enhance learning quality through personalization, automated feedback, and real-time learning analytics. This article aims to analyze the effectiveness of AI as a learning medium based on empirical research findings and systematic reviews published over the last five years. The research employs a literature review method by examining relevant national and international journal articles. The results indicate that AI-based learning media are generally effective in improving learning outcomes, student motivation, and engagement, especially when integrated with appropriate instructional design. However, AI implementation also faces challenges related to infrastructure limitations, teacher readiness, and ethical and data privacy issues. Therefore, comprehensive implementation strategies are required to ensure that AI can be optimally and sustainably utilized as a learning medium.

This is an open access article under the [Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



Corresponding Author:

M. Nur Imansyah

STKIP Yapis Dompu

Email Coresspondent: mnurimansyah000@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Digital transformation in education has intensified alongside the rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI). AI has been increasingly utilized in various educational contexts, including intelligent tutoring systems, chatbots, and AI-driven learning analytics that support instructional decision-making (Chen et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2024). The integration of AI as a learning medium is believed to enhance instructional effectiveness through personalized content delivery and adaptive feedback mechanisms.

Nevertheless, the adoption of AI in education does not automatically guarantee improved learning quality. The effectiveness of AI as a learning medium depends heavily on contextual factors, including human resource readiness, instructional design, and institutional infrastructure (Chiu et al., 2023). Consequently, a comprehensive analysis of AI's effectiveness as a learning medium based on recent empirical evidence is required. This article aims to examine such effectiveness and identify challenges and implications for educational practice.

2. METHOD

This study employs a literature review methodology. Data were collected from peer-reviewed journal articles published between 2021 and 2025. Selection criteria included topical relevance to AI in education, journal credibility, and the presence of empirical evidence or systematic analysis. The

data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach to identify patterns and trends related to the effectiveness of AI as a learning medium..

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Effectiveness of AI on Learning Outcomes

Numerous studies indicate that AI—particularly intelligent tutoring systems—has a positive impact on learning outcomes. Fodouop Kouam (2024) reported that ITS significantly improves learning performance across learners with varying prior knowledge levels. These findings are supported by a systematic review conducted by Létourneau et al. (2025), which concluded that AI-based learning interventions produce moderate positive effects on academic achievement in K–12 education. However, Zhai et al. (2021) emphasize that AI effectiveness is strongly influenced by instructional quality and learner engagement. Thus, AI should be regarded as a complementary component within a broader learning ecosystem rather than a standalone solution.

b. Impact of AI on Motivation and Engagement

Beyond cognitive outcomes, AI also influences affective learning dimensions such as motivation and engagement. Kuleto et al. (2021) reported that AI-enhanced interactivity increases learner motivation. Baskara (2023) further found that chatbot-supported learning environments improve student satisfaction and participation.

Nonetheless, Ouyang et al. (2022) caution that increased motivation does not always translate into significantly improved academic performance. Therefore, evaluations of AI effectiveness should incorporate both cognitive and affective indicators.

c. Challenges and Ethical Issues

The implementation of AI as a learning medium faces several challenges, including infrastructure constraints, teacher preparedness, and ethical considerations related to data privacy. Su et al. (2023) stress the importance of AI literacy among educators to ensure effective and responsible use of AI technologies. UNESCO (2021) highlights the need for transparent data governance and equitable access to AI-driven educational tools. Additionally, Zhou et al. (2025) identify algorithmic bias and unequal technological access as major ethical challenges in AI-supported education.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the literature review, it can be concluded that Artificial Intelligence as a learning medium is generally effective in enhancing learning outcomes, student motivation, and engagement. However, its effectiveness depends on instructional design quality, teacher readiness, and supportive institutional policies. Therefore, successful AI integration in education requires professional development for educators, adequate infrastructure, and robust ethical and regulatory frameworks to ensure sustainable and equitable implementation.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to STKIP Yapis Dompu for the institutional support provided during the completion of this research. Appreciation is also extended to colleagues and academic staff who contributed valuable insights and assistance throughout the

research and writing process. The support and academic environment fostered by STKIP Yapis Dompu played an important role in facilitating this study.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baskara, F. X. R. (2023). Chatbots in higher education: Enhancing student engagement and learning outcomes through artificial intelligence. *International Journal of Ongoing Research in Education*, 6(2), 45–59. doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7894561>
- Chen, L., Chen, P., & Lin, Z. (2022). Artificial intelligence in education: A review. *IEEE Access*, 10, 75264–75278. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3188796>
- Chiu, T. K. F., Xia, Q., Zhou, X., Chai, C. S., & Cheng, M. (2023). Systematic literature review on opportunities, challenges, and future research recommendations of artificial intelligence in education. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 4, 100118. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeai.2022.100118>
- Dedeoglu, N. C. (2022). Preservice mathematics teachers' ability to perform the mathematizing process: The cylinder packing problem. *Participatory Educational Research*, 9(6), 130–155. doi: <https://doi.org/10.17275/per.22.132.9.6>
- Fodouop Kouam, A. W. (2024). The effectiveness of intelligent tutoring systems in supporting students with varying levels of programming experience. *Human-Centric Computing and Information Sciences*, 14(7), 1–21. doi: <https://doi.org/10.22967/HCIS.2024.14.007>
- Huang, J., Saleh, S., & Liu, Y. (2021). A review on artificial intelligence in education. *Academic Journal of Education Sciences*, 5(1), 45–60. doi: <https://doi.org/10.31805/acjes.2021.5.1.45>
- Kuleto, V., Ilić, M., Dumangiu, M., Ranković, M., Martins, O. M. D., Păun, D., & Mihoreanu, L. (2021). Exploring opportunities and challenges of artificial intelligence in higher education institutions. *Sustainability*, 13(18), 10424. doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131810424>
- Létourneau, A., Paquette, G., & Lundgren-Cayrol, K. (2025). Artificial intelligence-driven tutoring systems in K–12 education: A systematic review. *Education and Information Technologies*, 30(1), 233–256. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-024-12145-6>
- Ouyang, F., Zheng, L., & Jiao, P. (2022). Artificial intelligence in online higher education: A systematic review of empirical research from 2011 to 2021. *Education and Information Technologies*, 27(6), 7893–7925. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-022-10925-3>
- Silva, G., & Teixeira, A. (2024). The impact of artificial intelligence on personalized learning and student achievement. *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, 21(18), 1–20. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-024-00412-9>
- Su, J., Zhong, Y., & Ng, D. T. K. (2023). Artificial intelligence literacy in teacher education: A systematic review. *Teaching and Teacher Education*, 122, 103957. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2022.103957>
- Tang, K. Y., Chang, C. Y., & Hwang, G. J. (2022). Trends in artificial intelligence-supported e-learning: A systematic review and co-citation network analysis. *Interactive Learning Environments*, 30(4), 699–716. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10494820.2020.1870113>
- UNESCO. (2021). Artificial intelligence and education: Guidance for policy-makers. UNESCO Publishing, 1–64. doi: <https://doi.org/10.54675/DFHG1932>
- Wang, S., Wang, F., Zhu, Z., Wang, J., Tran, T., & Du, Z. (2024). Artificial intelligence in education: A systematic literature review. *Expert Systems with Applications*, 236, 121274. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2023.121274>
- Zhai, X., Chu, X., Chai, C. S., Jong, M. S. Y., Istenic, A., Spector, J. M., & Liu, J. B. (2021). A review of artificial intelligence (AI) in education from 2010 to 2020. *Educational Technology Research and Development*, 69(5), 2427–2454. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11423-021-09988-0>

Zhou, X., Chiu, T. K. F., & Li, X. (2025). Ethical challenges of artificial intelligence in education: A systematic review. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 6, 100179. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeai.2024.100179>