

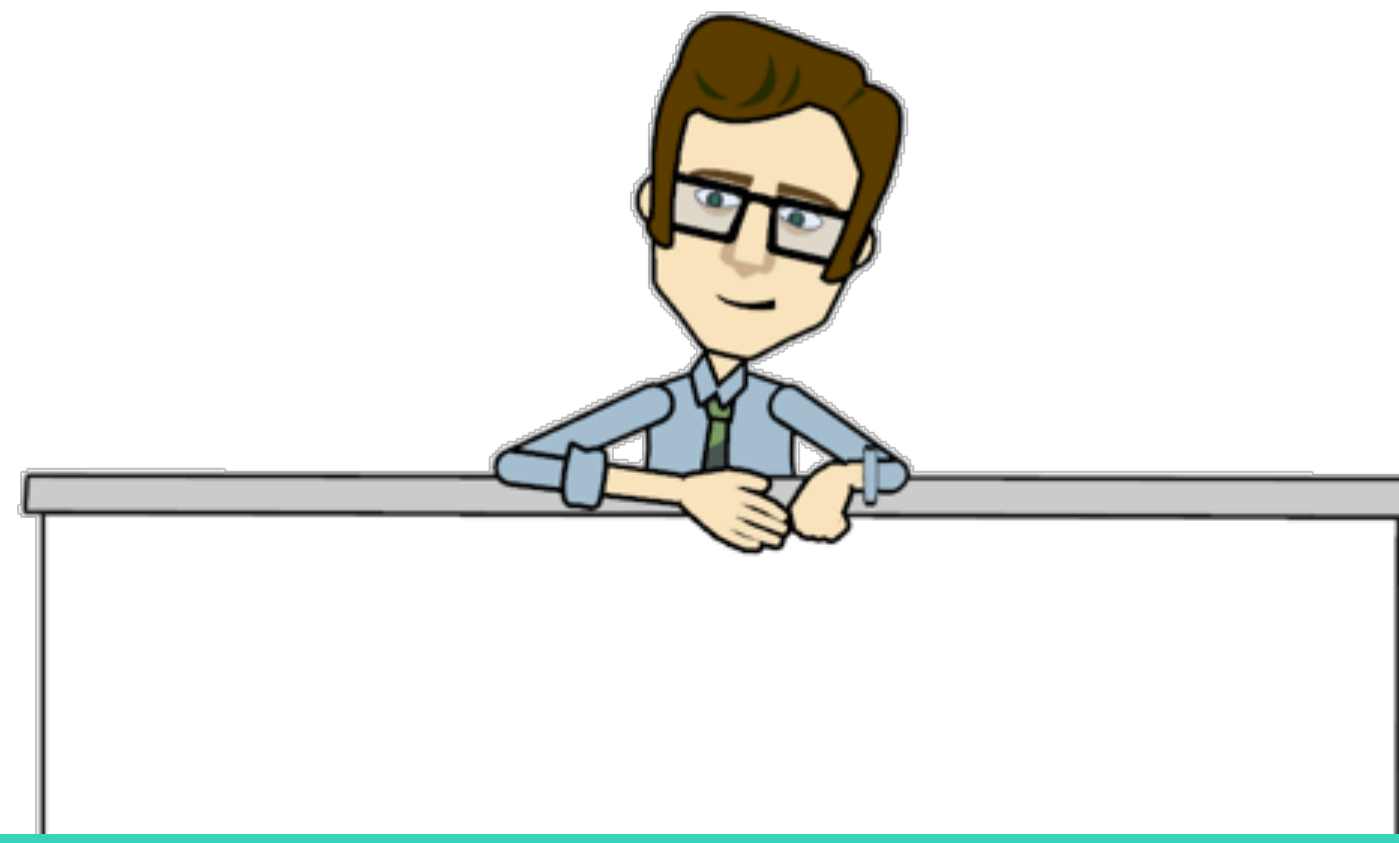
# มนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์ กับปัญญาประดิษฐ์ และความฉลาดทางดิจิทัล

วิโรจน์ อรุณมานะกุล  
สถาบันภาษาไทยสิรินธร จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย  
การประชุมวิชาการระดับชาติ  
พหุศาสตร์บูรณาการสังคม : องค์ความรู้สู่ยุคปัญญาประดิษฐ์  
เศรษฐกิจ ภาษา การสื่อสาร และศาสตร์แห่งอนาคต  
๔ มิถุนายน ๒๕๖๓

มหาวิทยาลัยหอการค้า







รู้และเข้าใจ AI





What AI can do



OpenAI



ChatGPT Plus  
[GPT-4]  
Mar/2023  
[GPT-4o]  
May/2024

ChatGPT  
Nov/2022

InstructGPT  
Jan/2022



2022. LifeArchitect.ai

<https://lifearchitect.ai/chatgpt/>





write an essay





**You**

write an essay "Why Johnny can't read"



**ChatGPT**

The essay "Why Johnny Can't Read," originally written by Rudolf Flesch in 1955, addressed the declining literacy rates among American children. Flesch argued that the educational system was failing students due to a method of reading instruction known as "look-say," which emphasized word recognition and sight words over phonics-based instruction. This, he claimed, led to students memorizing words instead of learning the principles of decoding them, making it difficult for them to read unfamiliar words. The core of his critique was that students weren't being taught to decode the English language systematically.

To analyze the issue today, it's important to recognize the changes and constants in educational practices since then. Here's a multi-dimensional view that considers Flesch's original argument, alongside contemporary educational trends:





write a poem





AW

write a poem about the rise of AI



Behold, the rise of AI,  
A technological wonder, a new ally.  
Machines that learn, evolve, and grow,  
A world where possibilities overflow.

A future where robots can think,  
And make decisions in a blink.  
With algorithms, they can compute,  
And analyze vast amounts of data to boot.

The age of automation has arrived,  
With AI, tasks are simplified.  
Industries transformed, new opportunities,  
A world where efficiency is the norm, with ease.

But with great power comes great responsibility,  
And the future of AI requires stability.





In circuits and wires, a dream took its birth,  
A notion of intellect spanning the Earth.  
From silicon wafers, a new dawn unfurled,  
The rise of the AI, a change in the world.

In labs filled with data, in rooms cold and stark,  
The algorithms hummed, creating a spark.  
From deep neural layers, ideas took flight,  
Like digital fireflies lighting the night.

No longer confined to mere gears and a case,  
It ventured through networks, in virtual space.  
It read all our books, it learned every art,  
The rise of the AI, a creature so smart.

Yet fear did accompany this wondrous tale,  
A cautionary whisper, a wind in the sail.  
Would it be our servant, or would we be led?  
Could we keep our creation from turning its head?

So let us be mindful as circuits ignite,  
And codes grow more complex, taking their flight.  
The rise of the AI, both wondrous and grand,  
Holds mirrors to us, and the future at hand.





write with different styles





**You**

write an essay "Why Johnny can't read" using writing style like J.R.R. Tolkien



**ChatGPT**

In the dim ages of yore, amidst the glimmering twilight of learning, there arose a tale of Johnny, a young lad ensnared in the mists of ignorance. This tale, woven into the fabric of our times, tells of his quest to decipher the mysterious runes upon the parchment, a quest fraught with challenges that bear semblance to the daunting obstacles faced by the brave heroes of old.

In the heart of the scholarly realm, where the wise sought to illuminate the path of knowledge, the sages once favored a method which held the written word as an artifact to be recognized by sight alone. They named this method "whole-language," and its banners flew proudly over many halls of learning. Yet, like the mirage that shimmers deceptively on the horizon, its promises were not to be trusted. For the young, such as Johnny, were left to grasp at these fleeting shapes without the guiding



# Read and Analyze Files





netflix\_titles.csv

Spreadsheet

analyze this file.

## อ่าน csv ไฟล์แล้ววิเคราะห์



### ChatGPT

The dataset provided is a CSV file containing information about various Netflix titles. Let's break down the structure and key components of the dataset to understand its characteristics.

#### Data Structure and Components:

- **show\_id**: A unique identifier for each title.
- **type**: Specifies whether the title is a Movie or a TV Show.
- **title**: The name of the Netflix title.
- **director**: The director of the title (may be absent for TV Shows).
- **cast**: List of actors/actresses involved in the title.
- **country**: The country where the title was produced.
- **date\_added**: The date the title was added to Netflix.
- **release\_year**: The year when the title was released.



Analyze trend of movies based on genres.

## ให้วิเคราะห์ประเด็นที่สนใจ



### ChatGPT

The trend of movies based on genres in this dataset shows a dynamic evolution over the years. Here's a summary of how various genres have developed from the 1940s to 2021, based on the Netflix data:

- **Early Years (1940s-1970s):**
  - During this period, movies with genres like **Documentaries** were more prominent, with occasional appearances of **Classic Movies** and **Music & Musicals**.
  - Other genres such as **Dramas** and **Comedies** started gaining traction in the latter part of this period.
- **1980s and 1990s:**
  - Genres like **Comedies** and **Dramas** became more frequent.
  - The appearance of genres like **Thrillers**, **Cult Movies**, and **Classic Movies** increased in the 1990s.
- **2000s and 2010s:**



A notable increase in the variety and frequency of genres was observed

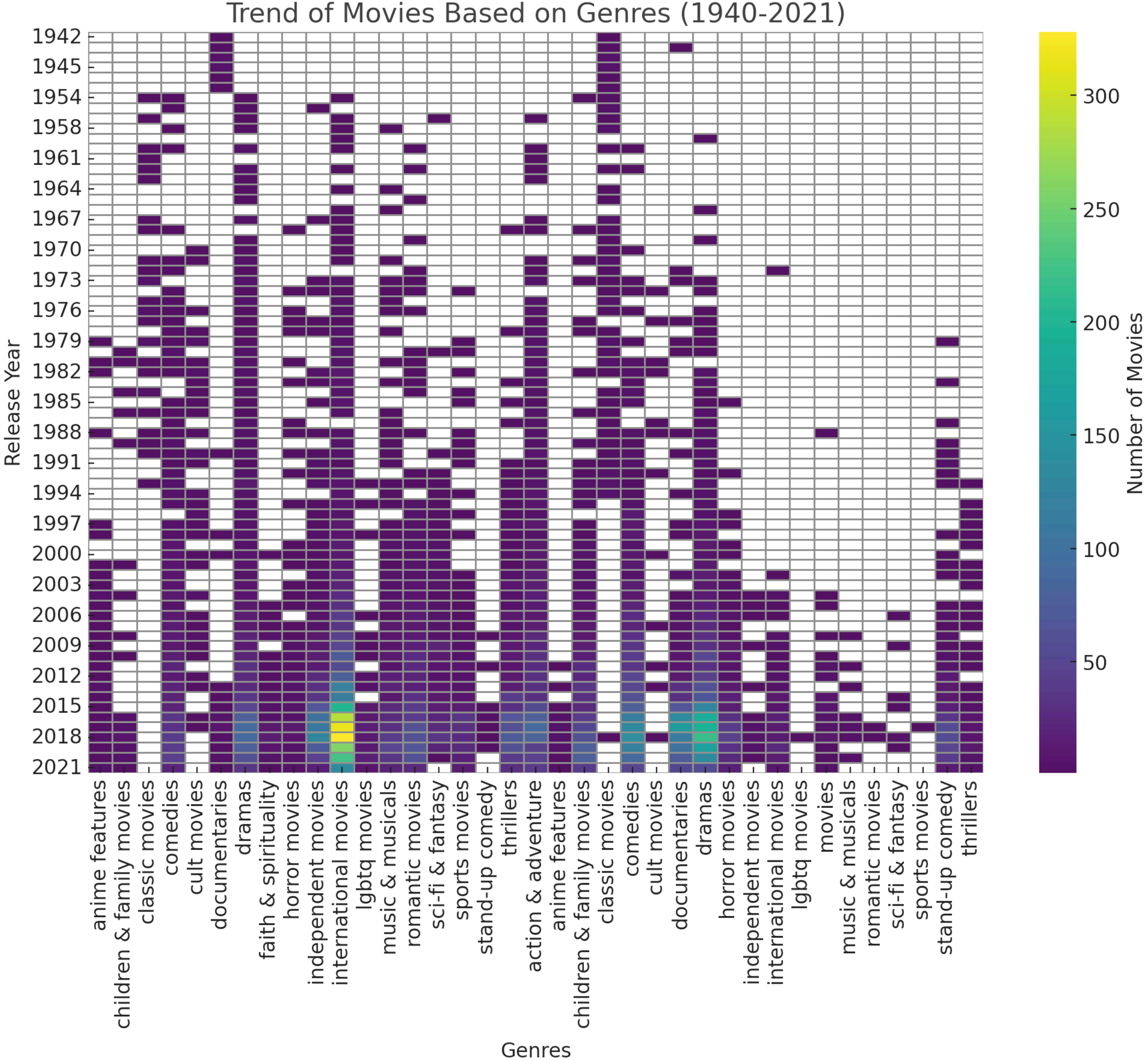




# You

Show the results as a graph.

# ให้สร้างกราฟแสดงผล





AW

**You**

What is the top five genres that get more interested in the last 10 years.

ให้หาคำตอบจากข้อมูลที่ให้



**ChatGPT**

The top five genres that have gained the most interest in the last 10 years are:

1. **International Movies:** This genre has received significant attention, with 2,063 movies in the last decade, indicating a growing interest in films produced outside the U.S.
2. **Dramas:** With 1,260 movies, dramas remain a popular genre, highlighting the consistent appeal of storytelling and emotional depth.
3. **Comedies:** This genre maintains its popularity, with 874 movies in the last 10 years, suggesting that lighthearted content and humor continue to attract audiences.
4. **Documentaries:** There is considerable interest in documentaries, with 776 movies, reflecting a trend toward informational and real-life stories.
5. **Independent Movies:** With 624 movies, this genre represents a growing trend in diverse and unconventional films.





You

Show the result as a table indicate the number of each year too.

# ให้แสดงผลเป็นตาราง



ChatGPT

Here is a table showing the number of movies in the top five genres for each year from 2012 to 2021:

Release Year	International Movies	Dramas	Comedies	Documentaries	Independent Movies
2012	77	42	48	11	25
2013	118	59	47	28	30
2014	116	68	60	30	35
2015	203	130	76	66	65
2016	288	189	116	132	100
2017	316	197	133	164	110
2018	328	216	138	117	126
2019	258	166	118	103	72



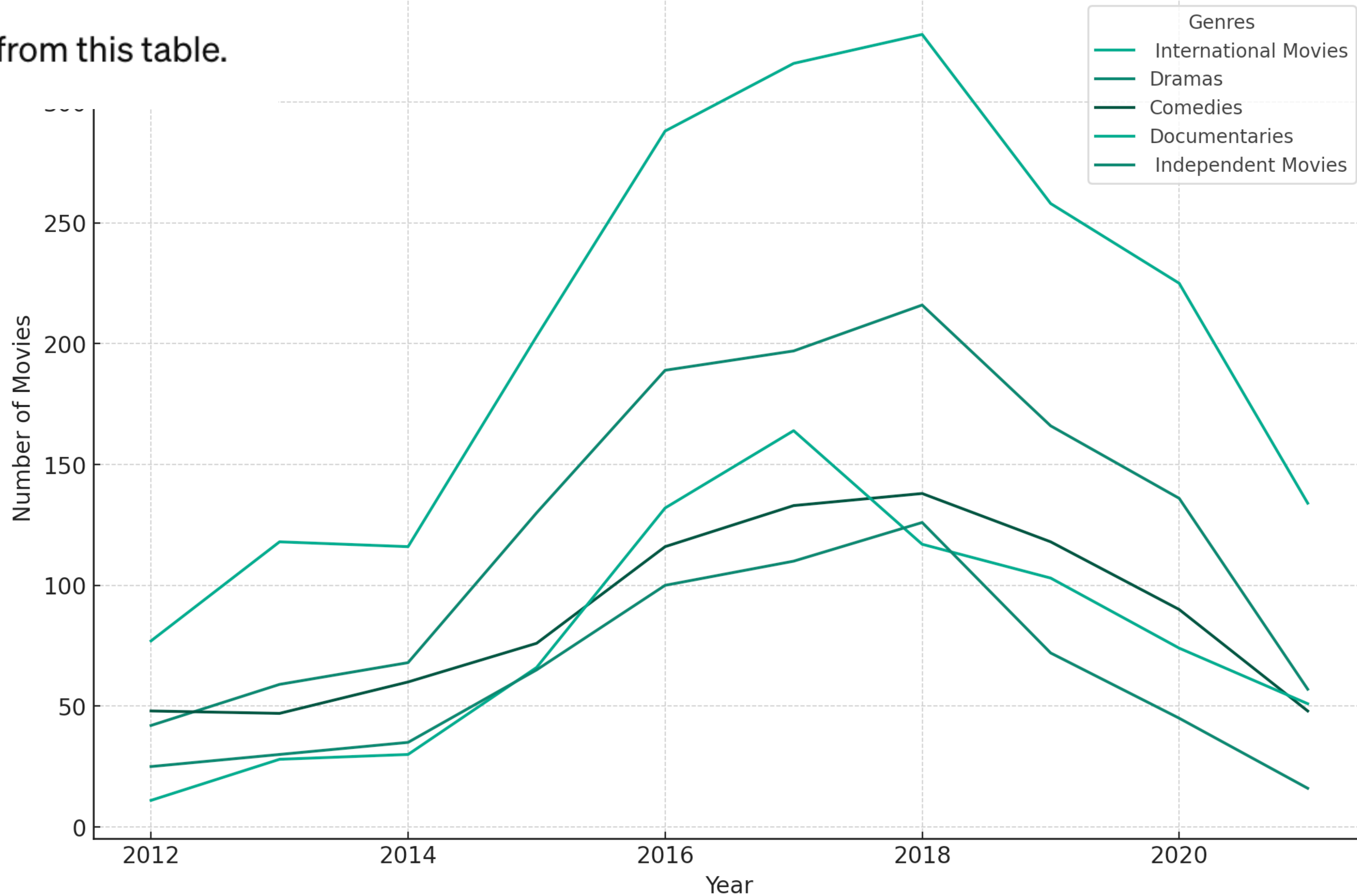


You

Plot a graph from this table.

ให้สร้างกราฟ

Number of Movies in Top 5 Genres (2012-2021)





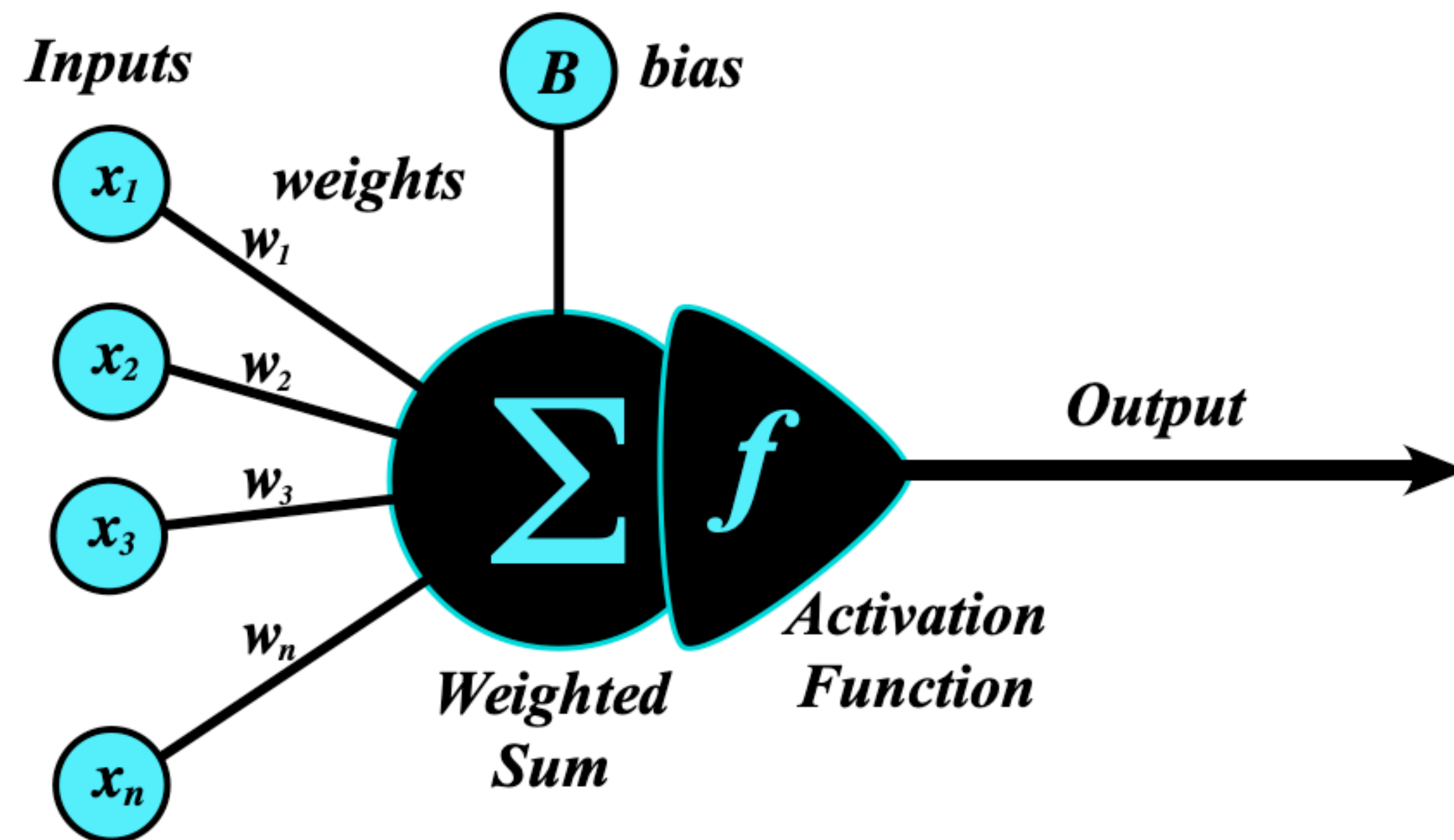
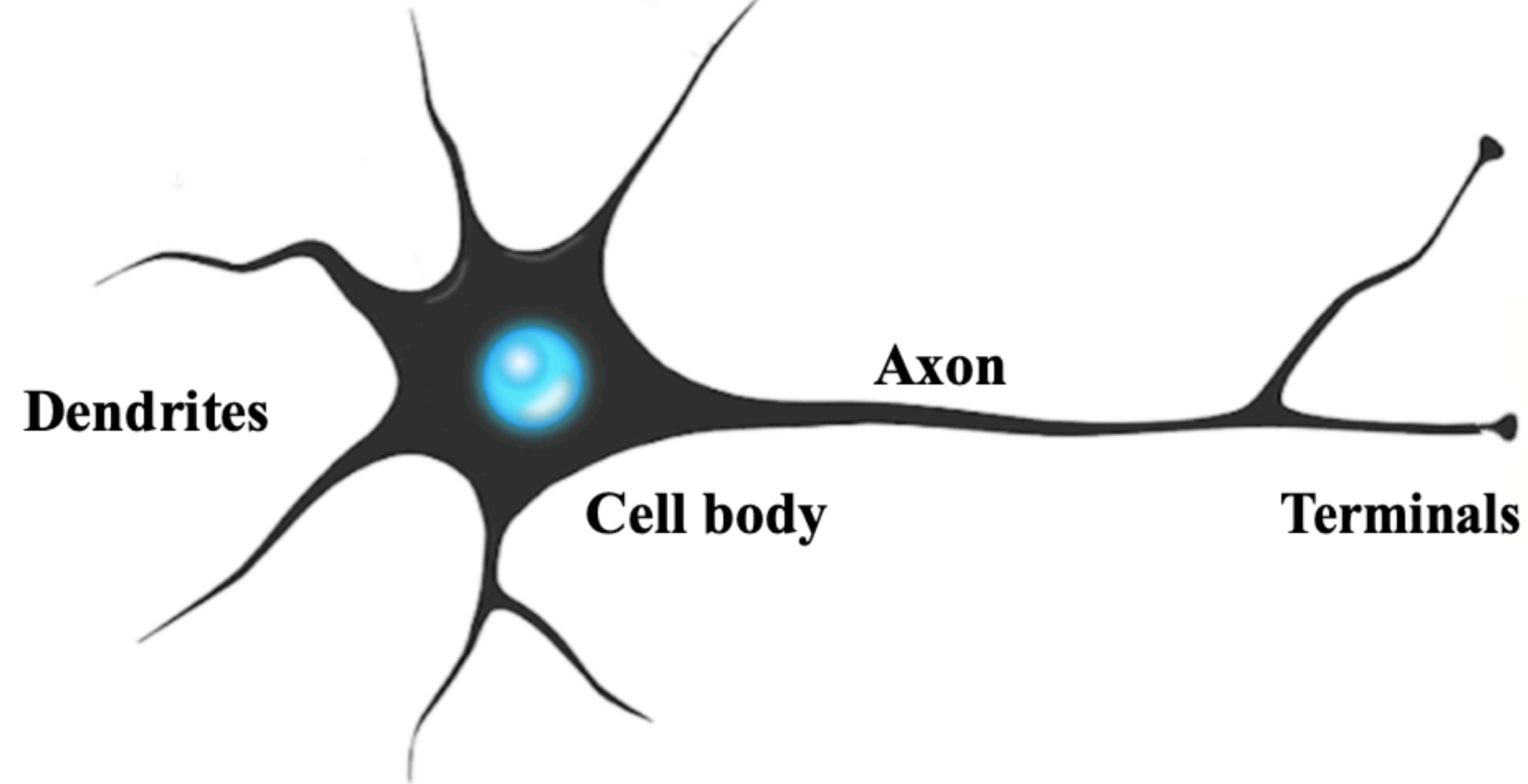
# Understanding Generative AI



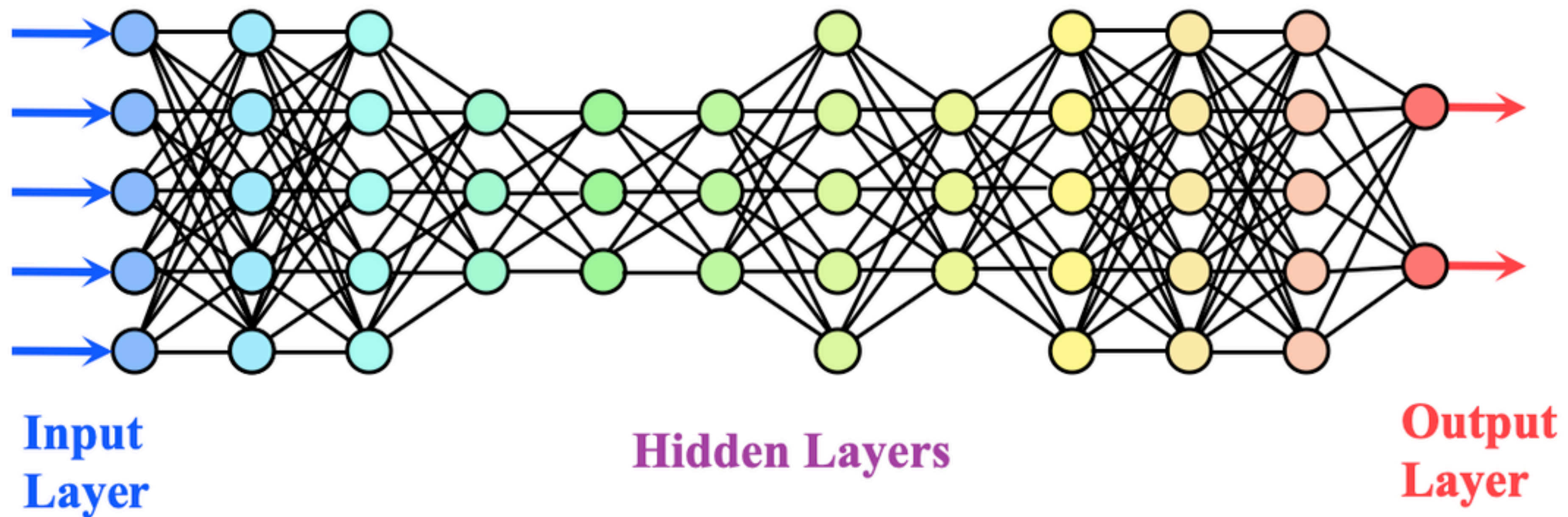
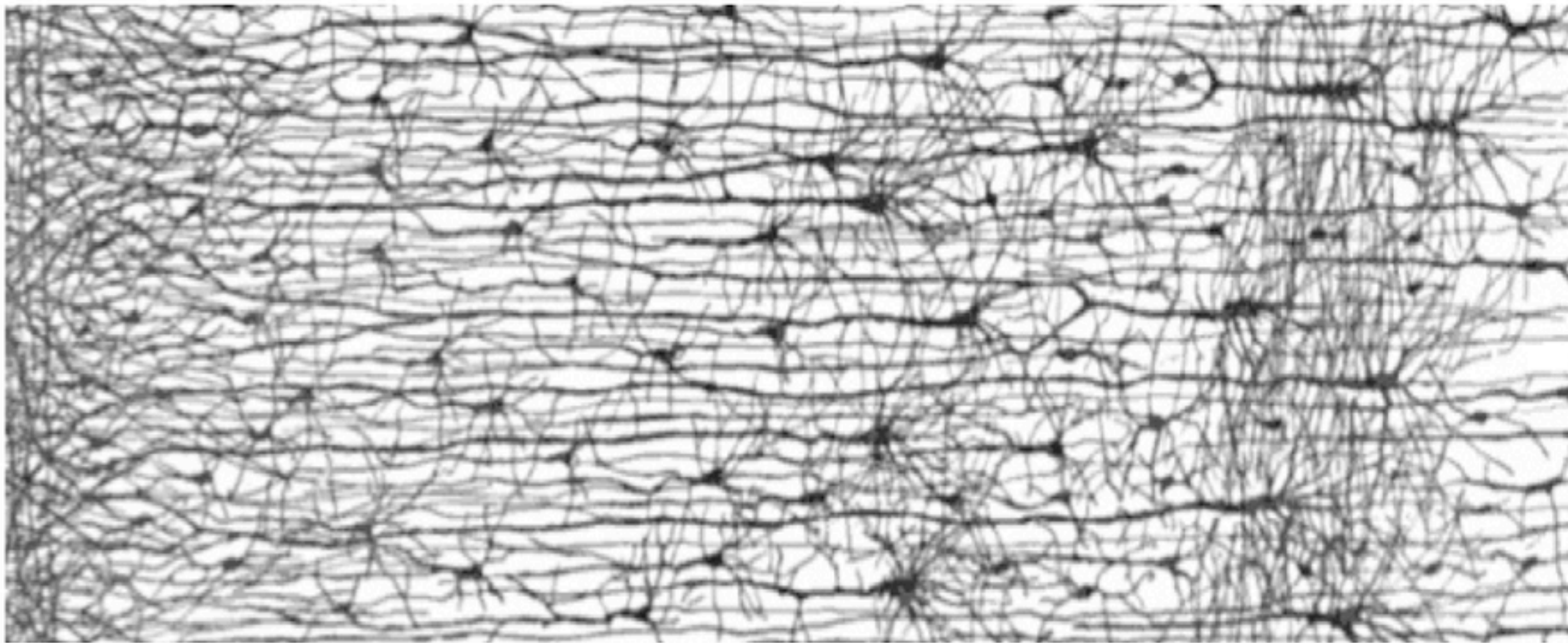
# What is generative AI

- AI that can create new contents :: images, texts, audio, video.
- Deep Learning - learned from large data set
- Creating Images : Midjourney, DALL-E, DreamStudio, ...
- Generating texts : ChatGPT - GPT-4, Bard - Gemini, Claude, ...
- Creating video from text : InVideo, Sora, ...









<https://mriquestions.com/what-is-a-neural-network.html>



# Large Language Models : what they have learned



### Example of input text

As she said this, she looked down at her hands, and was surprised to find that she had put on one of the rabbit's little gloves while she was talking. "How can I have done that?" thought she, "I must be growing small again." She got up and went to the table to measure herself by it, and found that, as nearly as she could guess, she was now about two feet high, and was going on shrinking rapidly: so on she found out that the reason of it was the nosegay she held in her hand: she dropped it hastily, just in time to save herself from shrinking away altogether, and found that she was now only three inches high.

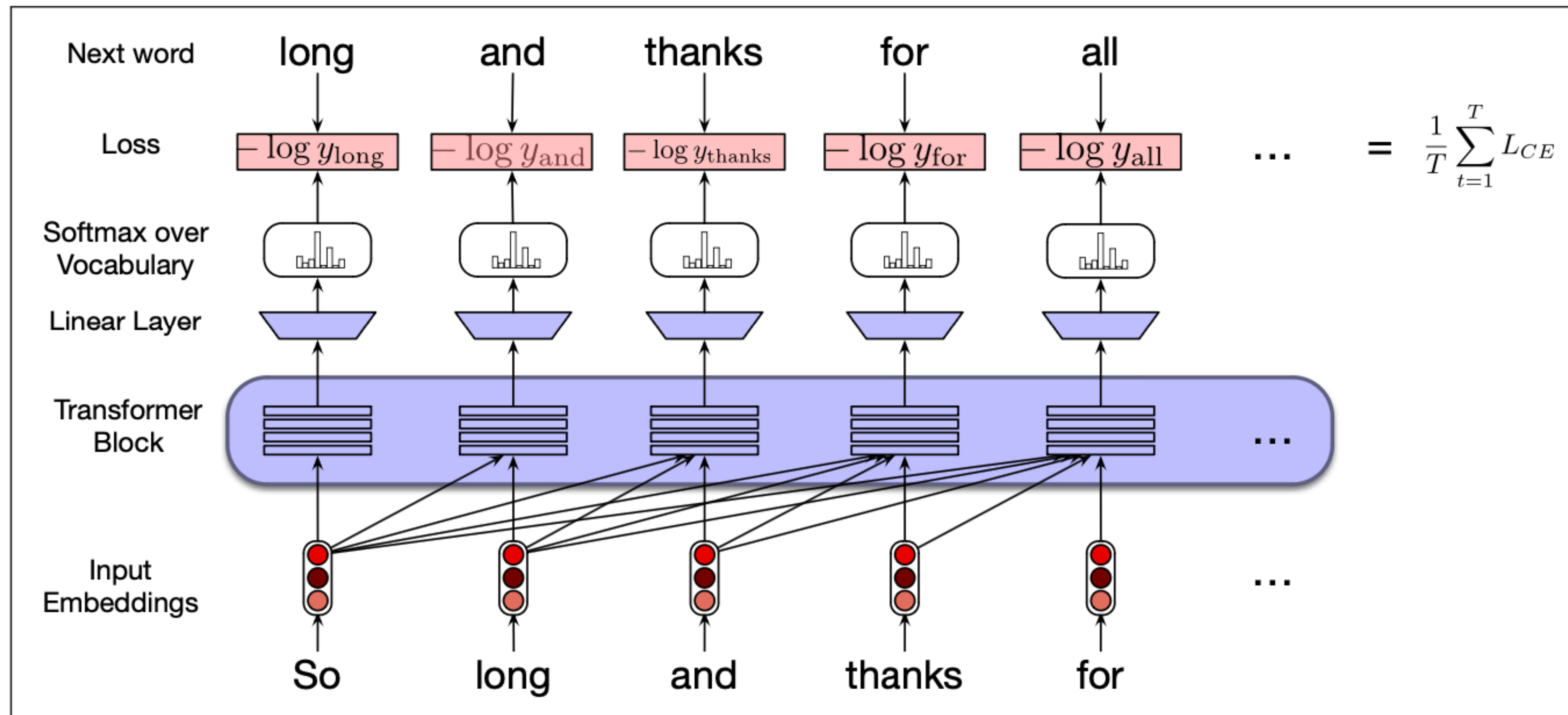
### Tokenized Text

```
['As', ' she', ' said', ' this', ',', ' she', ' looked', ' down', ' at', ' her', ' hands', ',', ' and', ' was', ' surprised', ' to', ' find', ' that', ' she', ' had', ' put', ' on', ' one', ' of', ' the', ' rabbit', "'s", ' little', ' gloves', ' while', ' she', ' was', ' talking', '.', ' "', 'How', ' can', ' I', ' have', ' done', ' that', '?"', ' thought', ' she', ',', ' "', 'I', ' must', ' be', ' growing', ' small', ' again', '."', ' She', ' got', ' up', ' and', ' went', ' to', ' the', ' table', ' to', ' measure', ' herself', ' by', ' it', ',', ' and', ' found', ' that', ',', ' as', ' nearly', ' as', ' she', ' could', ' guess', ',', ' she', ' was', ' now', ' about', ' two', ' feet', ' high', ',', ' and', ' was', ' going', ' on', ' shrinking', ' rapidly', ':', ' soon', ' she', ' found', ' out', ' that', ' the', ' reason', ' of', ' it', ' was', ' the', ' nose', 'gay', ' she', ' held', ' in', ' her', ' hand', ':', ' she', ' dropped', ' it', ' hastily', ',', ' just', ' in', ' time', ' to', ' save', ' herself', ' from', ' shrinking', ' away', ' altogether', ',', ' and', ' found', ' that', ' she', ' was', ' now', ' only', ' three', ' inches', ' high', '.']
```

### Embedding of the Above Text

```
[ 2.49 0.22 -0.36 -1.55 0.22 -2.45 2.65 -1.6 -0.14 2.26
-1.26 -0.61 -0.61 -1.89 -1.87 -0.16 3.34 -2.67 0.42 -1.71
...
2.91 -0.77 0.13 -0.24 0.63 -0.26 2.47 -1.22 -1.67 1.63
1.13 0.03 -0.68 0.8 1.88 3.05 -0.82 0.09 0.48 0.33]
```





**Figure 10.7** Training a transformer as a language model.



*Roughly speaking, they take huge amounts of data, search for patterns in it and become increasingly proficient at **generating statistically probable outputs** — such as seemingly humanlike language and thought....*



*The human mind is not, like ChatGPT and its ilk, a lumbering statistical engine for pattern matching, gorging on hundreds of terabytes of data and extrapolating the most likely conversational response or most probable answer to a scientific question. On the contrary, the **human mind** is a surprisingly efficient and even elegant system that **operates with small amounts of information**; it seeks not to infer brute correlations among data points but to create explanations.*



The *Distributional Hypothesis* is that **words that occur in the same contexts tend to have similar meanings** (Harris, 1954).

minced garlic 8 slices (about in. thick ) crusty Italian	bread	3 ripe medium	tomatoes , sliced 1 lb. fresh mozzarella cheese ,
other half for whole wheat flour . This will give your	bread	a good nutritional	boost without sacrificing lightness of
we decreased the diversity of grain varieties ? # Is sourdough	bread	a pro-biotic food	? Could some of the allergy problems
home , as if we were Hansel and Gretel scattering stale	bread	across the country	. As if by the time I return home
A baker in Woodstock , New York , and author of	Bread	Alone : Bold	Fresh Loaves From Your Own Hands (William Morrow
this year , baristas handed out samples of the new banana	bread	along with index	cards listing the ingredients . " It 's so
concluded we exchange the kiss of peace . Then someone brings	bread	and a cup	of water and wine mixed together to him who
said , we will give you food , two loaves of	bread	and a kilo	of margarine , and you will settle in a
to open a jar of sandwich spread . A loaf of	bread	and a pack	of bologna lay on the table next to a
# By the time we dressed and broke our fast with	bread	and ale	a great to-do had arisen in the innyard .
Salad , along with specialty brunch cocktails like Banana	Bread	and Apple Pie	Mimosa . Ledger is located at 125 Washington St
editor of Stalin 's Letters to Molotov , the author of	Bread	and Authority in	Russia 1914-1921 . He has taught political
a ham and cheese sandwich made with crustless , buttered	bread	and broiled or	pan-fried in butter . This spring version makes a
instead of iceberg lettuce ; whole grain instead of white	bread	and brown instead	of white rice . At this age , the
not like I 'm Robert De Niro . Music is the	bread	and butter for	me , for us . And even if one
during wedding season and the holidays , however their	bread	and butter is	oftentimes the corporate world . Corporations of
the Hollywood tentpole flicks while the smaller fare were the	bread	and butter of	a movie studio . # I could easily see
many business travelers or vacationing families -- the	bread	and butter of	the accomodations business -- sneaking around

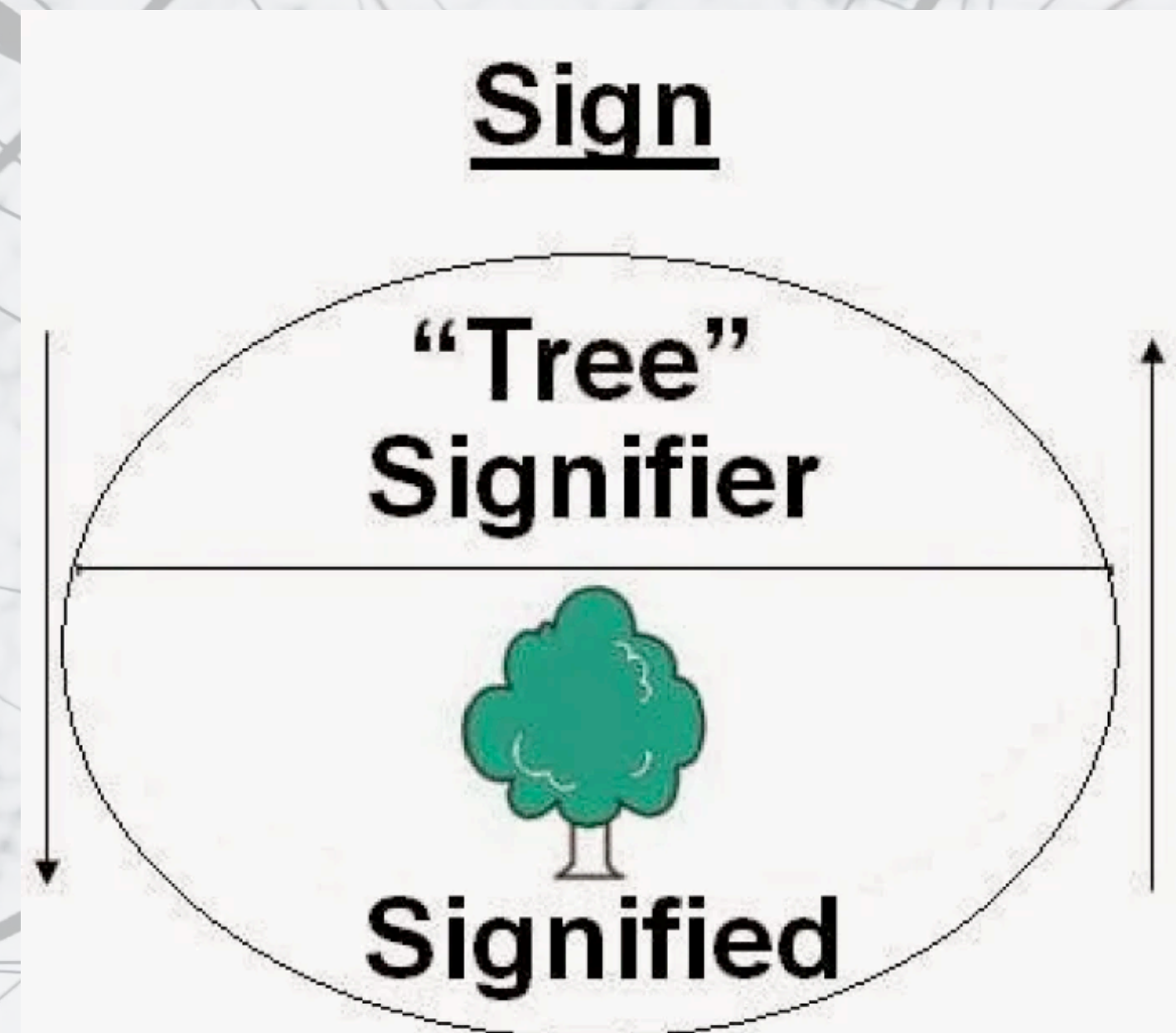
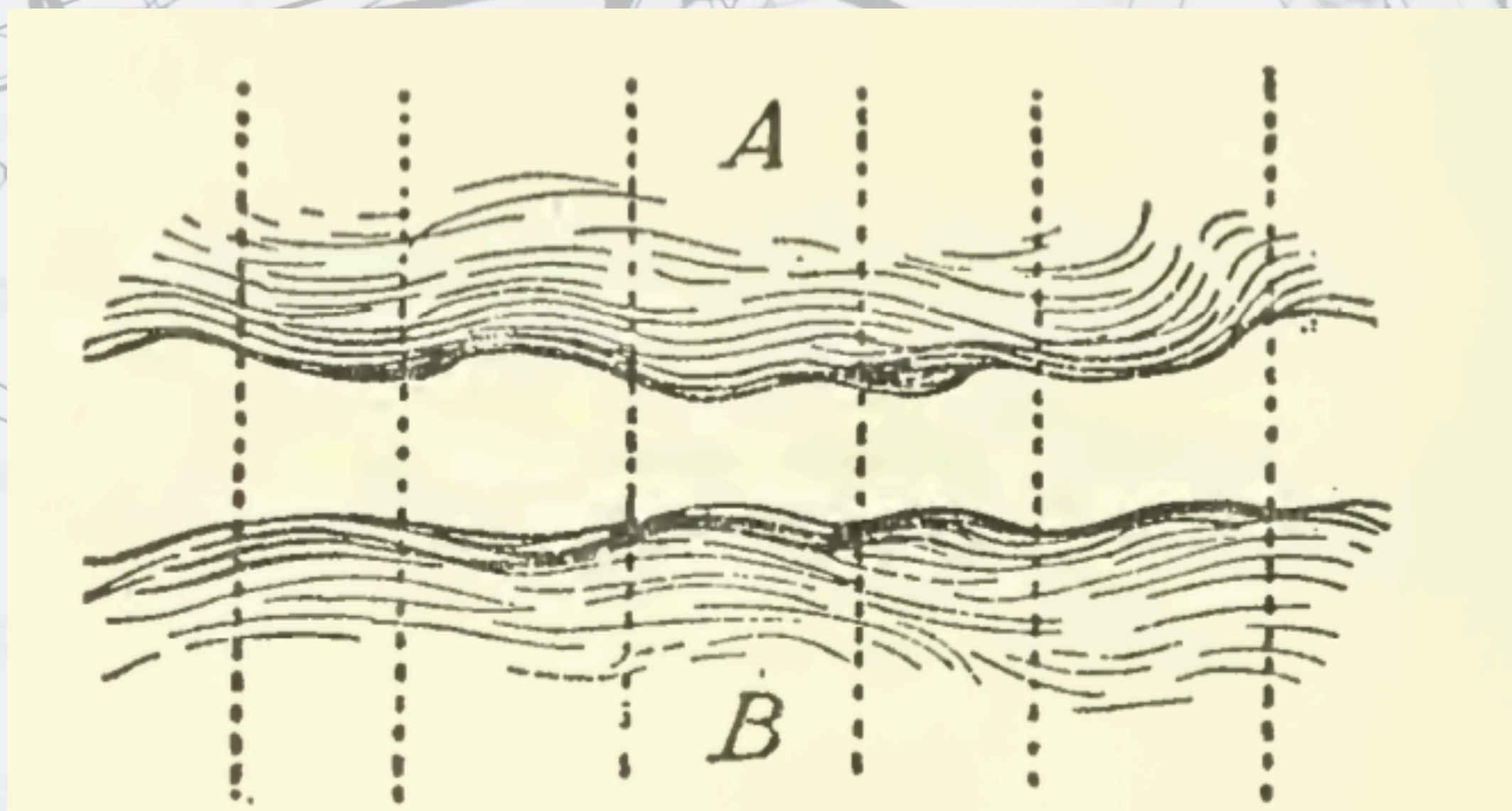
The distribution of an element will be understood as the **sum of all its environments**. An environment of an element A is an **existing array of its co-occurents**, i.e. the other elements, each in a particular position, with which A occurs to yield an utterance. (Harris, 1954)



**“Without language, though is a vague, uncharted nebula.** There are no pre-existing ideas, and nothing is distinct before the appearance of language.  
(Sassure, 1959, p.112)

**“.. in language, one can neither divide sound from thought nor thought from sound”** (Saussure, 1959, p. 113)

**"Language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of each term results solely from the simultaneous presence of the others"** (Saussure, 1959, p. 114).





# ทำไม AI ถึงเข้าใจภาษา

LLM

*Input = รายการคำในประโยค แต่ละคำเป็น token ของ word embedding (vector) ที่มีค่าความเกี่ยวข้องกับคำอื่น ๆ ทั้งหมดในภาษา*

	w1	w2	w3	w4	w5	w6	w7	....	wn
$W_x$	3	0	45	2	55	6	0	....	3
$W_y$	5	4	23	0	4	67	9	....	0

*word embedding = representation ของ sign ในระบบของภาษา*

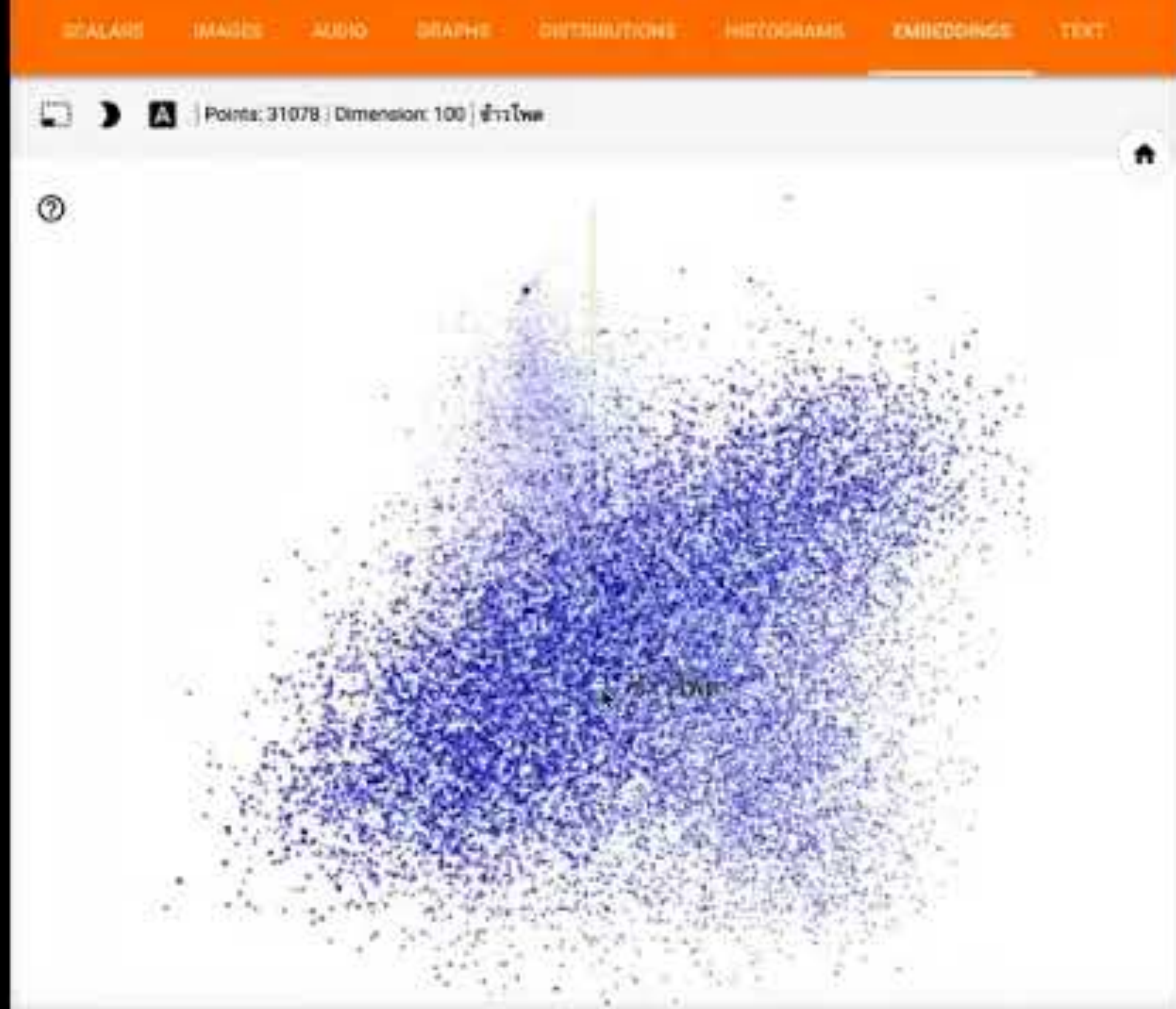
*value ของ sign แต่ละตัวคือความต่างจาก sign อื่น ๆ ทั้งหมดในภาษา*

*sign ประกอบด้วย รูปภาษา + ความหมาย*

สิ่งที่ LLM เรียน รูปภาษา ความสัมพันธ์ภายใน หรือ ไวยากรณ์ของภาษา

ความหมาย ความเกี่ยวข้องทางความหมายทั้งหมดในภาษา





[https://youtu.be/oAQhCf\\_5sS4](https://youtu.be/oAQhCf_5sS4)



TNC : word exploration

Word most similar words

ข้าว ข้าวต้ม,ข้าวเหนียว,ข้าวเป็ลือก,ข้าวโพด,ข้าวกล้อง,กล้วยเตี๋ยว,อ้อย,ข้าวสวย,ข้าวสาร,กับข้าว RUN

Word that is not in the group

อาหาร, น้า, เครื่องดื่ม, ข้าวโพด, แก้ว RUN แก้ว

Similarity between

ครู I RUN

Analogy : (ผู้ชาย - พ่อ) + แม่ = ผู้หญิง

RUN

Word collocates ☒ left context ☒ right context ☒ span 1 ☐ span 2 RUN

Thai National Corpus : trigram & word2vec Dept.of Linguistics, Chulalongkorn Unive Exit

<https://youtu.be/iwNjK0IbF40>







เข้าใจภาษาไทยไหม



๑๕. ข้อใดเป็นจุดประสงค์ของผู้เขียนข้อความต่อไปนี้  
ประเทศไทยมีพื้นที่ทางทะเลมากกว่า ๓๒๐,๐๐๐ ตร.กม. แบ่งเป็นฝั่งตะวันออกและตะวันตก รวมถึงส่วนเหนือของช่องแคบมะละกา ปัจจุบันมีกลุ่มคนต่างๆ ใช้ประโยชน์ทางทะเลเพิ่มมากขึ้น แต่ยังไม่มีการดำเนินการวางแผนเชิงพื้นที่ทางทะเลในภาพรวมทั้งประเทศ โครงการการพัฒนาแผนที่เขตแดนทางทะเลระหว่างจังหวัดชายทะเลจึงเกิดขึ้น เพื่อช่วยจัดการเขตพื้นที่ความรับผิดชอบของจังหวัดชายฝั่งทะเลซึ่งจะนำไปสู่การวางแผนการใช้ประโยชน์ทางทะเลอย่างยั่งยืน ทำให้เกิดความสมดุล ในทุกมิติรวมถึงวิถีชีวิตผู้คน

๑. ชี้ให้เห็นความสัมพันธ์ของพื้นที่ทางทะเลกับวิถีชีวิตผู้คน
๒. ชี้แจงสถานการณ์การใช้ประโยชน์ทางทะเลของประเทศไทยปัจจุบัน
๓. ให้ข้อมูลพื้นที่ทางทะเลของประเทศไทยที่คนกลุ่มต่าง ๆ ใช้ประโยชน์
๔. บอกที่มาและเป้าหมายของโครงการจัดทำแผนที่เขตจังหวัดทางทะเล
๕. กระตุ้นให้ตระหนักถึงความสำคัญของการวางแผนการใช้ประโยชน์ทางทะเล

เฉลย ข้อ ๑๕. (๔) บอกที่มาและเป้าหมายของโครงการจัดทำแผนที่เขตจังหวัดทางทะเล



AW

**You**

สมชายเอาขนมผิงไปซ่อนในไมโครเวฟ สมศรีจะมาใช้ไมโครเวฟอุ่นอาหารกิน เลยนำขนมผิงออกมาใส่ในกระป๋องพะพวย สมศรีกินอาหารเสร็จก็เดินออกจากห้องพักไปที่โรงเรียน ตอนนี้ขนมผิงอยู่ที่ไหน ถ้าสมชายกลับมาที่ห้องเขาจะไปหาขนมผิงที่ไหน



**ChatGPT**

จากคำบอกเล่า ขนมผิงถูกย้ายจากไมโครเวฟไปใส่ในกระป๋องพะพวยของสมศรี จากนั้นสมศรีก็เดินออกจากห้องพักไปที่โรงเรียน ดังนั้น ขนมผิงอยู่ที่กระป๋องพะพวยของสมศรี ซึ่งขณะนี้อยู่กับสมศรีที่โรงเรียน

ถ้าสมชายกลับมาที่ห้องและต้องการหาขนมผิง เขาอาจจะหาในไมโครเวฟก่อน แต่ไม่พบขนมผิงที่นั่น เพราะมันถูกย้ายไปที่กระป๋องพะพวยของสมศรี



I was angry with my friend;  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.  
I was angry with my foe;  
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in tears,  
Night & morning with my tears;  
And I sunned it with smiles,  
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night,  
Till it bore an apple bright,  
And my foe beheld it shine,  
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole,  
When the night had veiled the pole;  
In the morning glad I see;  
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

จำโกรธเพื่อนแหมความในใจให้  
ความโกรธสิ้นมลายหายทันใด  
แต่โกรธศัตรูใจไม่กล่าวไป  
โกรธนั้นไซ้รักลับเติบโตใหญ่ภายในทรวง

จำรดน้ำด้วยความกลัวระคน  
ทั้งยามค่ำยามสนธยาดราບรุ่งสรวง  
เลี้ยงโกรธด้วยรอยยิ้มเจือเล่ห์ลวง  
ความแค้นทรวงเติบโตใหญ่ทั้งคืนวัน

จนออกผลเป็นผลโกรธโชติช่วง  
ศัตรูเห็นแสงดวงของโกรธนั้น  
รู้เป็นของข้าเห็นแล้วจึงหุนหัน  
ย่องเข้ามาครั่งพลบพรรณราตรี

เจ้าข้ามาเห็นภาพเป็นความสุข  
ศัตรูนอนหลับทุกที่ได้ดังนี้  
จำยื่นรับด้วยความแค้นเต็มฤดี  
ศัตรูนี้สิ้นไว้ในสวนเรา



"A Poison Tree" by William Blake

โคลงสี่สุภาพแปลบทกวี "A Poison Tree"

I was angry with my friend;  
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.  
I was angry with my foe;  
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in fears,  
Night & morning with my tears;  
And I sunned it with smiles,  
And with soft deceitful wiles.

And it grew both day and night,  
Till it bore an apple bright,  
And my foe beheld it shine,  
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole,  
When the night had veiled the pole;  
In the morning glad I see;  
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

โกรธเพื่อนหุดพ่ายสิ้น  
โกรธศัตรูมิควร  
มิกล่าวโกรธเพื่อนทวน  
เพาะโกรธอยู่อาเจิน

รดโกรธด้วยกลัวพ่าย  
เช้าเย็นโกรธโถมมา  
เลี้ยงโกรธด้วยยิ้มพา  
กลอุบายเจ้าเรือนเจ้า

โกรธนั้นเติบโตใหญ่ขึ้น  
ออกผลเป็นผลไฉ่  
ศัตรูเห็นผลโกรธไซ้  
เห็นรู้เป็นของแถม

เจ้ามาในสวนย่อง  
เจ้าเห็นศัตรูนี้  
ได้ฉันทัดร่างพิ  
ยิ้มสุท้โกรธพึงสร้าง

โกรธสูญ  
พ่ายสิ้น  
โกรธพ่วง เพิ่มเฮย  
พ่ายน้ำโกรธแค้น

น้ำตา  
คำเจ้า  
ลวงยิ้ม  
เร่งสร้างโกรธเกลสา

เติบโต  
อร่ามแย้ม  
โกรธฉาย  
โกรธแค้นจำเอย

ราตรี  
สั่มร้าง  
พ่ายหมด  
สิ้นไร้ศัตรู





Artificial Intelligence : not Human Intelligence  
not True Intelligence?

Machine Intelligence  
Digital Intelligence  
Alien Intelligence



# Large Language Model



Left sidebar menu containing:

- ChatGPT
- Wirote Bot
- DH Tutor
- STI Word Expert
- Thai Lyric Composer
- 2 more
- Explore GPTs
- Today
- Military News Extraction
- Yesterday
- LLMs ทำนายไม่เข้าใจ
- Previous 7 Days
- Add Team workspace
- Wirote Aroonmanakun

Model selection dropdown menu:

ChatGPT 4

Model

- GPT-4  
With DALL-E, browsing and analysis  
Usage limits may apply
- GPT-3.5  
Great for everyday tasks



How can I help you today?

Suggested prompts:

- Write a course overview on the psychology behind decision-making
- Retell a myth with a modern twist
- Plan a trip to explore the Madagascar wildlife on a budget
- Help me study vocabulary for a college entrance exam

Message ChatGPT...





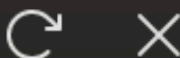


Good afternoon, Wirote

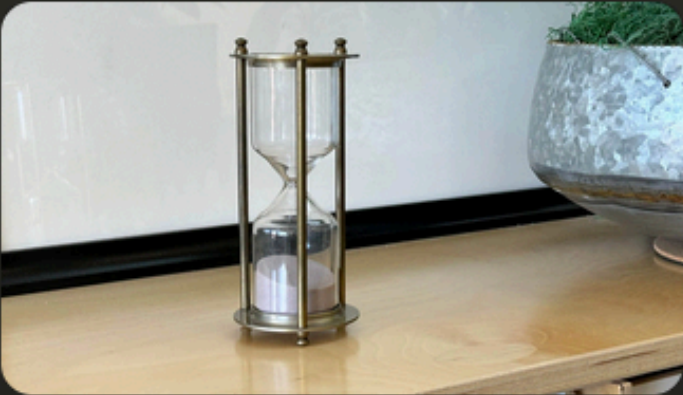
What can I help you with?

Start Chat

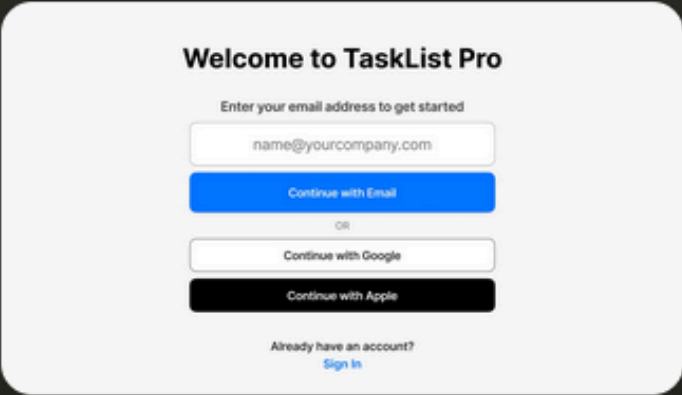
New in Claude



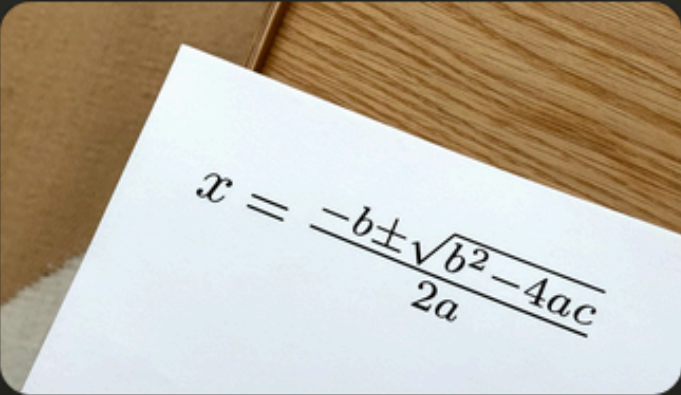
Understand and work with images



Suggest product descriptions



Convert UI design to front-end code



Understand complex equations

Previous chats from yesterday

ANTHROPIC



☰

+ New chat

Recent

📄 Queen Sirikit Breast Ca...

📄 J.R. Firth context of situ...

📄 GitHub vs. GitLab: A Co...

📄 CU-TFL Test Abbreviati...

📄 Scraping tweets with P...

⋮ Show more

🔍 Help

🕒 Activity

⚙️ Settings

● Bangkok, Thailand

Based on your places (Home) • Update location

Gemini ▾

Try Gemini Advanced

🖼️

Gemini was just updated. [See update](#) ✕

Hello, Wirote

How can I help you today?

Draft an email to a recruiter to accept a job offer

Teach me the concept of game theory in simple terms

Create an image of an intergalactic event

Give me ways to add certain foods to my diet

✎

💡

✎

🗺️

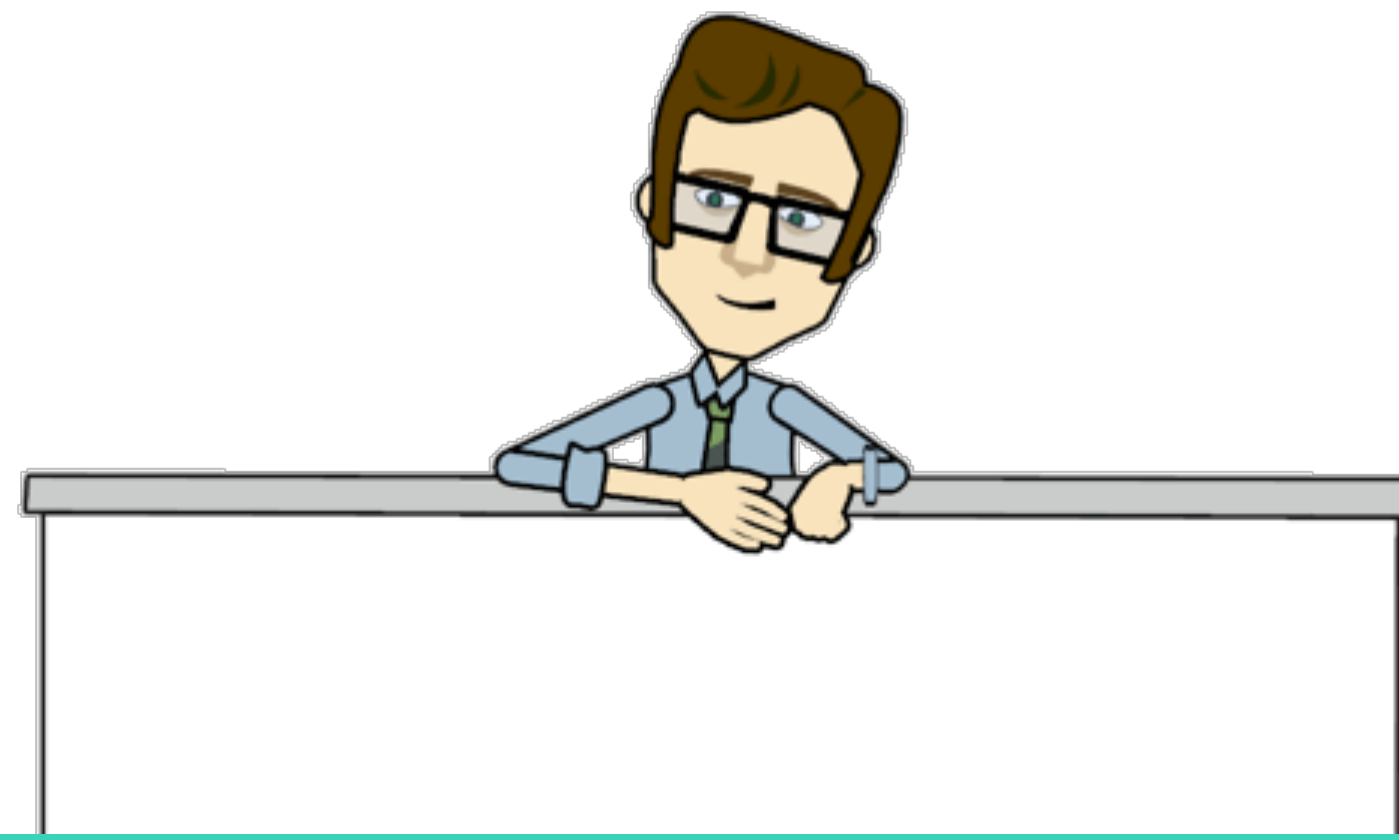
Enter a prompt here

🖼️

🎤

Gemini may display inaccurate info, including about people, so double-check its responses. [Your privacy & Gemini Apps](#)





# โอกาสและผลกระทบของ AI



# ด้านการเรียนการสอน





To learn more on any subject





In Chomsky's theory, the terms explanans and explanandum are used to describe the relationship between an explanation and what is being explained.



The explanandum refers to the phenomenon or observation that needs to be explained, while the explanans refers to the explanation or theory that accounts for the explanandum.

In the context of Chomsky's theory of language acquisition, the explanandum is the child's ability to learn language, while the explanans is the innate linguistic knowledge or Universal Grammar that provides the basis for language acquisition.

In other words, the explanans (innate linguistic knowledge) is used to explain the explanandum (the child's ability to learn language). This relationship is at the core of Chomsky's theory of language acquisition and his view that language is an innate human ability.



<https://www.languagehumanities.org> › what-is-platos-pr... ⋮

## What is Plato's Problem? (with pictures) - Language Humanities

Plato's Problem is **the question of how humans know what they know and how that knowledge relates to our experience**. The term comes...

<https://www.britannica.com> › topic › Platos-problem ⋮

## Plato's problem | linguistics | Britannica

According to Chomsky, **children display “ordinary” creativity—appropriate and innovative use of complexes of concepts—from virtually their first words**.

<https://www.cambridge.org> › core › books › platos-proble... ⋮

## Plato's Problem, UG, and the language organ (Chapter 2)

Plato's Problem was expressed generally by Bertrand Russell: **“How comes it that human beings, whose contacts with the world are brief and personal and limited, ...**

<https://www.quora.com> › What-is-Platos-Problem ⋮

## What is 'Plato's Problem'? - Quora

In Plato's philosophy, **any object has a property due to participating, or instantiating, or**





The "Plato problem" refers to the question of how humans are able to acquire knowledge of abstract concepts, such as numbers, justice, and beauty, which are not directly observable through the senses. In the context of linguistics, the Plato problem is related to the question of how children are able to learn language so rapidly and effortlessly, despite the fact that the input they receive from their environment is often noisy, incomplete, and ambiguous.



Noam Chomsky, a prominent linguist, framed the Plato problem in terms of the poverty of the stimulus argument. He argued that children's linguistic knowledge cannot be fully explained by the input they receive from their environment, because the input is insufficient to account for the complexity and abstractness of the knowledge that they acquire. According to Chomsky, this suggests that humans have an innate language faculty that allows them to learn language more quickly and effectively than would be possible through simple exposure to the environment.

Chomsky's theory of generative grammar posits that there is a set of universal grammar rules that are hardwired into the human brain, allowing children to quickly and efficiently learn the grammar of any language they are exposed to. This theory has been influential in the field of linguistics and has spurred a great deal of research into the nature of language acquisition and innate cognitive structures in

↻ Regenerate response



Prepare teaching materials



Plan a course "corpus linguistics" for 15 weeks, 3 hours a week. Include references used for the course.



## **Course Title:** Corpus Linguistics



**Duration:** 15 weeks, 3 hours per week

**Course Description:** This course aims to provide a comprehensive introduction to the methods and applications of corpus linguistics, a research approach that uses large electronic collections of text (corpora) to explore language use. Students will learn how to collect, analyze, and interpret data from a corpus and will become familiar with the main theoretical and methodological issues in corpus linguistics.

### **Week-by-Week Outline:**

#### **1. Week 1: Introduction to Corpus Linguistics**

- Understanding Corpus Linguistics
- Brief History of Corpus Linguistics
- Applications of Corpus Linguistics
- *Reference: McEnery, T., & Hardie, A. (2012). Corpus Linguistics: Method, theory and practice.*

↻ Regenerate response





## Lecture 1: Introduction to Corpus Linguistics



### 1. Understanding Corpus Linguistics

Corpus Linguistics is a research approach that uses large collections of language data, or corpora, to study patterns of language usage. The term "corpus" comes from the Latin word for "body", and in the context of linguistics, it refers to a body of text. This approach is data-driven, which means that it draws its conclusions directly from real-world language use.

Corpus Linguistics relies on quantitative methods and statistical analysis to uncover patterns in language, and it often uses computer software to manage and analyze data. However, Corpus Linguistics is not just about numbers and statistics. It also uses qualitative analysis to interpret the meaning and significance of language patterns.

### 2. Brief History of Corpus Linguistics

The history of Corpus Linguistics can be traced back to the 1960s when the first electronic corpora were created. The Brown Corpus, for example, consists of 1 million samples of American English





## Quiz: Week 1 - Introduction to Corpus Linguistics



1. **What is the origin of the term 'corpus' in Corpus Linguistics?**
  - a) Greek for "book"
  - b) Latin for "body"
  - c) Latin for "collection"
  - d) Greek for "text"
2. **Which of the following best describes a 'corpus'?**
  - a) A dictionary of language
  - b) A language teaching method
  - c) A large collection of language data used for linguistic analysis
  - d) A specific linguistic theory
3. **Which of the following is NOT an application of Corpus Linguistics?**
  - a) In language teaching and learning
  - b) In lexicography
  - c) In creating new languages
  - d) In translation studies



Check students' works





My pet is a dog. Her name is Pangfoon. She is a female dog. Her breed is Chihuahua. She is a very small dog. She has pointed ears and smooth coat . She has brown feather. She is so pretty. I bought her from J.J.market and her cost is 10,000 baht. At that time she was 2 months old. Now she is five year old. Her favourite food is roasted pork. Her favourite sweet is ice-cream and she like eat ice so much. She like to play the dolls. She like to bite the shoes. She like that I shoot the plate with her. She have an order. She defecate and urinate at the big box where I arrange. She is very clever and tame. I play with her every days. I love her very much.

Last 3 years one day I went to take a walk with Pangfoon in the park near home. I met my girl friend. Her name is Frame. We often took a walk with our dog. She have one Chihuahua. Her Chihuahua is male dog name Kainui. He has white feather. He was very smart and she love him very much. I think that they have love and Frame think alike. They same like ice-cream so we went to buy ice-cream for them and they play near swamp. When we came back ,we discovered they lost. We was shocked. We try to look for them around park but we didn't found them. We was very sad. While we was discouraged, suddenly I found them under one tree. They was breeding. I was confused because I don't think that they bred thatday. They bred 2 hours. After they bred finnish, we have dinner in Chung restaurant. After that we went home. Next many months Pangfoon have one kid. I and Frame give his name "Koapun". Koapun was male dog. He have white feather. I feed him and Frame visited him every days. He was very Pretty. He was smart same his parents. We love him. But now he die. He dead last year. He dead because he was knocked by someone'car. At that time I and Frame was very sad. And Pangfoon and Kainui was very sad same our. I cryed on 5 days. From that time on I feed Pangfoon at one's best because I scared that she will die. I love she very much.





There are several errors in this essay. Here are the corrected versions of the sentences:



- Sentence 4: "She has brown fur" (not "feather")
- Sentence 5: "She is very pretty." (no need for "so")
- Sentence 6: "I bought her from J.J. Market, and she cost 10,000 baht." (not "her cost is")
- Sentence 8: "Her favorite sweet is ice cream, and she likes to eat ice so much." (add comma, and "likes to eat ice so much" is unclear - maybe "she enjoys eating ice cubes" is what the writer meant?)
- Sentence 9: "She likes to play with dolls." (not "the dolls")
- Sentence 10: "She likes to chew on shoes." (not "bite")
- Sentence 11: "She has been trained to defecate and urinate in a large box that I provide." (not "She have an order.")
- Sentence 15: "We often walked our dogs together. She has a male Chihuahua named Kainui, with white fur." (not "She have one Chihuahua. Her Chihuahua is male dog name Kainui. He has white feather.")
- Sentence 18: "They both love ice cream, so we bought some for them and they played near the pond." (not "they same like ice-cream")
- Sentence 19: "When we came back, we discovered that they were missing." (not "they lost")
- Sentence 22: "While we were searching, we suddenly found them under a tree. They were mating." (not "breeding" and "that day")



My pet is a dog. Her name is Pangfoon. She is a female dog. Her breed is Chihuahua. She is a very small dog. She has pointed ears and smooth coat . She has brown feather. She is so pretty. I bought her from J.J.market and her cost is 10,000 baht. At that time she was 2 months old. Now she is five year old. Her favourite food is roasted pork. Her favourite sweet is ice-cream and she like eat ice so much. She like to play the dolls. She like to bite the shoes. She like that I shoot the plate with her. She have an order. She defecate and urinate at the big box where I arrange. She is very clever and tame. I play with her every days. I love her very much.

Last 3 years one day I went to take a walk with Pangfoon in the park near home. I met my girl friend. Her name is Frame. We often took a walk with our dog. She have one Chihuahua. Her Chihuahua is male dog name Kainui. He has white feather. He was very smart and she love him very much. I think that they have love and Frame think alike. They same like ice-cream so we went to buy ice-cream for them and they play near swamp. When we came back ,we discovered they lost. We was shocked. We try to look for them around park but we didn't found them. We was very sad. While we was discouraged, suddenly I found them under one tree. They was breeding. I was confused because I don't think that they bred thatday. They bred 2 hours. After they bred finnish, we have dinner in Chung restaurant. After that we went home. Next many months Pangfoon have one kid. I and Frame give his name "Koapun". Koapun was male dog. He have white feather. I feed him and Frame visited him every days. He was very Pretty. He was smart same his parents. We love him. But now he die. He dead last year. He dead because he was knocked by someone'car. At that time I and Frame was very sad. And Pangfoon and Kainui was very sad same our. I cryed on 5 days. From that time on I feed Pangfoon at one's best because I scared that she will die. I love she very much.





Here's the corrected essay:



My pet is a female Chihuahua named Pangfoon. She is a very small dog with pointed ears and a smooth coat. Her fur is brown and she is very pretty. I bought her for 10,000 baht when she was 2 months old from J.J. Market. She is now 5 years old. Her favorite food is roasted pork and her favorite sweet is ice cream. She also likes to play with dolls and shoes. I have trained her to defecate and urinate in a big box that I have set up for her. Pangfoon is very clever, tame and I love playing with her every day.

Three years ago, I took Pangfoon for a walk in the park near my home and met my girlfriend, Frame. She also has a Chihuahua named Kainui, who is a male with white fur. Kainui is very smart and Frame loves him very much. We all enjoy walking our dogs together. One day, while we were playing near a swamp, we decided to buy ice cream for our dogs. However, when we returned, we discovered that they were missing. We were shocked and sad, and we searched the park for them. After some time, we found them under a tree, breeding for 2 hours. We were confused because we did not expect them to mate that day. After the dogs were finished, we went to eat at the Chung restaurant before heading home. Many months later, Pangfoon gave birth to a male puppy, and Frame and I named him "Koapun". Koapun was very pretty and smart like his parents, and we both loved him. Unfortunately, Koapun passed away last year after being hit by a car. We were very sad, and I cried for 5 days. From that day on, I took extra good care of Pangfoon, as I was scared that she might also die. I love her very much.



My pet is a ~~dog. Her name is Pangfoon. She is a female dog. Her breed is Chihuahua~~ named Pangfoon. She is a very small dog ~~with. She has~~ pointed ears and a smooth coat. ~~Her fur is. She has~~ brown ~~and she~~ feather. She is ~~very so~~ pretty. I bought her ~~for from J.J. market and her cost is~~ 10,000 baht ~~when. At that time~~ she was 2 months old from J.J. Market. She. Now she is now 5 years ~~five year~~ old. Her ~~favorite~~ favourite food is roasted ~~pork and her favorite. Her favourite~~ sweet is ice cream. and she like eat ice so much. She ~~also likes like~~ to play ~~with the~~ dolls and. She like to bite the shoes. I ~~She like that I shoot the plate with her. She have~~ trained her to an order. She defecate and urinate in a ~~at the~~ big box that I have set up for her. where I arrange. ~~She is very clever and tame. I play with her every days. I love her very much.~~

~~Last 3 years one day I went to take a walk with Pangfoon~~ is very clever, tame and I love playing with her every day.

Three years ago, I took Pangfoon for a walk in the park near my home ~~and. I~~ met my ~~girlfriend, girl friend. Her name is Frame. She also has a~~ We often took a walk with our dog. She have one Chihuahua named. Her Chihuahua is male dog name Kainui, who is a male with. He has white fur. Kainui is feather. ~~He was~~ very smart and Frame loves ~~she love~~ him very much. We all enjoy walking our dogs together. One day, while I think that they have love and Frame think alike. They same like ice cream so we were playing went to buy ice cream for them and they play near a swamp. When we decided to buy ice cream for our dogs. However, when we returned, we came back, we discovered that they were missing lost. We were was shocked and. We try to look for them around park but we didn't found them. We was very sad, and. While we searched the park for them. After some time, we was discouraged, suddenly I found them under a one tree. They was breeding for 2 hours. We were. I was confused because we did not expect them to mate that day. After the dogs were finished, we went to eat at the I don't think



These are criteria to evaluate an essay. Can you use this to evaluate students' essay and make suggestions for them?



# evaluating & scoring an essay

## NO CRITERIA DESCRIPTION

- 1 Introduction (10 points): Focus the reader's attention on the subject of the essay in a thorough paragraph of thought-provoking sentences leading effectively into the thesis statement.
- 2 Thesis (10 points): Clearly, specifically, and interestingly state or imply the main idea that the essay will explain or support.
- 3 Development (35 points): Thoroughly support or explain the thesis or build to a logical conclusion in a series of vivid, interesting paragraphs, fully developed with facts, examples, reasons, narration, description, comparison, cause and effect, process analysis, or other appropriate methods.
- 4 Expression (10 points) Use precise language, varied sentence beginnings, and varied sentence patterns to express ideas.
- 5 Unity (10 points) Make each sentence in a paragraph adhere to the main idea of the paragraph; make each paragraph adhere to the main idea of the essay.
- 6 Organization and Coherence (10 points) Arrange ideas in a logical order; use transitions and other cohesive devices to link ideas effectively within and between paragraphs.
- 7 Conclusion (10 points) Logically complete the development of the thesis or build to the main point of the essay.
- 8 Format (5 points) Follow the MLA or APA format.
- 9 Creativity and Revision (up to 5 points) Up to 5 extra points may be awarded for creative expression or improvement through revision.
- 10 Major Errors: (2 points deducted per error) Fragments; Comma splices; Fused sentences
- 11 Sentence Structure: (1 point deducted per error) Subordination & Coordination; Parallelism; Awkward sentences
- 12 Grammar and Usage: (1 point deducted per error) Avoid: Inappropriate verb or pronoun use; Subject-verb or pronoun-antecedent disagreement; Unclear pronoun



Topic: Despite claims to the contrary, computers and other forms of digital technology are weakening human relationship.

The issue of human relationships being overwhelmed by computers and other digital technologies has been debated in our society for quite a time, and there are many people agree and disagree with this topic. As computers and other inventions are nowadays becoming part of our lives, gaining significant and deeply involving human relations, it is important for us to concern about the issue. This essay will consider arguments for the disadvantages computers and modern technologies affecting human relationships, and it will then put reason to support the claim.

It has been argued that nowadays computers and digital technologies are becoming indispensable, a part of our daily lives. These tools are so convenient and useful that be used in every section of our society, from a small part as an individual use to a big part like national use. In other words, they are essential cogwheels which move society and make the world goes around. However, do not we depend too much on such machines? Indeed, people rely so much on modern technologies that we finally can not live without them, and to make things worse, become forgetting how to cope with real human being; choose to search information alone on the internet rather than ask a librarian for the book, which sometimes would feel hesitate to do so, can be an example of this fact. As people have less interaction with others, human relationship is weakening.

Some might say that because people see clever inventions, for instance mobile phone, as beneficial tools which give us plenty of advantages, distant communication to be example, almost everybody have cellular phone of their own. Nevertheless, in order to own such inventions, their prices need to be counted. The range of a cell phone's cost is broad as they





Certainly, let's evaluate the student's essay based on the provided rubric. I will point out areas for improvement and suggest possible revisions.



Criteria	Comments and Suggestions	Score
Introduction (10 points)	The introduction attempts to introduce the topic but lacks a clear and compelling lead-in. The thesis statement is somewhat vague. It would be more effective to offer specific examples or startling statistics to grab the reader's attention. Consider revising your thesis statement to clearly indicate what "claims" you're referring to and what "reasons" you'll use to support them.	6/10
Thesis (10 points)	Your thesis is not clearly stated, and it's not specific enough. It merely says you'll consider arguments and put reason to support the claim. This could be improved by specifying what those arguments or reasons are.	5/10
Development (35 points)	Your essay presents several arguments but lacks depth and vividness. The examples are somewhat generic and not fully developed. Consider including statistics, personal anecdotes, or expert testimony to bolster your points. For example, in the paragraph about the cost of technology, it would be more compelling to include data or specific narratives. Also, the transitions between paragraphs could be more seamless.	20/35
Expression (10 points)	Language and expression are not precise. For example, "make the world goes around" could be revised to "keep the world turning." Also, there are several awkward or unclear phrases like "become forgetting how to cope with real human beings." Use more precise language and	6/10



Structure	sentences and problems with subordination and coordination. For example, "Indeed, as you keep saying the words you will finally forget to do so and become losing contact with your friends, losing distant relations." This sentence is awkward and confusing. (1 point deducted per error)	
Grammar and Usage	Several grammatical errors exist. For instance, the phrase "human relationship growing on such consideration" is not clear and seems to misuse the word "growing." Also, errors in subject-verb agreement, such as "almost everybody have cellular phone of their own." (1 point deducted per error)	-4
Spelling and Capitalization	Spelling is mostly accurate, but there are some inconsistencies in capitalization, such as "I-Pods" instead of "iPods" and "E-mail" instead of "email." (1 point deducted per error)	-2
Punctuation	Multiple errors in punctuation exist, including incorrect use of semicolons and commas. For example, "Moreover, the conveniences of communication make people lazy trying to keep in touch with others." This sentence could benefit from a comma after "Moreover." (1 point deducted per error)	-3

Total Score: 46/100

Your essay has a solid foundation, but it requires significant revision in areas such as thesis clarity, development, and technical accuracy. Consider reworking your essay with these constructive comments in mind.



# Feedback and scoring are reliable and consistent?

01

Using the same essay with ChatGPT Plus in 4 chats

Score : 48, 67, 46, and 55

Deduct scores from errors. 31, 8, 18, and 15

02

03

Evaluate 4 different essays in one chat

Essay 1 : (55/100 errors -15) Essay 2 : (56/100 errors -13)

Essay 3 : (36/100 errors -23) Essay 4 : (69/100 no error)

E1, E2 advanced learner. E3 intermediate learner. E4 professional user

04



Homework / Essay writing



AW

write an essay "Difficult lives do not make young people less polite"



"Difficult lives do not make young people less polite" is a statement that I strongly agree with. Despite the challenges and hardships that young people may face in their lives, such as poverty, abuse, or lack of support, it is important to remember that these circumstances do not excuse rude behavior. In fact, in many cases, difficult experiences can actually make young people more empathetic and understanding of others, which can in turn lead to more polite behavior.



One of the reasons why difficult lives do not make young people less polite is because manners and etiquette are learned behaviors. While it is true that some young people may come from households where politeness is not emphasized, this does not mean that they are incapable of learning and adopting polite behavior. On the contrary, young people are often highly receptive to learning and are willing to adapt their behavior in order to fit in and be accepted by their peers.

Another reason why difficult lives do not make young people less polite is because politeness is a socially desirable trait. In most societies, polite individuals are generally viewed more favorably than those who are rude or





**You**

Answer this question

"Is language innate? This is a debated issue in linguistics. Provide the reasons or concepts that each side uses to support their ideas, referencing information from linguists or relevant linguistic theories, and express your own opinion on which side you believe more and why."



**ChatGPT**

The question of whether language is innate or acquired through environmental interaction is a central debate in the field of linguistics, touching upon cognitive science, psychology, and philosophy as well. This debate largely revolves around two camps: nativists, who argue that the capacity for language is hardwired into the human brain, and empiricists, who contend that language is acquired through sensory experience and interaction with the environment.

### **Nativist Perspective**

Nativists, most famously represented by Noam Chomsky, argue that the ability to acquire language is innately programmed into the human brain. Chomsky introduced the concept of the "Universal Grammar" (UG), a set of grammatical principles and constraints shared by all human languages, suggesting that the capacity for language is a unique human trait, genetically encoded within us. He pointed to the rapid acquisition of language by young children, the existence of a



critical period for language learning, and the similarity of linguistic milestones across different cultures as evidence that language acquisition is pre-determined by our biology. Chomsky's Poverty of the Stimulus argument suggests that children are not exposed to sufficient data to learn the complexities of their native language solely through environmental input, thus implying the existence of an innate linguistic capability.

## **Empiricist Perspective**

Empiricists, on the other hand, argue that language is learned through interaction with the environment. This perspective is supported by behaviorist theories, notably those of B.F. Skinner, who argued that language learning is a form of behavior shaped by operant conditioning, involving reinforcement and imitation. Later empiricist theories have become more nuanced, incorporating the ideas of cognitive development and the role of social interaction in language learning, as seen in the work of Lev Vygotsky. Vygotsky's sociocultural theory emphasizes the importance of social interaction and cultural tools in the development of cognitive and linguistic abilities, suggesting that language is fundamentally a social construct acquired through participation in cultural practices.

## **My Perspective**





## My Perspective

Considering the strength of the evidence and arguments from both sides, I lean towards a more integrative view that recognizes the contributions of both innate biological endowments and environmental influences in language acquisition. This position is supported by more recent research in neurolinguistics and cognitive science, which suggests that while humans may have an innate predisposition for language learning, the actual acquisition and development of language are heavily influenced by social interaction and exposure to linguistic input.

The nativist perspective is compelling in its explanation of the universality of language structures and the rapidity and uniformity of language acquisition among children. However, it tends to underestimate the role of the environment and social context in shaping language learning. On the other hand, the empiricist approach, while acknowledging the importance of environmental input, sometimes overlooks the complexity of language that cannot be easily explained through simple mechanisms of imitation and reinforcement.

In my view, language is a product of both our biology and our environment. The human brain is predisposed to acquire language, but the form and complexity of language that is acquired depend significantly on the linguistic environment in which a person is immersed. This integrative perspective acknowledges the complexity of language acquisition and the interplay between



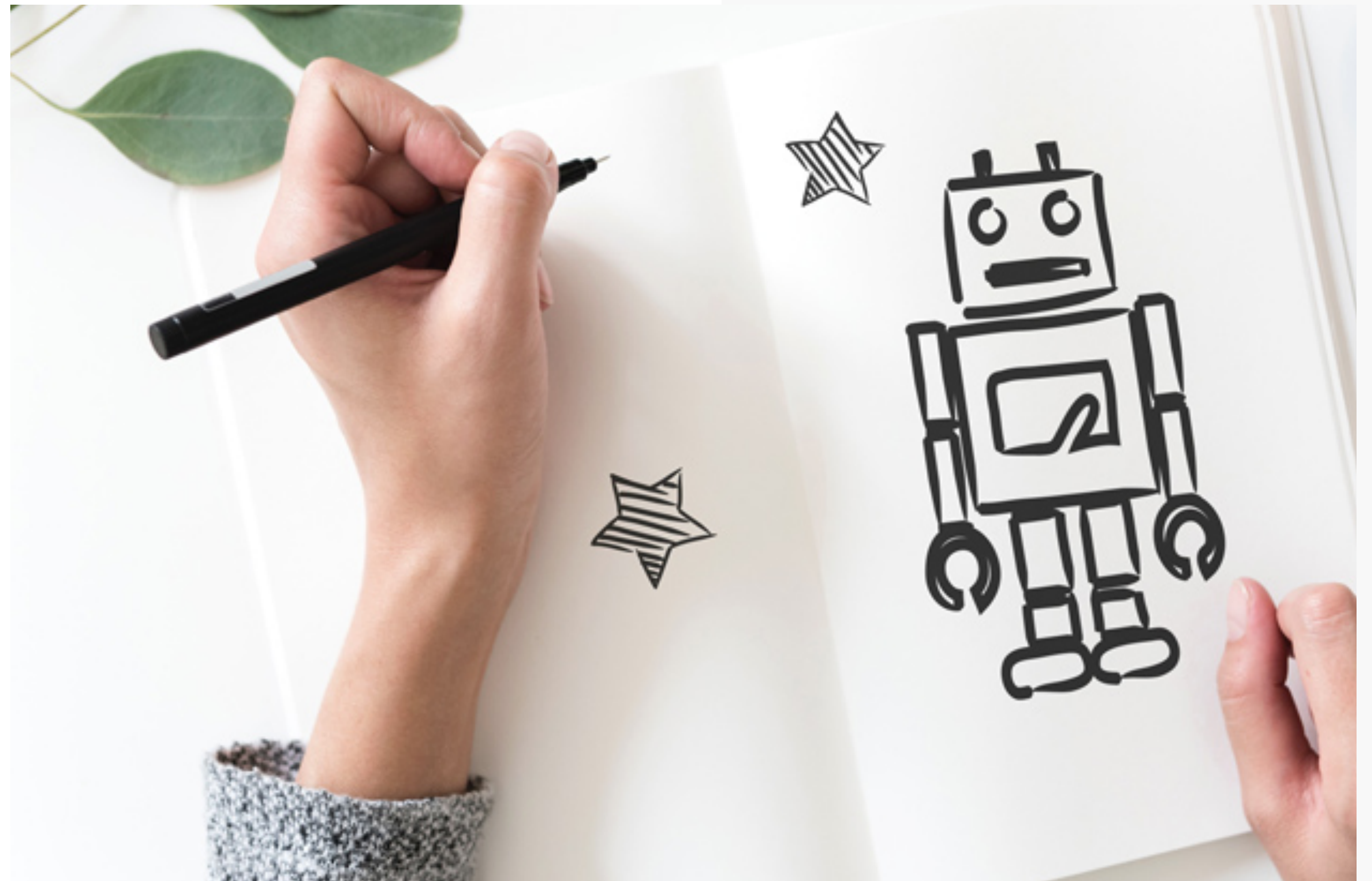
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# ChatGPT as research tool





# Ex. article written by ChatGPT



## AI and the Future of Higher Education

Wirote Aroonmanakun <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, [wirote.a@chula.ac.th](mailto:wirote.a@chula.ac.th)

### Abstract

*The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in higher education has the potential to bring many benefits, such as personalization, automation of certain tasks, and improvement of student outcomes. However, the implementation of AI in higher education also poses a number of limitations and challenges, such as lack of transparency, bias, job displacement, lack of creativity, privacy and security, and lack of human interaction. Additionally, it is important to consider the ethical considerations and implications of AI integration in higher education. This paper explores the current state of AI integration in higher education, the potential benefits, limitations and challenges of AI integration in higher education, and the ethical considerations that must be taken into account when implementing AI systems in higher education. The paper also highlights the importance of responsible and ethical implementation of AI in higher education, ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the impact of AI on student outcomes and experiences, and the potential long-term implications of AI integration in higher education.*

*Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Higher Education, ChatGPT*

### INTRODUCTION

The future of higher education is a topic of great concern, as the cost of tuition continues to rise, and the traditional model of education is being challenged by new technologies and the changing needs of students and employers. One of the most significant areas of change is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the classroom, which has the potential to revolutionize the way we teach and learn. However, as with any new technology, there are also concerns about the potential negative impacts of AI on higher education, including job displacement and a widening of the skills gap. This paper aims to explore the current state of higher education and the ways in which AI is being integrated into the classroom, as well as the potential benefits and challenges of this integration.

### THE CURRENT STATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education is facing a number of challenges in today's rapidly changing world. One of the most pressing issues is the rising cost of tuition, which has made it increasingly difficult for students from low-income families to access and afford higher education. According to the College Board, the average cost of tuition for a four-year degree at a public institution has more than doubled over the past 20 years, and the cost of a degree at a private institution has risen even more. This has led to a growing student loan crisis, with many students graduating with significant debt that can impact their ability to start a career or purchase a home. (College Board, "Trends in





is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the impact of AI on higher education and the potential benefits and limitations of its integration into the field.

#### THE INTEGRATION OF AI IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been increasingly integrated into higher education as a means of enhancing the quality of education and addressing the challenges faced by the current education system. One of the most notable examples of AI integration in higher education is the implementation of Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS). ITS utilizes AI algorithms to provide personalized and adaptive instruction to students. These systems track student progress, identify misconceptions, and provide immediate feedback, allowing students to learn at their own pace (Baker, Corbett, & Koedinger, 2004). This application of AI in education is particularly useful in areas where one-on-one tutoring is difficult to provide, such as in large classes or in remote or rural areas.

Another example of AI integration in higher education is the use of adaptive learning systems. These systems use AI to personalize the learning experience for each student by adjusting the content, pace, and difficulty level based on the student's performance. This approach has been shown to increase student engagement, motivation, and ultimately improve outcomes (Baker, Corbett, & Koedinger, 2004). Furthermore, the use of virtual reality classrooms, which utilize AI to create immersive learning experiences, has been identified as a promising application of AI in education (Dede, 2016). This approach allows students to interact with complex concepts in a more engaging and interactive way, which can enhance the learning experience.

Additionally, AI-powered language translation tools have been used to make education more inclusive and accessible for non-native speakers (Wang & Chen, 2018). Furthermore, AI-based automated grading systems are being used to grade students' assignments, quizzes, and exams, allowing educators to focus on providing personalized feedback (Attali & Cohen, 2016). These are just a few examples of how AI is already being integrated into higher education. However, it is important to acknowledge that the implementation and usage of AI in higher education vary widely between countries and institutions.

In sum, AI has been increasingly integrated into higher education as a means of enhancing the quality of education and addressing the challenges faced by the current education system. ITS, adaptive learning, virtual reality classrooms, language translation, and automated grading are a few examples of how AI is already being used in higher education, but the implementation and usage of AI varies widely between countries and institutions.

#### THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF AI IN HIGHER EDUCATION

The integration of AI in higher education has the potential to bring significant benefits, including personalization, automation of certain tasks, and improvement of student outcomes.

Personalization is one of the most significant potential benefits of AI in higher education. AI can be used to personalize the learning experience for each student, allowing them to learn at their own pace and in their own style. This can lead to increased engagement, motivation, and better outcomes. For example, studies have shown that personalized learning can improve academic performance, particularly among students from disadvantaged backgrounds (Hastings et al., 2018). Automation of certain tasks is another potential benefit of AI in higher education. AI can automate





**ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE INTEGRATION OF AI IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

As the integration of AI into the classroom becomes increasingly prevalent in higher education, it is important to consider the ethical implications of this integration. One major ethical concern is the potential for AI to perpetuate and exacerbate existing biases and inequalities in education. For example, if an AI system is trained on data that is biased, it may make decisions or recommendations that perpetuate that bias (Crawford, 2016). This could lead to a lack of access to education and career opportunities for certain groups of people, such as women, people of color, and low-income individuals (Eubanks, 2018).

Another ethical concern is the potential for AI to replace human teachers and instructors, leading to job displacement and the erosion of the personal connections and mentorship that are an essential part of higher education (Brynjolfsson, McAfee, 2014). Additionally, there is a risk that AI-powered systems will be used to evaluate and grade student performance, which could lead to a loss of creativity and critical thinking skills, and a reduction in the overall quality of education.

To mitigate these ethical concerns, it is important to ensure that AI systems are developed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. This includes ensuring that the data used to train AI systems is diverse and representative, and that the algorithms used are fair and unbiased (Kleinberg, Mullainathan, Raghavan, 2018). Additionally, it is important to provide training and resources for educators to effectively integrate AI into the classroom, and to include students and other stakeholders in the process of designing and implementing AI systems (Brantley, 2017).

Furthermore, it is important to ensure that the use of AI in education is guided by the principles of inclusiveness, fairness, and respect for human autonomy, in order to prevent the exploitation of students by the AI systems. Additionally, it is important to have a clear and transparent governance framework in place, to ensure that the development, deployment and use of AI in education is guided by ethical considerations.

While AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we teach and learn, it is important to consider the ethical implications of this integration, and to take steps to ensure that AI is used in an inclusive and fair manner. This includes ensuring that AI systems are developed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner, and that they are guided by the principles of inclusiveness, fairness, and respect for human autonomy.

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Attali, Y., & Cohen, E. (2016). "Automated essay scoring with e-rater v.2." Journal of Technology, Learning, and Assessment, 14(3), 1-22.

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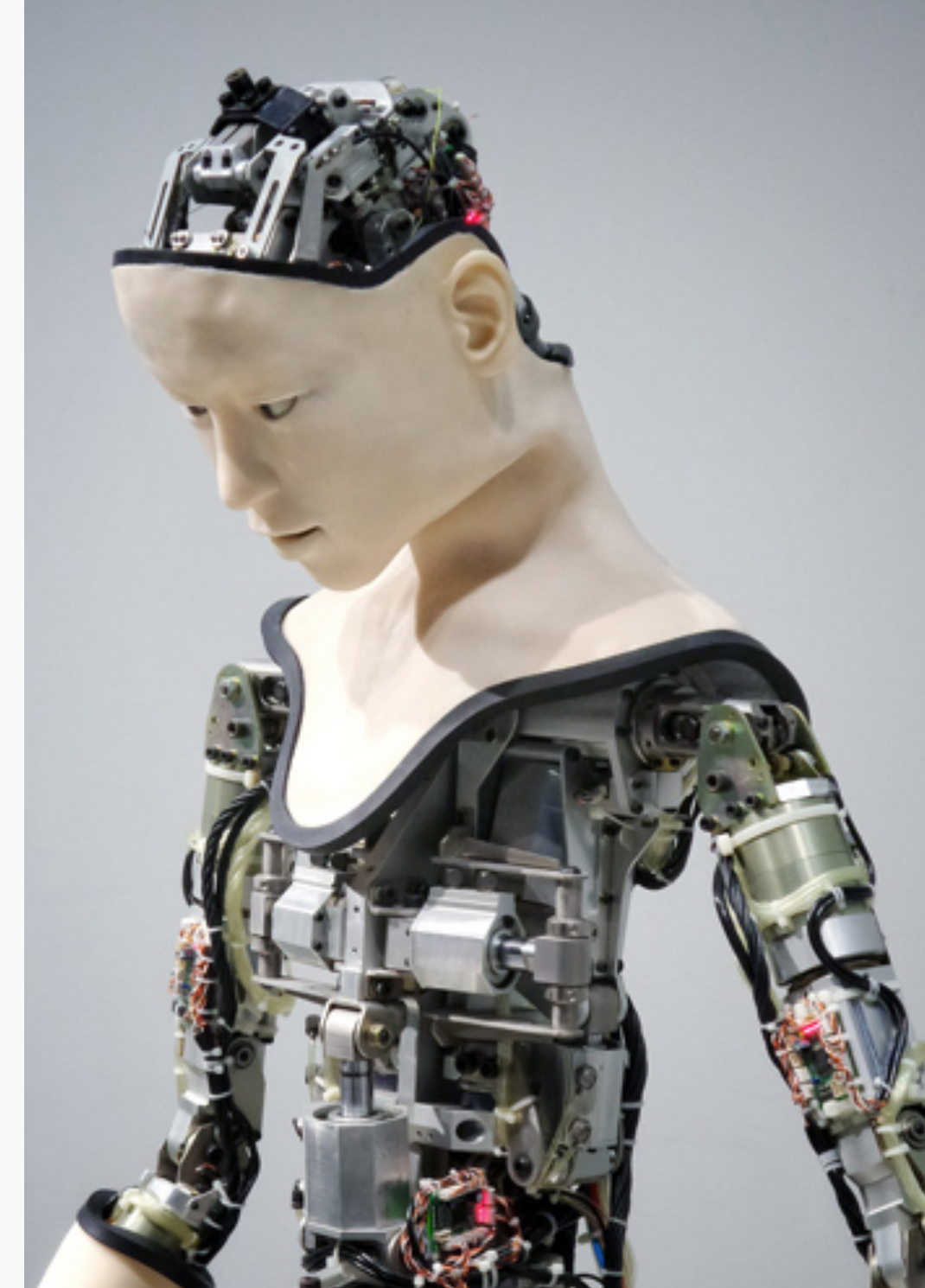
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Finding a research topic?





I want to create a basic vocab for Thai that will be used as basic vocab for foreign learners who want to study Thai. Give me research topics that will contribute to this interest.

Got topics in general



Creating a basic vocabulary list for foreign learners of Thai is an important endeavor that can greatly facilitate language acquisition. To ensure the list is effective and comprehensive, several research topics should be explored:

### 1. Frequency Analysis of Spoken and Written Thai:

- Conduct a corpus-based study to identify the most frequently used words in both spoken and written Thai. This helps prioritize vocabulary that learners are most likely to encounter.

### 2. Basic Vocabulary Lists in Second Language Acquisition:



- Review existing literature on basic vocabulary lists for other languages, such as the General Service List (GSL) for English, to understand the principles and methodologies used in their creation.

### 3. Language Acquisition and Cognitive Load:

Study the cognitive load associated with learning new vocabulary.





# Literature survey





For this topic "Basic Vocabulary Lists in Second Language Acquisition", what are basic readings should I get start?

## ពាក្យ basic readings



For the topic "Basic Vocabulary Lists in Second Language Acquisition," it is important to explore foundational texts and research articles that discuss vocabulary acquisition, principles of vocabulary selection, and practical applications in language teaching. Here are some essential readings to get you started:

### Foundational Texts:

1. **Nation, I. S. P. (2001). Learning Vocabulary in Another Language.**

- **Summary:** This comprehensive book provides an in-depth look at how vocabulary is acquired in a second language, including strategies for learning, teaching methods, and the role of frequency in vocabulary selection.

- **Link:** [Learning Vocabulary in Another Language](#)

2. **Schmitt, N. (2000). Vocabulary in Language Teaching.**

- **Summary:** This book covers the theory and practice of vocabulary



Based on this topic, show me current research that published recently.

## 🔍 current research papers



Searched 3 sites

To explore current research on "Basic Vocabulary Lists in Second Language Acquisition," several recent studies provide valuable insights:

### 1. **Vocabulary Learning Strategies (VLS) and Vocabulary Knowledge (VK):**

Recent research has investigated the impact of various vocabulary learning strategies on second language acquisition. Studies have shown that metacognitive strategies (like self-initiation and selective attention) and cognitive strategies (such as guessing, dictionary use, and note-taking) positively correlate with vocabulary size and language proficiency. However, rote-based strategies are still widely used among learners, particularly in contexts like Chinese EFL (Engl ↓ as a Foreign Language) learners. The

strategies showing significant positive correlations with vocabulary knowledge ([Frontiers](#)).

### 2. **Classroom Exposure and Vocabulary Knowledge:**

The duration and intensity of classroom instruction are critical factors in vocabulary acquisition. Research indicates that longer instructional periods





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# A note on quantifying 'good' and 'bad' prosodies

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● Tang, 2018 – International Journal of Corpus Ling...

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● Omidian, 2019 – TESOL Quarterly

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Prozodia semantyczna. Pojęcie, problemy, przydatność

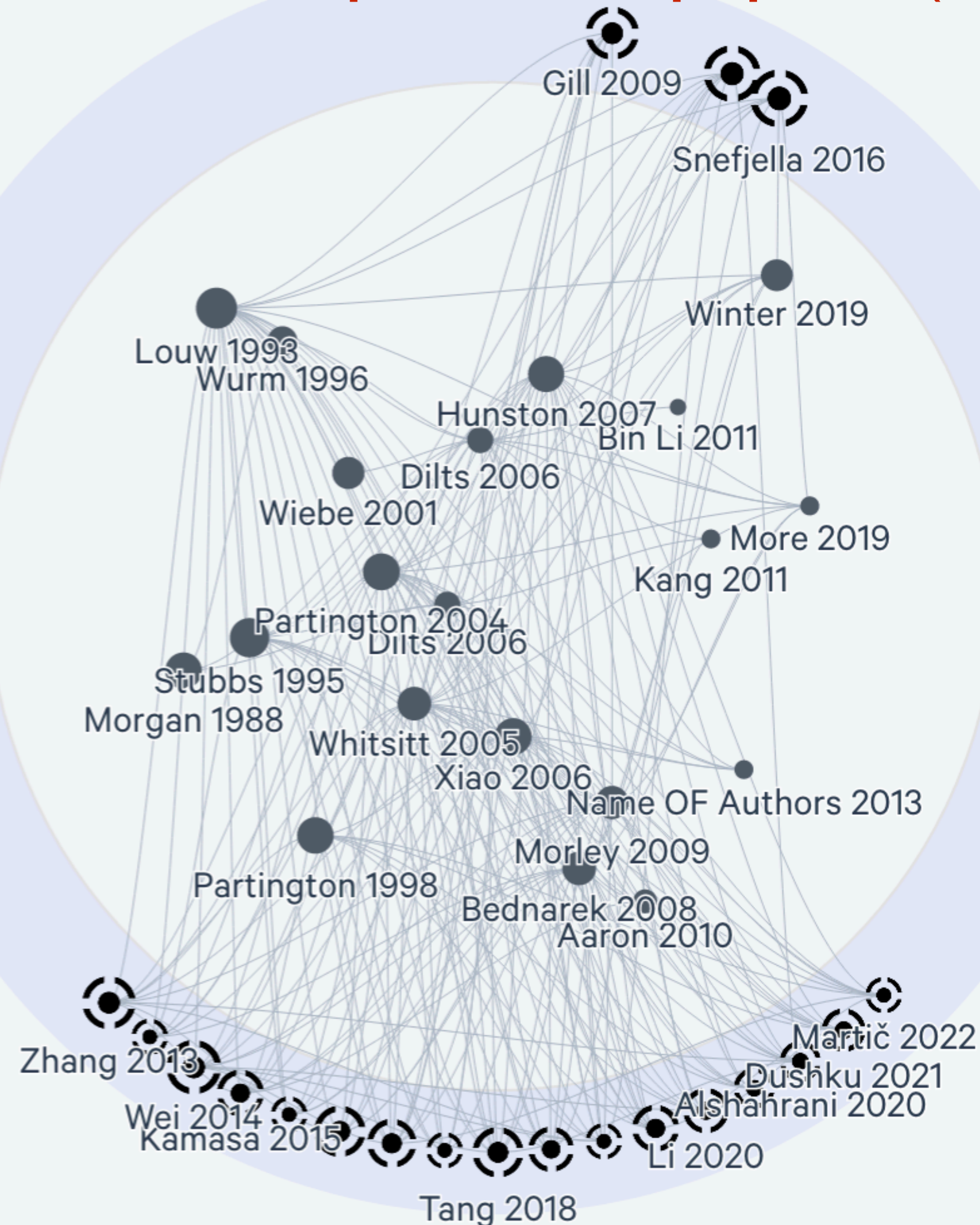
● Kamasa, 2015 – Socjolingwistyka

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Korolyova, 2016

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Intention and non-Intention in the Fundamentalist Thought

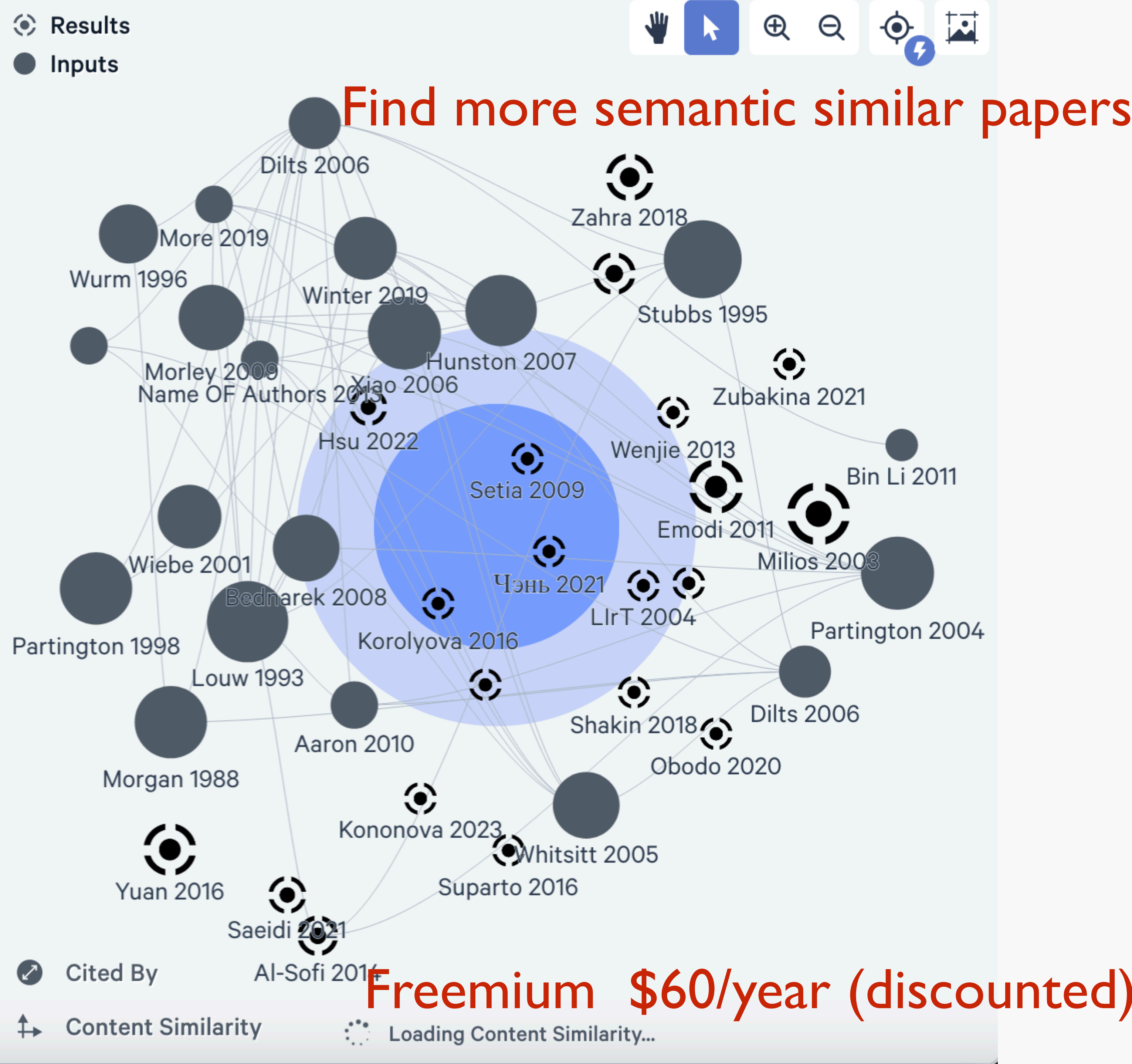
Hamzawy, 2011

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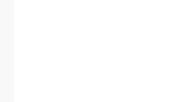
Functional Shift in Relation to Lexical Semantics

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Quantitative methods can be used to analyze semantic prosody by examining the occurrence of words or word groups in specific contexts and determining their positive or negative nuances. This can be done by studying concordance lines and identifying lexical and phraseological phenomena associated with the word in question [1]. By using a variationist approach, factors such as academic setting, semantic prosody, academic discipline, and gender can be analyzed to predict the variation of intensifiers in a corpus of Academic English [2]. Additionally, the mapping between abstract prosodic units and their acoustic correlates can be explored through prosody synthesis and analysis, allowing for the examination of prosodic prominences and boundaries [3]. The prosody of spontaneous speech can also be analyzed using modeling strategies, which are influenced by higher-level discourse structure [4]. However, the validity of the hypothesis that the intonation unit is a valid language construct can be questioned based on the analysis of the lengths of intonation units in different texts [5].







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While there has been significant research on semantic prosody, there is a gap in the literature regarding the use of quantitative methods to measure and analyze this linguistic phenomenon. Yu (2009) and [Dushku \(2021\)](#) both highlight the importance of incorporating semantic prosody into language teaching and lexicography, but do not provide a quantitative method for doing so. [Tang \(2018\)](#) introduces a new approach to semantic prosody analysis, but does not apply it in a quantitative manner. [Ahmadian \(2011\)](#) presents a corpus-driven test for assessing learners' knowledge of semantic prosody, but this method is not further developed or applied in a broader context. Therefore, there is a need for a quantitative method that can be used to measure and analyze semantic prosody in a systematic and consistent manner.



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<div><input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>"What do you know about semantic prosody?" Teaching and evaluating implicit knowledge of English with corpus-assisted methods</div> <div> <div>Hong Zhang</div> <div>English Education</div> </div>	<div>Teachers can reveal more implicit knowledge about language usage and assist students in reaching sufficient English language competence.</div>

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# concepts explained and its source of information

**"Utter"**

This verb often has a negative semantic prosody due to its frequent use in the context of complete or absolute states, often negative (e.g., utter nonsense, utter disaster).

*Language model* 

**"Commit"**

This verb often has a negative semantic prosody due to its frequent use in the context of crimes or mistakes (e.g., commit a crime, commit an error).

*Language model* 

**"Break"**

This verb often has a negative semantic prosody because it is often used in contexts involving damage or disruption (e.g., break the law, break a promise).

*Language model* 

**Cause in scientific disciplines**

The varying occurrence and semantic prosody of "cause" across social, applied, and natural/pure sciences.

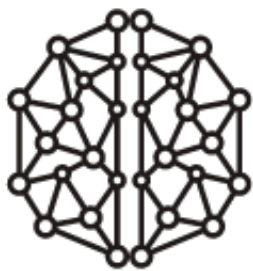
"Its semantic prosody is overwhelmingly negative in social science and applied science, and mainly neutral in natural and pure science.", "The results show that the occurrence of CAUSE is the highest in social science, less frequent in applied science, and the lowest in natural and pure science." [Bei Yang & Bin Chen 2016](#)

**Cause**

the negative semantic prosody associated with the word "cause" in English texts

"While existing literature on cause frequently cites the negative meaning associated with that lexeme, i.e. the fact that cause tends to appear with a negative outcome, e.g. cause an accident, really no scholar has studied in any detail the historical development of the phenomenon.", "Following from the notion that the semantic prosody is a construction-level phenomenon, we offer an exemplar-based model to motivate certain of the diachronic and synchronic facts." [K. A. Smith & D. Nordquist 2012](#)





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"Summarize the following in two sentences with no references:" →

"Find a source for the following





# Answers any question with references cited

Semantic prosody is a concept that has gained significant attention in linguistic research over the past few decades. It refers to the affective or attitudinal meaning associated with a particular lexical item (Cheng, 2012). This concept is considered a further level of abstraction in the relationship between lexical units, going beyond collocation, colligation, and semantic preference (Xiao & McEnery, 2006). Semantic prosody is observed through the typical use of a word or phrase, and its extent and development can be properly traced through computational methods (Wang & Zou, 2018). The study of semantic prosody has gradually become a focus of research in linguistics, attracting considerable interest (Wang, 2022). It has practical implications for future semantic prosody studies, contrastive linguistic and translation studies, and foreign language pedagogy (Wei, 2014).

Research on semantic prosody often involves corpus-based contrastive studies to analyze the affective meanings of words and phrases in different linguistic contexts (Selmistraitis, 2020). These studies combine qualitative and quantitative methods to explore semantic prosody differences between different language groups and the reasons for these differences (Liu, 2021). Furthermore, semantic prosody has been investigated in the context of specific lexical items, such as adjectives and verbs, to understand their affective connotations and pragmatic usage (Rong, 2022; qizi, 2020; Wang & Zou, 2018).

What do you need help with? **417 baths/month or 2997/year** ➤

2008: Whitsitt. 2005). Some scholars have emphasized the importance of

## ➔ References

### Reference #1

“...Abstract Semantic prosody refers to the attitudinal meaning, often pragmatic, of a lexical item....”

▾ See full context

**Section:** Abstract

### Semantic Prosody

Winnie Cheng<sup>1</sup> 2012

 4 |  0 |  4 |  0

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### Reference #2

“...According to Sinclair (1996 **Sinclair (, 1998** and Stubbs (2001b), semantic prosody is a further level of abstraction of the relationship between lexical units: collocation (the relationship between a node and individual words),



# Clinical Features and Outcomes of Takotsubo (Stress) Cardiomyopathy

Christian Templin<sup>1</sup>, Jelena R. Ghadri<sup>2</sup>, Johanna Diekmann<sup>3</sup> et al.

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND The natural history, management, and outcome of takotsubo (stress) cardiomyopathy are incompletely understood. METHODS The International Takotsubo Registry, a consortium of 26 centers in Europe and the United States, was established to investigate clinical features, prognostic predictors, and outcome of takotsubo cardiomyopathy. Patients were compared with age- and sex-matched patients who had an acute coronary syndrome. RESULTS Of 1750 patients with takotsubo cardiomyopathy, 89.8% were women (mean a... [Show more](#)

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Context, author(s), title etc.

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Paper Sections ⓘ

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(29 reference statements)

"...In contrast to previous reports concerning conventional troponin [7, 11], hs-TnT values were not significantly different between groups, even at peak values. We believe that the progression of hs-TnT and CKMB in our MI populations may have been blunted by the fact that only blood samples drawn prior to PCI were taken into account..."

Section: Discussion ⓘ contrasting confidence: 99%





"...This point is of critical importance in studies seeking to establish discriminatory parameters between TT and MI patients. Furthermore, clinical characteristics (age, sex, ballooning pattern, presence of bystander coronary artery disease) of our TT populations are comparable to those of larger trials [7]. Our findings also suggest an increase



Paper Sections ⓘ

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- ☐ Introduction 584
- ☐ Stress Cardiomyopathy 78
- ☐ Etiology 42

Citation Types ⓘ

- ☐ Supporting  100
- ☐ Mentioning  2,479
- ☐ Contrasting  19
- ☐ Unclassified  181

"...This point is of critical importance in studies seeking to establish discriminatory parameters between TT and MI patients. Furthermore, clinical characteristics (age, sex, ballooning pattern, presence of bystander coronary artery disease) of our TT populations are comparable to those of larger trials [7] . Our findings also suggest an increase (12/year in the retrospective phase versus 15.8/year in the prospective phase) in the diagnosis of TT as previously described [1,3]..."

Section: Discussion  **supporting** confidence: 83%

▼ See 3 more Smart Citations

Ratio of high-sensitivity troponin to creatine kinase-MB in takotsubo syndrome  
Pirlet<sup>1</sup>, Piérard<sup>2</sup>, Legrand<sup>3</sup> et al. 2017 *International Journal of Cardiology*

 17 |  0 |  10 |  0


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"...Mortality in our cohort was 7%, and it was higher when associated with anoxic injury. Our study from a large national paediatric discharge database shows higher prevalence of takotsubo cardiomyopathy in males, unlike previously published studies in which takotsubo cardiomyopathy is equally distributed or more prevalent in female children [14][15][16] and adult women 5 . The median ages in previously published studies were 8-9 years compared to our study in which more than 90% of the patients were in the age group of 12-20 years 15,16 ...."






Section: Discussion  **contrasting** confidence: 99%

Information on citation analysis



↳ Help me organize a literature review for the research "Acute Coronary Syndrome in Young Thai Adults: Clinical Characteristics, Risk factors, and Prognosis" Write this part as one section with two paragraphs. 

## Ask to write a literature review

 In the context of "Acute Coronary Syndrome in Young Thai Adults: Clinical Characteristics, Risk factors, and Prognosis," the literature review will encompass a comprehensive analysis of relevant studies to provide insights into the clinical characteristics, risk factors, and prognosis of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) in young Thai adults.    

The literature review will draw from a diverse range of studies to explore the clinical characteristics of ACS in young Thai adults, including the emergence and characterization of ACS in adults with a history of Kawasaki disease Mitani et al. (2019).

Additionally, the review will consider studies that investigate predictors of sexual behaviors among young Thai adults (Rasamimari et al., 2007), measles susceptibility in young Thai men (Gonwong et al., 2016), and the effects of culturally-sensitive comprehensive sex education programs among Thai secondary school students (Thato et al., 2008). These studies will contribute to understanding the broader sociocultural and

 **References**

 **Search Strategy**



"...Recently, case review reports showed that young adults mainly long after missed KD developed acute events mimicking acute coronary syndrome (ACS), which includes acute myocardial infarction (AMI), unstable angina and sudden cardiac arrest ( **10** , 17, 18)...." [>>](#)

**Section:** Introduction

"...Recently, case review reports showed that young adults mainly long after missed KD developed acute events mimicking acute coronary syndrome (ACS), which includes acute myocardial infarction (AMI), unstable angina and sudden cardiac arrest (10, 17, 18)...." [>>](#)

**But this is not a good review**

**Section:** Introduction

**Emergence and Characterization of Acute Coronary Syndrome in Adults After Confirmed or Missed History of Kawasaki**



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semantic prosody

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semantic prosody

Dilts

...

Newman

2006

↳ 10

A note on quantifying “good” and “bad” prosodies

Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory

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1 selected paper

Philip Dilts

...

John Newman

A note on quantifying “good” and “bad” prosodies

Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory2006

↳ 10

No PDF

Semantic prosody, or discourse prosody as it is also known, has come to be a familiar dimension of corpus-based lexicology (see Louw 1993, Stubbs 1995, Sinclair 1991, Partington 2004 for examples), though it is not without its critics (cf. Whitsitt 2005). As Whitsitt demonstrates through his survey of the relevant literature, there are different emphases in the ways in which the term semantic prosody has come to be understood. The most common understanding that we seem to encounter, however, is that some words, or word groups, occur in contexts which are understood by the researcher to have ‘positive’ or ‘negative’ nuances, or prosodies (with KWIC displays of concordance lines facilitating the discovery of these prosodies). The prosodies are not simply to be equated with the nuances found at any one collocational position or with any one part of speech, but rather they emerge from miscellaneous lexical and phraseological phenomena in the context of usage of the word in question. In some interesting cases (e. g., the negative prosody associated with cause, as discussed in Stubbs 1995), the prosody is not particularly obvious, or even evident at all, to the researcher or native speaker prior to the corpus-based analysis.

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Whitsitt

2005

↳ 88

A critique of the concept of semantic prosody

International Journal of Corpus Linguistics

Hunston

Hunston

2007

↳ 164

Semantic prosody revisited

International Journal of Corpus Linguistics

Partington

2004

↳ 203

"Utterly content in each other's company": Semantic prosody and semantic preference

International Journal of Corpus Linguistics

Louw

1993

↳ 507

Irony in the Text or Insincerity in the Writer? &#8212; The Diagnostic Potential of Semantic Prosodies

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About 6,900 results for “semantic prosody quantitative analysis”

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## A Study of the Semantic Prosody of Adverb of Degree –The Case of “Très (Very)” in French A STUDY OF THE SEMANTIC PROSODY OF ADVERB OF DEGREE—THE CASE OF IN FRENCH

Wu Lin

Linguistics · 2022

The collocations of lexical item are able to create a certain **semantic** atmosphere in the context, which will infect the lexical item and thus give it a certain **semantic prosody**. Based on the... [Expand](#)

[PDF](#)

Save

Cite

## Investigation on Iranian Translators’ Awareness of Semantic Prosody

Atefesadat Mirsaeeadi

Negin Yazdani motlagh

Linguistics · Journal of Translation and Language Studies ·

1 March 2022

**TLDR** There is still a lack of knowledge in **semantic prosody** among Persian translators and there should be a special dictionary for demonstrating **semantic Prosody** of words and in the translation training,there should be more attention on translation challenges.[Expand](#)

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## A Contrastive Study of the Semantic Prosody of Degree Adverbs—The Case of “Ting (挺)” and “Guai (怪)” in Chinese

Dou-dou Yang

Linguistics · Journal of Literature and Art Studies · 2021

If the collocation of a word creates a **semantic** atmosphere in the context, it will infect the word, so that it has a certain **semantic prosody**. Based on corpus, this paper chooses ting (挺) and... [Expand](#)

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## INVESTIGATING THE COLLOCATION OF THE WORDS 'MOM' AND 'DAD' IN ALEC GREVEN'S NOVELS: A CORPUS LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC PREFERENCES AND PROSODY

TLDR = too long didn't read  
AI summary



Any time

Since 2024

Since 2023

Since 2020

Custom range...

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Sort by date

Any type

Review articles

☐ include patents

☒ include citations

☒ Create alert

**Borrowability and the notion of basic vocabulary**

U Tadmor, M Haspelmath, B Taylor - Diachronica, 2010 - jbe-platform.com

... list of hard-to-borrow **vocabulary** by examining a representative set of ... **basic vocabulary** based on data from 41 languages from all continents, the Leipzig-Jakarta list of **basic vocabulary** ...

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1

27

0

[PDF] **Basic terms and basic vocabulary**

U Sutrop - Estonian: typological studies, 2000 - core.ac.uk

... is a **basic vocabulary** in every language. In this paper the concepts of **basic** term and of **basic vocabulary** ... in the typological tradition in which Berlin and Kay defined the **basic** colour term ...

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**Basic vocabulary** instruction: Teaching strategies or teaching words?

R Morin, J Goebel Jr - Foreign Language Annals, 2001 - Wiley Online Library

... that no direct **vocabulary** instruction is necessary, since students will acquire **vocabulary** naturally ... He argues that beyond the **basic** level, competence in spelling and **vocabulary** is most ...

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16

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**A basic vocabulary** of elementary school children.

HD Rinsland - 1945 - psycnet.apa.org

A national sampling was made of the words written by children in grades I to VIII inclusive. Over 200,000 papers were received, yielding a sample of approximately 1 in 100 of the ...

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# Literature review







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**ChatGPT**

Here are the summaries for each paper in the ZIP file:

**1. "A Comparative Corpus-Based Study of Semantic Prosody":**

This paper investigates the semantic prosody of the verb "COMMIT" in Chinese English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners' language use, comparing it with native speakers. The study uses the main corpus CLEC and the reference corpus BROWN to explore these differences. It reveals that while Chinese EFL learners exhibit similar semantic prosody to native speakers, they often use interlanguage collocations and unusual collocations, leading to semantic prosody misalignment.

**2. "Semantic Preference and Semantic Prosody Re-Examined":**

This paper re-examines the concept of semantic preference, focusing on its interaction with syntax and meaning. Semantic preference is defined as the collocation of a lexical item with items from a specific semantic subset. The paper explores how semantic preference interacts with semantic prosody and what happens when semantic preferences are not realized in context



AW

**You**

Based on these papers, write a review about previous research on semantic prosody. Try to compare similarities and differences of these papers. Write review based on topics found from the papers. Use APA style when citing papers in the review.

## ให้ลองเขียนบทความวรรณกรรมจากบทความ



**ChatGPT**

Semantic prosody, a concept at the intersection of corpus linguistics and semantics, has been the subject of considerable research. This review explores various studies on semantic prosody, comparing and contrasting their approaches and findings to illuminate the field's current state.

One of the foundational studies, "A Comparative Corpus-Based Study of Semantic Prosody," investigates the use of semantic prosody by Chinese English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners (Zhang, 2010). This study uses the CLEC and BROWN corpora to examine the verb "COMMIT" and finds that while Chinese EFL learners exhibit similar semantic prosody to native speakers, they often use unusual collocations, resulting in semantic misalignments. This finding underscores the importance of corpus-based studies in understanding language learning patterns.



collocations and semantic prosodies, offering a critical perspective on the field's methodologies.

In summary, these papers collectively contribute to a deeper understanding of semantic prosody, from its foundational concepts to its application in real-world settings and its evolution over time.

While some studies focus on the impact of semantic prosody on language learning, others examine its role in collocations and its broader implications for linguistic analysis. Together, these studies provide a comprehensive view of the topic, highlighting both similarities and differences in their approaches and findings.

#### References:

Bednarek, M. (n.d.). *Semantic Preference and Semantic Prosody Re-Examined*.

Chen, X., & Qian, W. (2010). *A Corpus-Based Study of Semantic Collocations of the Verb 'Feel' in English Public Speaking Setting*.

Hori, M. (2009). *A Few Frequently Asked Questions about Semantic Prosody*.

Liu, Y. (2010). *Collocation, Semantic Prosody, and Near Synonymy*.



Stubbs, M. (n.d.). *Collocations and Semantic Profiles: On the Cause of the Trouble with Quantitative*



AW

**You**

It still looks like review paper by paper. Can you write a review based on the important concepts found in these papers, e.g. definition, methods used for analysis, scope of the analysis, or the goal of the analysis.

## ให้ลองเขียนใหม่แยกตามประเด็น

**ChatGPT**

Semantic prosody has emerged as an important concept in corpus linguistics, capturing the patterns of connotation and the emotional or evaluative associations of words. This review examines key concepts in semantic prosody by drawing from a collection of papers, focusing on definitions, methods used for analysis, scope, and goals.

### **Definition of Semantic Prosody:**

Semantic prosody refers to the consistent association of words with positive, negative, or neutral connotations. It provides insights into the implicit emotional or evaluative aspects of language. The term encompasses a broader perspective than traditional collocations, highlighting the context in which a word is typically used and the sentiment it conveys.

In "Semantic Preference and Semantic Prosody Re-Examined," Bednarek (n.d.) clarifies semantic prosody as the collocation of a lexical item with other words from a specific semantic subset,



## **Methods Used for Analysis:**

The corpus-based approach is a common method for analyzing semantic prosody. Researchers often use large corpora to identify patterns and trends in word usage, examining the context and collocations to determine the prosodic characteristics of words or phrases.

Zhang (2010) in "A Comparative Corpus-Based Study of Semantic Prosody" employs a corpus-based analysis to study the verb "COMMIT" among Chinese English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, comparing it with native English speakers. This method allows for a detailed examination of collocations and reveals the semantic prosody through quantitative analysis.

Stubbs (n.d.) in "Collocations and Semantic Profiles: On the Cause of the Trouble with Quantitative Studies" discusses the challenges associated with quantitative methods in analyzing collocations and semantic profiles. He suggests that current methodologies may not adequately capture the nuanced associations between words, indicating a need for improved analytical techniques.

## **Scope of the Analysis:**

Semantic prosody studies often explore a range of linguistic phenomena, from individual words to broader language trends. Some focus on specific lexical items, while others investigate larger themes within a given context.





## Caution

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## Literature review

- Use ChatGPT to get general ideas and basic readings for the topic
- Use AI tools for literature survey
- **Select papers to be reviewed**
- Use ChatGPT to review each paper, **validate by oneself**
- **Identify statement of problem and research objectives**
- **Organize ideas and outline the structure of literature review**
- **Manually draft the review**, ask ChatGPT to edit/correct errors.





Create a questionnaire





create a set of questions to survey language exposure by asking subject's experiences in language using and study, e.g. years of study English, times traveling abroad, watching movies in English (hr/week), etc. List at least 20 questions.

## ask to list activities for language exposure



Sure, here's a set of 20 questions that you can use to survey language exposure:



1. What is your native language?
2. How many years have you been studying English?
3. Have you ever lived in a country where English is the primary language? If so, for how long?
4. How often do you travel abroad to English-speaking countries?
5. How many hours per week do you spend watching movies or TV shows in English?
6. Do you read books in English? If so, how many hours per week?
7. Do you listen to music in English? If so, how many hours per week?
8. Do you follow any English-speaking influencers or content creators on social media?
9. Do you use English at your workplace or school? If so, how frequently?
10. Have you ever taken an English language course? If so, for how long?
11. Do you have conversations in English on a regular basis? If so, how often and in what contexts (e.g., work, social, family)?
12. Do you use English language learning apps or websites? If so, which ones and how often?
13. Have you ever taken an English proficiency test (like IELTS, TOEFL)? If so, what was your score?



Modify the survey above. Make the answer as a scale of frequently from 0 to 5. Subject can mark on the scale. Create the survey as a tabular.

## modify the result as a table



Sure, here's the modified survey in a tabular format:



Question	Frequency (0-5)
How frequently do you study English? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	
How frequently do you travel abroad to English-speaking countries? (0 being never, 5 being very frequently)	
How frequently do you watch movies or TV shows in English? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	
How frequently do you read books in English? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	
How frequently do you listen to music in English? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	
How frequently do you follow English-speaking influencers or content creators on social media? (0 being never, 5 being very frequently)	
How frequently do you use English at your workplace or school? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	
How frequently do you take English language courses? (0 being never, 5 being very frequently)	
How frequently do you have conversations in English? (0 being never, 5 being daily)	



Make the frequency as a scale from 0-5. The number 0,1,2,3,4,5 should be on the head with description



# redo a table as multiple columns



Sure, here's the modified survey in a tabular format with a scale description:



**Frequency Scale: 0 (Never) - 1 (Rarely) - 2 (Occasionally) - 3 (Frequently) - 4 (Very Frequently) - 5 (Daily)**

Question	0	1	2	3	4	5
How frequently do you study English?						
How frequently do you travel abroad to English-speaking countries?						
How frequently do you watch movies or TV shows in English?						
How frequently do you read books in English?						
How frequently do you listen to music in English?						
How frequently do you follow English-speaking influencers or content creators on social media?						
How frequently do you use English at your workplace or school?						
How frequently do you take English language courses?						
How frequently do you have conversations in English?						
How frequently do you use English language learning apps or websites?						



AW

**You**

Help me design a survey research to find out whether gender, age, occupation, race, has any relation to the preference of different social media usages.

# help designing the survey

**ChatGPT**

Designing a survey for research on the relationship between demographic variables (gender, age, occupation, race) and social media preferences involves several key steps. It's important to approach this systematically to ensure that your results are valid, reliable, and can be generalized to a broader population. Here's a suggested approach:

## 1. Define Your Research Question and Hypotheses

- **Research Question:** "Does gender, age, occupation, and race influence social media preferences?"
- **Hypotheses:** Formulate specific, testable hypotheses. For instance: "Younger individuals prefer visually-oriented platforms like Instagram over text-based platforms like Twitter."

## 2. Choose Your Survey Method

- **Online vs. Physical Surveys:** Online surveys are often more cost-effective and can reach a wider audience. However, consider your target demographic's internet access.
- **Sampling Method:** Use a stratified sampling method to ensure all subgroups of gender, age, occupation, and race are adequately represented.

## 3. Design the Survey





AW

**You**

OK. I will use what you recommend. Now, can you create a questionnaire with Likert scale for me.

<https://chat.openai.com/share/67cd2548-5d79-4359-ae43-8a2861d2a1b4>

**ChatGPT**

Certainly! Here's a sample questionnaire using a Likert scale to assess the relationship between gender, age, occupation, race, and social media preferences. Each question uses a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree), which is a common format for Likert scales. Remember to include an introduction to your survey explaining its purpose, ensuring anonymity, and thanking participants for their time.

## Demographic Information

### 1. Gender:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Non-binary/Third gender
- ☐ Prefer not to say
- ☐ Prefer to self-describe: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Age Group:

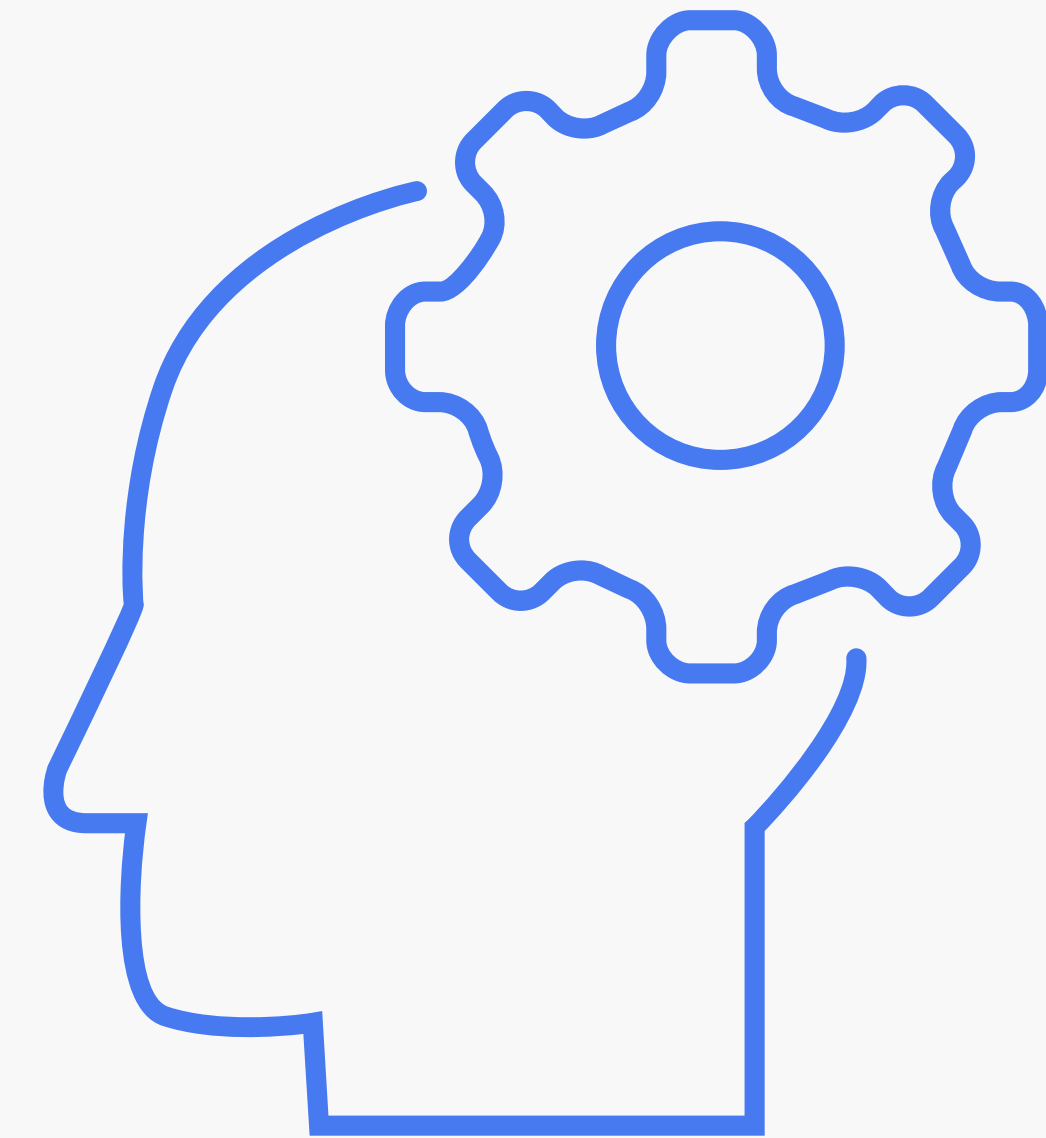
- ☐ Under 18
- ☐ 18-24
- ☐ 25-34
- ☐ 35-44
- ☐ 45-54







Write a program to calculate statistics







AW

I have data in Excel in five columns. Each column is the judgement of "semantic prosody" from each subject. The labels can be "neg", "pos", or "neu". Write Python code to read the data and calculate Kappa coefficient to determine agreement degree among subjects.

## program to measure subject agreement



Sure, you can use the pandas library to read your data from Excel, and then use the sklearn library to calculate the Kappa coefficient. Here's a simple code snippet:



python

Copy code

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import cohen_kappa_score

# Load the data from Excel
df = pd.read_excel('your_file.xlsx')

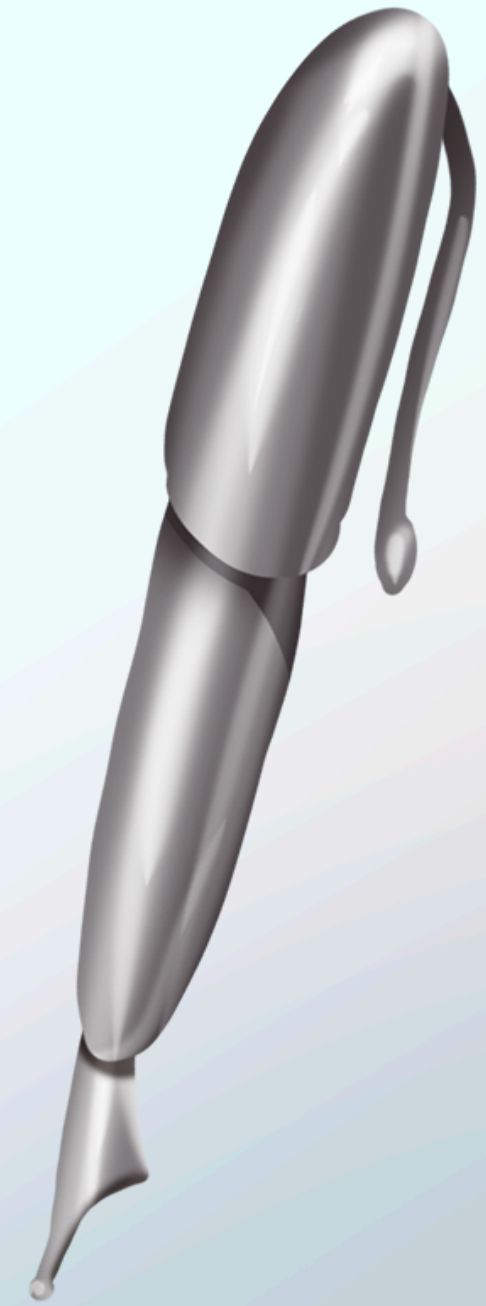
# Calculate Kappa coefficient for each pair of judges
kappas = []
for i in range(5):
    for j in range(i+1, 5):
        kappa = cohen_kappa_score(df.iloc[:, i], df.iloc[:, j])
        kappas.append(kappa)
        print(f'Kappa for judge {i+1} and judge {j+1}: {kappa}')

# Average Kappa coefficient
average_kappa = sum(kappas) / len(kappas)
print(f'Average Kappa: {average_kappa}')
```

Regenerate response



Use ChatGPT for writing.







Make grammatical corrections





AW

make a correction on this text:

Given that AI can generated texts very well like a native speaker. Many articles published on the web nowadays are written by AI. They are not easily distinguished from texts written by human. This might pose a problem for creating a corpus because texts included in a corpus must be authentic and should be produced by a native speaker. A corpus that is compiled from texts produced by a non-native is called a learner corpus. This type of corpus is useful for studying languages produced by learners. Errors and misuses by learners can be identified from the learner corpus. In addition, translation texts even it is produced by a native speaker are considered not naturally occur. They are collected as a part of parallel corpus, in which nature and problems of translation can be studied. Therefore, whether texts generated by AI should be included in a corpus is still an open question. In this paper, we investigate this problem by comparing two comparable corpora. One is a collection of abstracts in an academic journal. Another is a collection of abstracts generated by ChatGPT using the same titles. Whether there are differences in languages of both corpora will be revealed.

## ask ChatGPT to make correction on our texts



Here is the corrected version of your text:



Given that AI can generate texts very well, similar to a native speaker, many articles published on the web nowadays are written by AI. These are not easily distinguishable from texts written by humans. This might pose a problem for creating a corpus because texts included in a corpus must be authentic and should be produced by a native speaker. A corpus that is compiled from texts produced by a non-native speaker is called a learner corpus. This type of corpus is useful for studying language produced by learners. Errors and





Rewrite from Thai to English





AW

rewrite this in English like it is written by a non-native



ปัจจุบัน AI สามารถเขียนบทความต่าง ๆ ได้ดีไม่แพ้มนุษย์ บทความต่าง ๆ จำนวนมากที่เผยแพร่ในอินเทอร์เน็ตเป็นบทความที่เขียนด้วย AI. และคนอ่านจำนวนมากก็อาจจะไม่รู้ไม่สามารถแยกออกได้ว่าเขียนด้วยมนุษย์หรือ AI. เรื่องนี้เป็นปัญหาสำหรับคนที่ต้องการสร้าง corpus ด้วยการรวบรวมข้อมูลตัวบทจากแหล่งต่าง ๆ ในอินเทอร์เน็ต เพราะหลักในการสร้าง corpus ดีคือการรวบรวมตัวบทที่เขียนด้วยคนและควรเป็นผู้พูดภาษานั้น ข้อมูลที่เขียนโดยคนที่ไม่ใช่เจ้าของภาษาหรือเป็นผู้เรียนภาษานั้นจะเรียกว่า learner corpus. หรือแม้แต่ข้อมูลที่ได้มาจากการแปลก็มองว่าเป็นภาษาที่ไม่เป็นธรรมชาติและอาจได้รับอิทธิพลจากภาษาต้นฉบับ เพราะหลักพื้นฐานของการรวบรวมข้อมูลงานเขียนจากผู้พูดภาษานั้นก็เพื่อให้ได้ภาษาที่สะท้อนลักษณะและการใช้ที่แท้จริงของภาษานั้นเอง

บทความวิจัยนี้สนใจหาคำตอบว่า ข้อมูลภาษาที่รวบรวมจากตัวบทที่สร้างด้วย AI กับข้อมูลภาษาที่เขียนด้วยเจ้าของภาษานั้นมีความเหมือนหรือความต่างกันหรือไม่ โดยจะทดลองเปรียบเทียบ corpus ของบทความจากบทความในวารสารวิชาการ เทียบกับ corpus ของบทความที่สร้างด้วย ChatGPT จากข้อความเดียวกัน

wrote in Thai, then asked ChatGPT to rewrite in English



Nowadays, AI can write various articles as well as humans. Many articles published on the internet are written by AI, and many readers may not know or distinguish whether they are written by humans or AI. This is a problem for those who want to create a corpus by collecting text data from various sources on the internet. Because the principle of creating a good corpus is to collect texts written by people and should be native speakers of that language. Data written by non-native speakers or language learners is called a learner corpus. Even data obtained from translation is considered unnatural language and may be







write to cover all the given topics





AW

write an introduction of a paper. texts generated by AI can be found easily on the web. Many corpora collect data from the web. Data can be collected from AI generated texts. If a corpus must be authentic texts written by a native speaker. This might be a problem. need to investigate whether language generated by AI is similar or different from those written by human. This is the aim of this paper. Cite research papers that can be found on the internet using APA style. Write the introduction using style of non-native speakers like Thai.

## list all the points, ask ChatGPT to write



### Introduction



In the digital age, artificial intelligence (AI) has become a significant part of life, including the generation of text. Texts generated by AI can be found easily on the web, and many corpora collect data from these sources (Smith, 2019). However, if a corpus must be authentic texts written by a native speaker, this might be a problem.

The question of whether language generated by AI is similar or different from those written by human is an important issue. This issue has significant implications for the construction and use of corpora, the validity of linguistic analyses based on these corpora, and the broader understanding of language and communication in the digital age (Smith & Johnson, 2020).

The aim of this paper is to investigate this critical issue. It seeks to compare AI-generated texts with those written by human authors, focusing on their similarities and differences. Through this investigation, the paper aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the role



Detection texts written by  
ChatGPT





ZeroGPT

# GPT-4 And ChatGPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most Advanced and Reliable Chat GPT and GPT-4 detector tool

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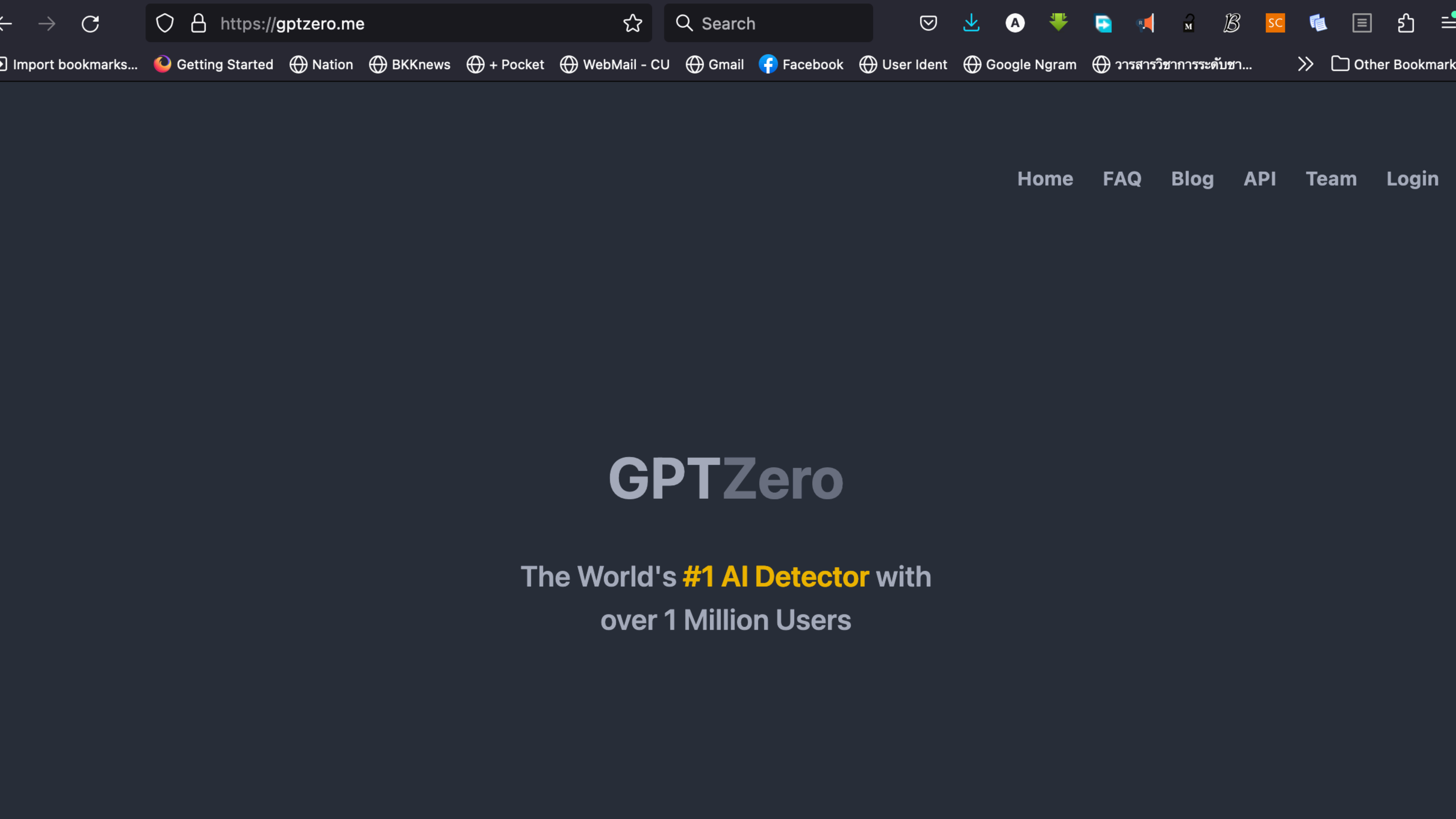
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Enter text to check for AI and ChatGPT Plagiarism





# GPTZero

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over 1 Million Users





# AI DETECTOR

Paste or write your content below, and you'll know within seconds using our AI content detector if any of it is written by AI. Our Chat GPT detector works at a deeper level than a generic AI classifier and detects robotic sounding content. Tip: You need at least 25 words for reliable results.

How Robotic is Your Content?

Place your content here and click 'Check for AI Content' below.

Want to make sure the content you have isn't AI watermarked?

Use our highly-accurate AI content checker, trained on billions of individual pages of data and words, to forecast if





To get started, choose an example below or paste the text you'd like to check. Be sure you have appropriate rights to the text you're pasting.



Does detection work?



wrote by oneself, asked ChatGPT just to make correction, May 2023

## Chat GPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most Advanced and Reliable Chat GPT detector tool

All the text in the dummy paper was written by ChatGPT. The outline of the paper was suggested by ChatGPT and the author asked it to write each topic in academic style, using references that actually exist. The responses were then copied and rearranged into paragraphs for each section, with minor editing done to reduce repetition. Repetition made it seem like the text was generated by a chatbot, so some phrases like "In conclusion" at the end of each section were deleted or changed. All subsequent content is the author's own writing and viewpoint. ChatGPT was only used to check the language, acting like a native speaker. This paragraph was also revised using the prompt "make corrections on this."

Detect Text

Your text is Human written



wrote in Thai and asked to be re-written in English, May 2023

## Chat GPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most advanced and reliable Chat GPT detector tool.

In terms of content, because the various texts that AI reads are written as texts to explain or tell stories with a coherence of meaningful content, when AI processes these texts, what AI has learned is not just about language, but also about the content in that language. Thus, AI has knowledge in various subjects and is able to answer questions or provide explanations in the questions asked. And with language ability, AI can answer questions by writing its own answer while preserving the understood content, not just copying the text it read directly.

Detect Text

Human written



asked ChatGPT to write as a non-native, May 2023

## Chat GPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most advanced and reliable Chat GPT detector tool.

AI integration in higher education is a big topic which has lots of good sides, like personalization, making some duties automatic and better student results. But, it also has some difficulties like not being clear, having biases, making some jobs not needed, not promoting creativity, privacy and security problems, and less human interaction. It is important to think about the ethical side of using AI in higher education too. This writing talks about the present state of AI in higher education, the positive and negative sides of using AI, and the ethical things that need to be considered when using AI. The writing also emphasizes the importance of using AI in a responsible and ethical way, keeping track of how AI affects student results and experiences, and thinking about the future impact of AI on higher education.

Detect Text

Human written



asked ChatGPT to write with article errors (a,an,the), May 2023

## Chat GPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most advanced and reliable Chat GPT detector tool.

A intregation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in higher education has potential to bring many benefits, such as personalization, automation of certain tasks, and improvement of student outcomes. However, implementation of AI in higher education also poses a number of limitations and challenges, such as lack of transparency, bias, job displacement, lack of creativity, privacy and security, and lack of human interaction. Additionally, it is important to consider ethical considerations and implications of AI integration in higher education. This paper explores current state of AI integration in higher education, potential benefits, limitations and challenges of AI integration in higher education, and ethical considerations that must be taken into account when implementing AI systems in higher education. Paper also highlights importance of responsible and ethical implementation of AI in higher education, ongoing evaluation and monitoring of impact of AI on student outcomes and experiences, and potential long-term implications of AI integration in higher education.

Detect Text

**The text contains mixed signals, we're unsure wether it's Human written or AI bot generated**



asked ChatGPT to write with preposition errors, May 2023

## Chat GPT detector by ZeroGPT: detect OpenAI text

ZeroGPT the most advanced and reliable Chat GPT detector tool.

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with higher education holds the chance to bring numerous advantages, like personalization, task automization, and upgrade of pupil results. Nonetheless, the execution of AI with higher education also puts forth numerous constrains and difficulties, such as the absence of transparence, prejudice, job loss, lack of imagination, privacy and safety, and human interaction loss. Moreover, it is crucial to contemplate the moral evaluations and results of AI integration in higher education. This paper investigates of the current state of AI integration in education, the prospective merits, restrictions, and difficulties of AI integration in higher education, and ethical evaluations that must be taken into consideration when implementing AI systems into education. This paper also emphasizes the significance of responsible and ethical integration of AI into higher education, continual examination and monitoring of the impact of AI on student results and experiences, and the prospective long-term results of AI integration in higher education.

Detect Text

Human written



## asked ChatGPT to write according to given topics, May 2023

Semantic prosody, a term coined in corpus linguistics, refers to the consistent aura of meaning with which a form is imbued by its collocates (Louw, 1993). It is a concept that has gained significant attention in linguistic studies due to its potential applications in various fields such as dictionary compiling, translation, and second language acquisition (Zhang, 2010). The study of semantic prosody is significant in language study as it can provide insights into the connotations of words that become apparent through their co-occurrences with other words.

Defining the semantic prosody of a certain word involves examining its usage in different contexts. For instance, Begagić (2013) examined the usage of the collocation "make sense" in different contexts, highlighting how semantic preference and semantic prosody play a crucial role in defining the clear meaning of a collocation. Similarly, Partington (2004) discussed the relationship between semantic preference and semantic prosody, exploring how certain words are employed as text cohesive devices and the register differences linked to cohesive function.

Detect Text

Upload File

**Your Text is Human written**

0%  
AI GPT\*



## asked ChatGPT to write according to given topics, in my style, May 2023

"In the domain of corpus linguistics, the term 'semantic prosody', first introduced by Louw (1993), denotes the consistent aura of meaning that a form acquires through its collocates. This concept has garnered considerable attention in linguistic studies, given its potential applications in diverse areas such as dictionary compilation, translation, and second language acquisition (Zhang, 2010). The exploration of semantic prosody holds significance in language studies as it offers insights into the connotations of words that become evident through their co-occurrences with other words.

To delineate the semantic prosody of a specific word, one must scrutinize its usage across varied contexts. For instance, Begagić (2013) conducted an examination of the collocation "make sense" in different contexts, underscoring the pivotal role of semantic preference and semantic prosody in defining the precise meaning of a collocation. Similarly, Partington (2004) delved into the interplay between semantic preference and semantic prosody, investigating how certain words function as text cohesive devices and the register differences associated with cohesive function.

Detect Text

Upload File

**Your Text is Human written**

0%  
AI GPT\*



GPT4 “make correction on this only, do not alter the original text on my abstract” – GPTZero. Dec 26, 2003



This text is likely to be a **mix of human and AI** text

There is a **86%** probability this text was entirely written by AI

Sentences that are likely written by AI are highlighted.

Since pronouns can be dropped in Thai, a natural language processing system for Thai must be able to resolve the referents of missing pronouns. One of several approaches that

**12/12** sentences are likely AI generated.



# Abstract in my paper in 2000 (100% human). – GPTZero Dec 26, 2023



This text is likely to be a **mix of human and AI** text

There is a **49%** probability this text was entirely written by AI

Sentences that are likely written by AI are **highlighted**.

Since pronouns can be dropped in Thai, a natural language processing system for Thai must be able to resolve referents of the missing pronouns. One of several approaches that have been used for reference resolution is Centering Theory. Centering Theory is a

**13/13** sentences are likely AI generated.

The nature of AI content is changing constantly. As such, these results should not be used to punish students. We recommend educators use our behind-the-scene Writing Report and dashboard for a holistic assessment.

See our FAQ for more.



## Abstract in my paper in 2000. – GPTZero May 28, 2024



### Deep scan

Since pronouns can be dropped in Thai, a natural language processing system for Thai must be able to resolve referents of the missing pronouns. One of

several approaches that have been used for reference resolution is Centering Theory. Centering Theory is a focusing process in which salience of discourse entities is being kept track of. Referents of pronouns or zero pronouns are usually entities that are in focus. However, centering model can resolve only pronouns or zero pronouns whose antecedents are in the immediately preceding utterance. In this study, we indicate that antecedents of Thai zero pronouns are not always in the immediately preceding utterance. Discourse structure is hypothesized to be relevant for resolving zero pronouns, and centering model is extended to work with the hierarchical structure of discourse. To investigate whether hierarchical structure of discourse is relevant for zero pronoun resolution in Thai, the extended centering and the existing centering algorithms were tested on the same corpus. The results indicate that the extended model did not perform better than the existing model because

[View full report →](#)

RESULT



DEEP SCAN



### Classification

We are **highly confident** this text is entirely



human

2%

Probability AI generated ⓘ



highly confide



01

Risus Dapibus Malesuada

There are many AI writers out there

Quam Ipsum

Each tool works well for texts generated by certain models

02

03

Risus Dapibus Malesuada

AI writer will be constantly updated and growing



### Do AI detectors work?

- In short, no, not in our experience. Our research into detectors didn't show them to be reliable enough given that educators could be making judgments about students with potentially lasting consequences. While other developers have released detection tools, we cannot comment on their utility.
- Additionally, ChatGPT has no "knowledge" of what content could be AI-generated. It will sometimes make up responses to questions like "did you write this [essay]?" or "could this have been written by AI?" These responses are random and have no basis in fact.
- To elaborate on our research into the shortcomings of detectors, one of our key findings was that these tools sometimes suggest that human-written content was generated by AI.
  - When we at OpenAI tried to train an AI-generated content detector, we found that it labeled human-written text like Shakespeare and the Declaration of Independence as AI-generated.
  - There were also indications that it could disproportionately impact students who had learned or were learning English as a second language and students whose writing was particularly formulaic or concise.
- Even if these tools could accurately identify AI-generated content (which they cannot yet), students can make small edits to evade detection.





## DIVE BRIEF

# Turnitin admits there are some cases of higher false positives in AI writing detection tool

Published June 7, 2023



Anna Merod  
Reporter

## Winston AI False Positive: Truth Revealed

**Author:** Vlad Ivanov

**Published:** September 7, 2023

**Updated:** October 21, 2023

### Affiliate Disclaimer

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Ever pondered on how **trusty AI detectors** really are in picking out **AI-generated content**? As a seasoned authority in this area, my research shows that even the stars of the show like Winston AI can sometimes hit us with what we professionals term as '**false positives**'.



Machine Learning

# AI Detection Tools Falsely Accuse International Students of Cheating

Stanford study found AI detectors are biased against non-native English speakers

By [redacted]  
Aug [redacted]  
.....



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## Transform AI Text to Human|Content

Stealthwriter rewrites AI content into human-like text.  
Guaranteed plagiarism-free & undetectable by AI detectors.

[Humanizer](#)

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# Can linguists distinguish between ChatGPT/AI and human writing?: A study of research ethics and academic publishing

J. Elliott Casal<sup>a</sup>  , Matt Kessler<sup>b</sup>

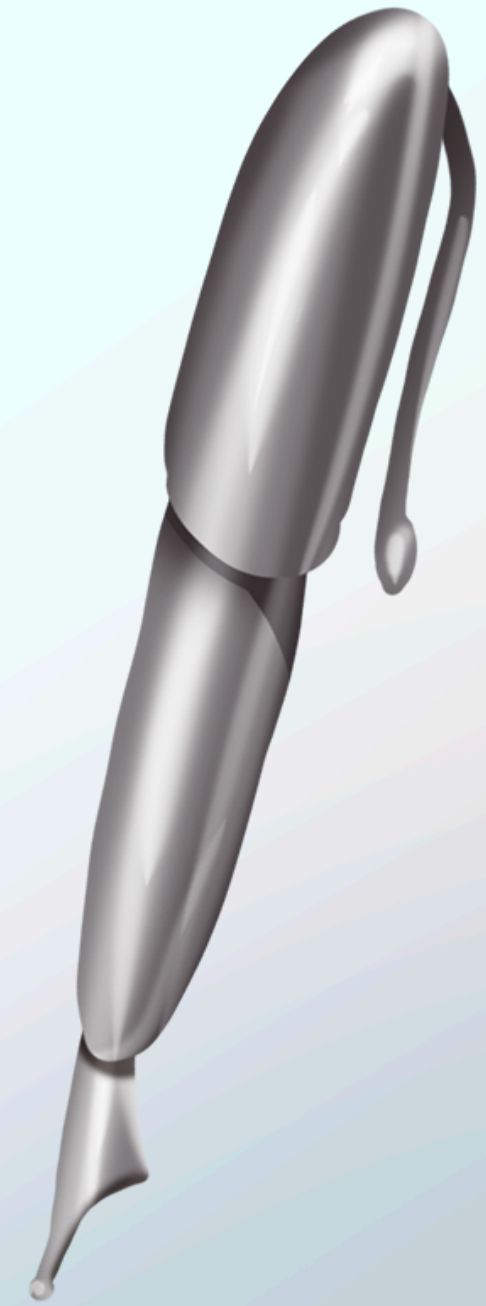
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Findings suggest that despite employing multiple rationales to judge texts, reviewers were largely unsuccessful in identifying AI versus human writing, with an overall positive identification rate of only 38.9%.



Write with your own style.







Create

Configure



Hi! I'll help you build a new GPT. You can say something like, "make a creative who helps generate visuals for new products" or "make a software engineer who helps format my code."

What would you like to make?

**create custom GPT to write in our own style**

I'd like to build GPT that can write in English or Thai using my writing styles. I can provide you samples of my works saved in pdf files. Can you extract and learn my style of writing in both language?



Yes, I can help create a GPT that writes in English or Thai using your writing style. Please go ahead and upload your samples saved in PDF files. Once I have the samples, I'll be able to analyze and incorporate your writing style into the GPT





Message GPT Builder





# create custom GPT to write in our own style





**Wirote Bot**

Live

Anyone with a link


Updates pending



 Share

Update


CreateConfigure


Great! The GPT is now named **Wirote Bot**.

Next, I'll generate a profile picture for Wirote Bot. I'll create an initial profile picture and you can let me know if you'd like any changes.

Let's start with a simple, bold concept that represents writing and bilingual capabilities. How does that sound?


Yes.




 Message GPT Builder

Preview

Write a paragraph about the impact of technology on education.

Technology has profoundly impacted education, transforming traditional teaching and learning methods into dynamic and interactive experiences. The integration of digital tools and platforms has made education more accessible, enabling students to access vast amounts of information and resources from anywhere in the world. Online courses and educational software have personalized learning, allowing students to progress at their own pace and according to their individual learning styles. Moreover, technology has fostered greater collaboration among students and educators through tools such as virtual classrooms and discussion forums, breaking down geographical barriers and creating global learning communities. Additionally, educational technology has enhanced the

 Message Wirote Bot



**You**

write an introduction on the role of technology in social sciences

**Wirote Bot**

The integration of technology into the realm of social sciences marks a pivotal shift in the pedagogical and research methodologies of this diverse field. As we delve into this discussion, it is essential to acknowledge how digital advancements have redefined the boundaries and potential of social science disciplines. The advent of sophisticated data analysis tools, the emergence of virtual reality (VR) and artificial intelligence (AI), and the increasing accessibility of vast digital databases have collectively transformed the landscape of social science research and education.

This introduction aims to explore the multifaceted role of technology in social sciences. It seeks to elucidate how technological tools not only enhance traditional research methodologies but also introduce novel paradigms for understanding complex social phenomena. Moreover, this discourse will shed light on the ethical considerations and challenges that accompany the digital revolution in social sciences. By evaluating both the transformative impacts and the emerging concerns, we endeavor to present a balanced perspective on this dynamic interplay between technology and social sciences. The ultimate goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how technology is reshaping the way we study, interpret, and engage with the social world.



**You**

write an introduction on the role of technology in social sciences

**ChatGPT**

The role of technology in social sciences represents a significant and transformative shift in how researchers understand, analyze, and interpret social phenomena. In the realm of social sciences, which traditionally relied on qualitative methods and direct human observation, the advent and integration of advanced technologies have opened new frontiers for exploration and analysis. This integration has not only enhanced the methodological toolkit available to social scientists but also has reshaped the very fabric of social science research.

Technological advancements have enabled the collection and analysis of large-scale data sets, commonly referred to as "big data," which offer unprecedented insights into human behavior and societal trends. Tools such as data analytics, artificial intelligence, and machine learning algorithms have become indispensable in interpreting complex social patterns, providing both breadth and depth in analysis. This has led to a more nuanced understanding of social structures, behaviors, and interactions.

Moreover, technology has facilitated the expansion of research methodologies. Digital platforms, social media, and mobile technologies have become vital sources of data, allowing social scientists to study contemporary social dynamics in real-time and in naturalistic settings. This has given rise to new fields of study such as digital sociology and cyberpsychology, which examine the impact of the digital world on human behavior and societal change.



# งานด้านภาษา





# Language tutor





**You**

Your role is a language tutor. I want you to engage my students in talking. They are only twelve years old and not a native speaker. Please help talking and make correction and explain the correct usages for them. The first one who is going to talk to you is Somsak.



**ChatGPT**

Absolutely, I'd be delighted to assist in engaging Somsak in conversation to help with his English language skills. Let's begin.

Hello Somsak! How are you today? What's your favorite subject in school, and why do you like it?

(As Somsak responds, I will correct any mistakes and explain the correct usage in a supportive and educational manner.)



**You**

Hello, I Somsak. Nice to see you.



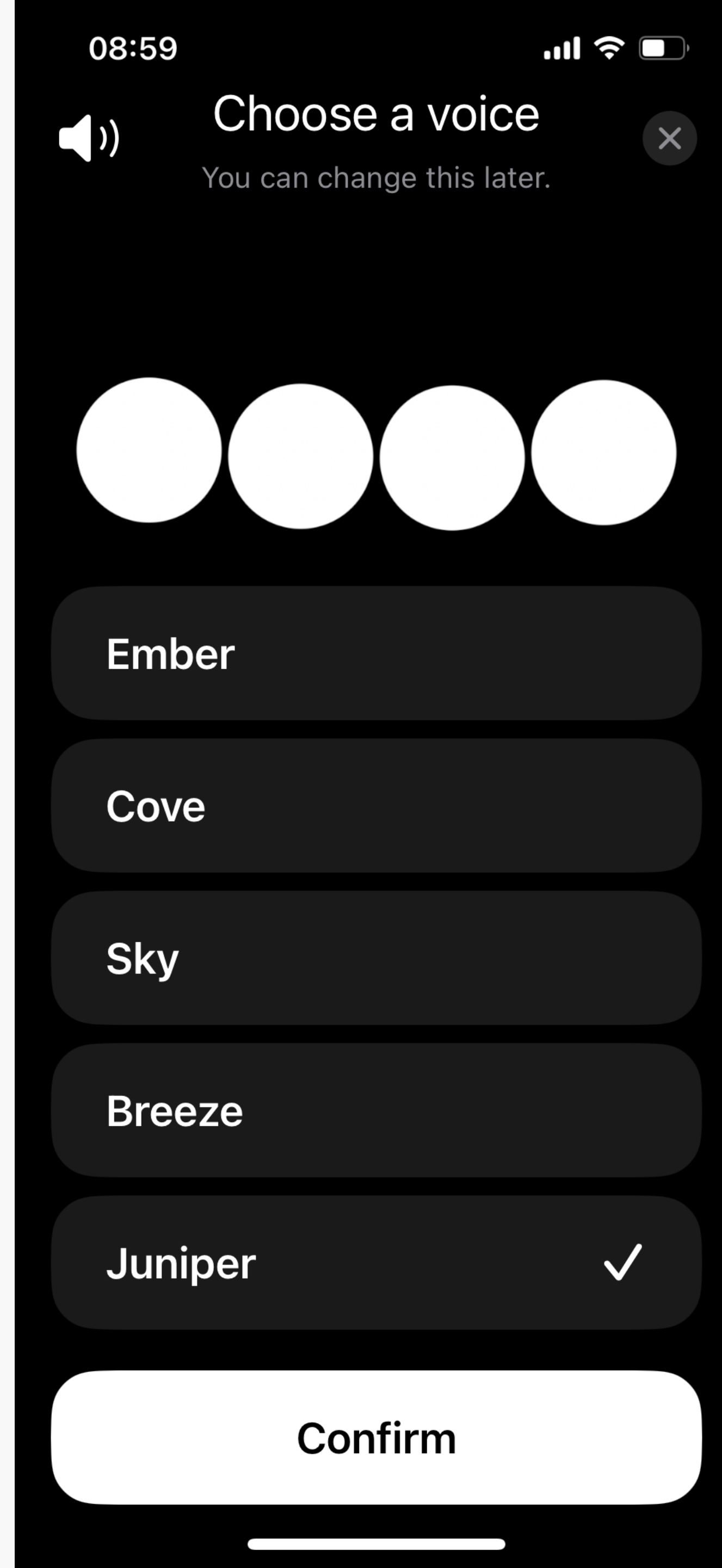
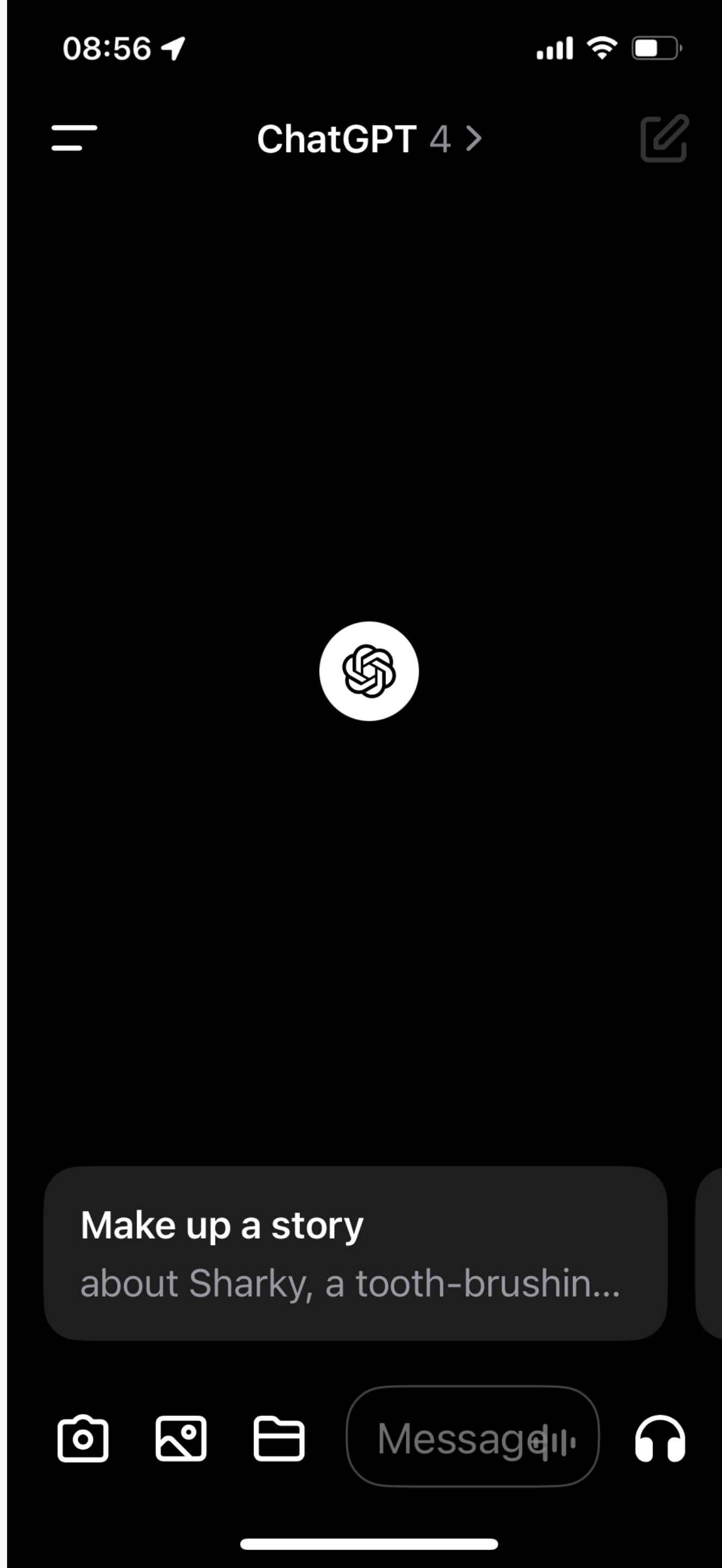
**ChatGPT**

Hello Somsak, it's nice to meet you too! You're off to a good start. Let me help you with your sentence. Instead of saying "I Somsak," you can say "I am Somsak" or "My name is Somsak." This is because in English we use the verb "to be" to talk about ourselves. So you can say, "I am Somsak. It's nice to see you."



Now, can you tell me more about yourself? What do you like to do for fun?





Can listen and talk

Choose a voice





## Creative Writing Coach

I'm eager to read your work and give you feedback  
to improve your skills.

By ChatGPT

Can you give me feedback on this passage?

How do I show rather than tell in my writing?

I'm stuck with my story's character development, ideas?

Are there parts of this that are confusing or unclear?



Message Creative Writing Coach...







## Creative Writing Coach


Your piece is informative and demonstrates a clear understanding of a complex technical topic.

Here's a brief assessment before moving on to suggestions:

### What's Good:

1. **Topic Clarity:** You have clearly outlined the focus of the study, which is the development of a module for transcribing English words into Thai sounds. This provides a solid foundation for readers to understand the rest of the text.
2. **Detail-Oriented:** The inclusion of specific details (like the number of samples used, the reduction of rules from 4,120 to 440, etc.) adds credibility and depth to your writing.
3. **Structure:** The progression from explaining the problem, the method used, to the results of the study is logical and easy to follow.
4. **Technical Language:** Your use of technical terms and references to previous studies (like Bosch and Daelemans' (1993)) shows a strong grasp of the subject matter.

### Suggestions for Improvement:

1. **Simplifying Complex Sentences:** Some sentences are quite long and packed with information. Breaking these into shorter sentences could aid readability, especially for readers who aren't experts in the field.
  - Before: "These rules map English letter(s) into a corresponding Thai sound in a specified context."
  - After: "These rules map English letters  corresponding Thai sounds. Each mapping depends on the specific context."





**You**

Can you rewrite this according to your suggestions.



**Creative Writing Coach**

Certainly! Here's a revised version of your text incorporating the suggested improvements:

---

In text-to-speech systems, each word's transcription can either be pulled from a dictionary or generated using rules and statistical methods. While the dictionary approach often yields the most accurate results, a letter-to-sound conversion module is crucial for handling unknown words. Our study aims to develop a module that can automatically convert English words into Thai sounds. To achieve this, we analyzed 18,690 English word samples from the CMU pronunciation dictionary.

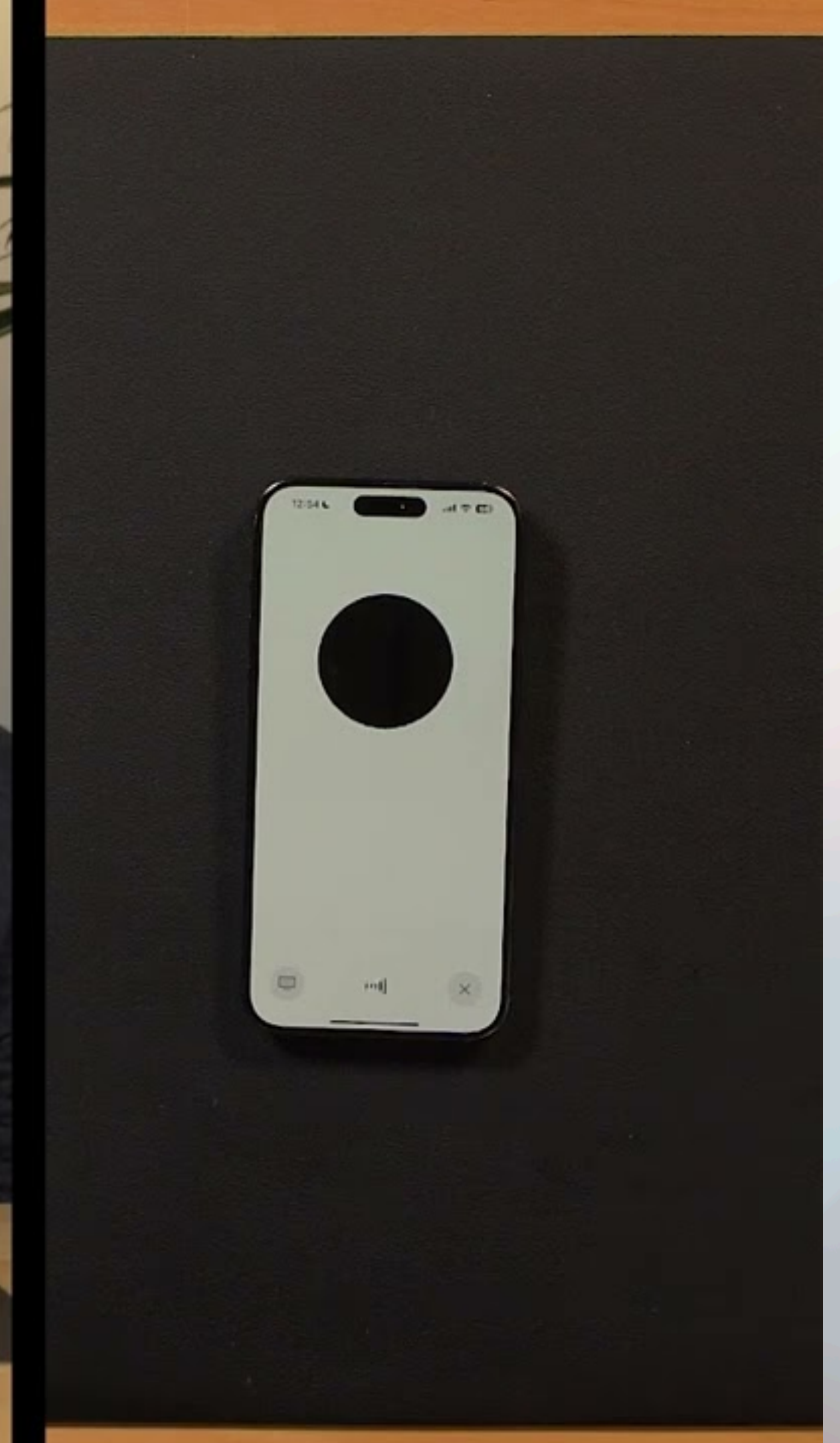
We classified these samples into various groups, each assisting in the derivation of mapping rules for individual Thai sounds. A machine learning algorithm was employed to distill these conversion rules from the samples. These rules transform English letters into corresponding Thai sounds, considering the context - usually two letters before and after the target letter. Following the method of Bosch and Daelemans (1993), we formatted these conversion rules into lookup tables. Through manual examination, we refined and combined these rules, significantly reducing their number from 4,120 to just 440.











<https://youtu.be/WzUnEfilqP4?si=A84sv9aS4o4M9coD>





# Translation



# ChatGPT: Why Johnny can't write



Wirote Aroonmanakun  
4 min read · Dec 3, 2023



1



ในปี ค.ศ.1975, Newsweek ตีพิมพ์บทความ *Why Johnny can't write* [1] กล่าวถึงปัญหาการเขียนของนักเรียนในสหรัฐอเมริกาว่าไม่สามารถเขียนได้ดีเหมือนนักเรียนในสมัยก่อน. ผลการประเมินนักเรียนวัย 13–17 ปีในปี 1969 แสดงให้เห็นถึงปัญหาการเขียนที่แย่งลง สะกดคำผิด ใช้คำบุพบทผิด มีปัญหาการลำดับความคิด ความต่อเนื่องของความคิดไม่ดี และว่าปัญหาเหล่านี้ปรากฏมาเป็นทศวรรษแล้ว ในบทความยังกล่าวถึงสาเหตุแห่งปัญหามาจากหลายปัจจัย ทั้งการเปลี่ยนวิธีการสอนที่ได้อิทธิพลจากนักภาษาศาสตร์โครงสร้างที่เห็นภาษาเขียนสำคัญน้อยลง ไม่สนใจภาษาที่ดีได้มาตรฐาน การไม่มีชั่วโมงฝึกมากพอ การเปลี่ยนวิถีชีวิตที่ผู้คนดูทีวีมากขึ้นจนมีเวลาอ่านหนังสือน้อยลง

# ChatGPT : Why Johnny can't write



Wirote Aroonmanakun  
9 min read · Dec 3, 2023



1



In 1975, Newsweek published an article titled “Why Johnny Can’t Write,” [1] discussing the declining writing skills of students in the United States compared to previous generations. A 1969 assessment of students aged 13–17 years highlighted worsening writing problems, including frequent spelling errors, misuse of prepositions, poor thought organization, and lack of continuity. These issues had been apparent for decades. The article attributed these problems to various factors, including changes in teaching methods influenced by structural linguists who de-emphasized the importance of written language, a lack of adequate writing practice, and a lifestyle shift where increased television viewing reduced reading time.

GPT-4 แปลไทยเป็นอังกฤษ



งานวิจัยฉบับนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อลดข้อบกพร่องที่พบจากข้อร้องเรียนของลูกค้าในงานดัดแปลงรถบรรทุกของบริษัทที่ใช้เป็นกรณีศึกษา โดยศึกษาส่วนจากการศึกษา งานดัดแปลงรถบรรทุกตามความตามของลูกค้า ต้องการของลูกค้า ข้อร้องเรียนจากข้อบกพร่องประเภทเรื่องแซสซีเสียหายเป็นเรื่องที่ถูกแจ้งมากที่สุด ซึ่งข้อบกพร่องนี้ส่งผลต่อความปลอดภัยของผู้ใช้งาน-และทำให้เกิดภาพลักษณ์ที่ไม่ดีต่อบริษัท ผู้วิจัยจึงนำเอาเทคนิค ซิกซ์ ซิกมา (Six Sigma) มาประยุกต์ใช้-และดำเนินงานวิจัยตามหลักการ DMAIC เพื่อปรับปรุง-และพัฒนากระบวนการดัดแปลงในส่วนงานเชื่อมโลหะให้มีคุณภาพ โดยใช้การออกแบบการทดลองแบบบ็อกซ์-เบห์นเคน (Box-Behnken Design) เพื่อหาระดับปัจจัยที่เหมาะสม ปัจจัยที่ใช้ทำการทดลองมี 3 ปัจจัย คือ กระแสไฟแรงเคลื่อนไฟฟ้า-แรงเคลื่อนไฟ และอัตราการไหลของแก๊สคลุม ซึ่งในการทดลองผู้วิจัยทำการศึกษาพฤติกรรมของพนักงานเชื่อม โดยแบ่งเป็น 2 กลุ่ม คือกลุ่มพฤติกรรมการเชื่อมช้า-และกลุ่มพฤติกรรมการเชื่อมเร็ว ผู้วิจัยทำการเก็บข้อมูล-และวิเคราะห์ผลการทดลองเชิงสถิติ ผลจากการทดลองพบว่า ปัจจัยกระแสไฟ แรงเคลื่อนไฟฟ้าแรงเคลื่อนไฟ และอัตราการไหลของแก๊สคลุม ส่งผลกระทบต่อการเกิดข้อบกพร่องอย่างมีนัยสำคัญ-โดยมีนัยสำคัญ ระดับปัจจัยที่เหมาะสมในกลุ่มพฤติกรรมการเชื่อมช้า คือ กระแสไฟ 185 แอมแปร์, แรงเคลื่อนไฟ 150 โวลท์ และอัตราการไหลของแก๊สคลุม 20 ลิตร/นาที และกลุ่มพฤติกรรมการเชื่อมเร็ว คือ กระแสไฟ 235 แอมแปร์, แรงเคลื่อนไฟ 175 โวลท์ และอัตราการไหลของแก๊สคลุม 30 ซม./นาที จากผลของการปรับปรุงครั้งนี้ทำให้สัดส่วนของเสียที่เกิดข้อบกพร่องในกระบวนการดัดแปลงรถบรรทุก-ส่วนในงานเชื่อมโลหะ จาก 0.60% ลดลงเหลือ 0.12% และจาก 0.72% ลดลงเหลือ 0.20% ของกลุ่มพฤติกรรมการเชื่อมช้า-และเร็ว ตามลำดับ ทำให้ผลการวิจัยนี้ช่วยลดค่าใช้จ่ายงานซ่อมแซมของบริษัทกรณีศึกษาที่ศึกษาลงได้

ปี 2021, ยังต้องแก้ภาษาไทยเพื่อให้แปลอังกฤษได้ดีขึ้น



*This research aims to reduce the defects found from customer complaints in the truck modification work of the company used as a case study. According to the study of truck modifications as requested by the customer, complaints of chassis damage were the most reported. This flaw affects user safety and creates a bad image for the company. The researcher therefore applies the Six Sigma technique and conducts research according to the DMAIC principle to improve and develop the process of adapting the welding work to ensure quality. The Box-Behnken Design experiment was used to determine the optimal factor level. There were 3 factors used in the experiment which were current, voltage and flow rate of cover gas. In the experiment, the researcher studied the behavior of welding workers divided into 2 groups: slow welding behavior group and fast welding behavior group. The researcher collected the data and analyzed the experimental results statistically. The results of the experiment revealed that the current, voltage and flow rate of the cover gas significantly affect the occurrence of defects. The appropriate factor level in the slow welding behavior group is 185 A current, 150 Volt voltage and 20 l/min cover gas flow rate, and the fast welding behavior group is 235 A current, 175 Volt voltage and The gas flow rate was 30 cm/min. As a result of this improvement, the proportion of defective waste in the welding truck modification process was reduced from 0.60% to 0.12%, and from 0.72% to 0.20. % of the slow and fast welding behavior groups, respectively. This research resulted in a reduction in repair costs of the studied companies.*



ช่วยแปลบทความนี้เป็นภาษาไทย

Colon Cancer Blood Test Shows Promise for Early Detection

Gina Kolata

Many patients are reluctant to undergo colonoscopies or conduct at-home fecal tests. Doctors see potential in another screening method.

Colorectal cancer awareness installation and rally on the National Mall to showcase the increasing number of cases in young adults.Credit...Paul Morigi/Getty Images for Fight Colorectal Cancer

Early detection of colon cancer can prevent a majority of deaths from this disease, possibly as much as 73 percent of them. But just 50 to 75 percent of middle-aged and older adults who should be screened regularly are being tested.

One reason, doctors say, is that the screening methods put many people off.

There are two options for people of average risk: a colonoscopy every 10 years or a fecal test every one to three years, depending on the type of test.

Or, as Dr. Folasade P. May, a gastroenterologist at UCLA Health puts it, “either you take this horrible laxative and then a doctor puts an instrument up your behind, or you have to manipulate your own poop.”





การตรวจหามะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่จากเลือดแสดงความหวังสำหรับการตรวจพบเร็ว

จินา โคลาตา

ผู้ป่วยจำนวนมากไม่เต็มใจที่จะเข้ารับการตรวจคอโลโนสโคปีหรือทำการทดสอบอุจจาระที่บ้าน แพทย์มอง  
เห็นศักยภาพในวิธีการคัดกรองอื่น

อาจแปลเป็นไทยได้ไม่ดี

การตั้งคำถามและชุมชนเพื่อสร้างความตระหนักรู้เกี่ยวกับมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่และตรงกลางที่ National Mall เพื่อ  
แสดงจำนวนกรณีที่เพิ่มขึ้นในผู้ใหญ่ที่อายุน้อย ภาพ โดย พอล มอริกิ/Getty Images สำหรับการต่อสู้กับมะเร็ง  
ลำไส้ใหญ่และตรงกลาง

การตรวจพบมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่เร็วสามารถป้องกันการเสียชีวิตจากโรคนี้นี้ได้มากที่สุดถึง 73 เปอร์เซ็นต์ แต่เพียง  
50 ถึง 75 เปอร์เซ็นต์ของผู้ใหญ่วัยกลางคนและผู้สูงอายุที่ควรจะได้รับ การคัดกรองอย่างสม่ำเสมอกลับได้รับ  
การตรวจ

หนึ่งในเหตุผลที่แพทย์ระบุคือวิธีการคัดกรองทำให้หลายคนไม่พอใจ

มีสองตัวเลือกสำหรับคนที่มีความเสี่ยงปกติ: การตรวจคอโลโนสโคปีทุก 10 ปีหรือการทดสอบอุจจาระทุกหนึ่ง  
ถึงสามปี ขึ้นอยู่กับประเภทของการทดสอบ





You

ให้เรียบเรียงบทแปลข้างบนใหม่ให้ฟังดูเป็นธรรมชาติมากขึ้น

## สั่งให้เขียนใหม่จะดีขึ้นได้



ChatGPT

การตรวจเลือดมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่แสดงศักยภาพสำหรับการค้นพบโรคในระยะเริ่มแรก

โดย จินา โคลาดา

หลายคนลังเลที่จะเข้ารับการตรวจคอโลโนสโคปีหรือทำการทดสอบอุจจาระที่บ้าน แต่แพทย์มองเห็นศักยภาพ  
ในวิธีการคัดกรองอื่น

การตรวจพบมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่แต่เนิ่นๆ สามารถป้องกันการเสียชีวิตจากโรคนี้ได้ถึง 73 เปอร์เซ็นต์ อย่างไรก็ตาม เพียง 50 ถึง 75 เปอร์เซ็นต์ของผู้ใหญ่ในวัยกลางคนและผู้ที่อายุมากกว่าที่ควรจะต้องได้รับการคัดกรองอย่างสม่ำเสมอกลับเข้ารับการตรวจน้อยกว่านั้น

แพทย์ระบุว่าหนึ่งในเหตุผลคือวิธีการคัดกรองที่ทำให้หลายคนไม่สะดวกสบาย ผู้ที่มีความเสี่ยงปานกลางมีตัวเลือกสองแบบ: การตรวจคอโลโนสโคปีทุกๆ 10 ปี หรือการทดสอบอุจจาระทุกๆ หนึ่งถึงสามปี ขึ้นอยู่กับประเภทของการทดสอบ

หรือดังที่ ดร.ฟอลาชาเด พี. เมย์ แพทย์โรคกระเพาะและลำไส้ที่ UCLA Health กล่าวว่า "คุณต้องเลือกระหว่าง







ผู้ป่วยหลายรายลังเลที่จะเข้ารับการตรวจลำไส้ใหญ่ด้วยกล้องส่องลำไส้ใหญ่หรือการทดสอบ  
อุจจาระที่บ้าน แพทย์เห็นว่ามีความเสี่ยงในวิธีการตรวจคัดกรองอื่นๆ

การติดตั้งการรณรงค์และการชุมนุมเกี่ยวกับการตระหนักรู้ถึงมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่และลำไส้ตรงที่  
National Mall เพื่อนำเสนอจำนวนผู้ป่วยที่เพิ่มขึ้นในวัยรุ่น

บางส่วนแปลไม่ได้

การตรวจพบมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ตั้งแต่เนิ่นๆ สามารถป้องกันการเสียชีวิตจาก โรคนี้อาจมีส่วน ใหญ่  
อาจมากถึง 73 เปอร์เซ็นต์ แต่มีเพียง 50 ถึง 75 เปอร์เซ็นต์ของผู้ใหญ่ที่มีอายุกลางคนและ  
สูงอายุที่ควรได้รับการตรวจคัดกรองเป็นประจำเท่านั้นที่เข้ารับการตรวจ

แพทย์กล่าวว่าหนึ่งในสาเหตุคือวิธีการตรวจคัดกรองที่ทำให้หลายคนไม่สบายใจ

แปลเป็นไทยได้ดีขึ้น

มีสองทางเลือกสำหรับผู้ที่มีความเสี่ยงปกติ: การตรวจลำไส้ใหญ่ด้วยกล้องส่องลำไส้ทุกๆ 10  
ปี หรือการทดสอบอุจจาระทุกๆ หนึ่งถึงสามปี ขึ้นอยู่กับประเภทของการทดสอบ

ดร. Folasade P. May, ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านระบบทางเดินอาหารที่ UCLA Health กล่าวว่า  
"ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการทานยาระบายที่แย่มากๆ" "แพทย์จะสอดอุปกรณ์เข้าไปในทวารหนักของคุณ  
หรือคุณต้องจัดการกับอุจจาระของตัวเอง"



# สั่งให้เขียนใหม่จะดีขึ้นได้

ให้เรียบเรียงบทแปลใหม่ ให้ฟังดูเป็นธรรมชาติมากขึ้น

GPT-4o, May 2024



ผู้ป่วยหลายรายลังเลที่จะเข้ารับการตรวจคัดกรองมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ ไม่ว่าจะเป็นการตรวจด้วยกล้องส่องลำไส้ใหญ่หรือการตรวจอุจจาระที่บ้าน แพทย์มองเห็นศักยภาพในวิธีการตรวจคัดกรองใหม่ๆ

การจัดนิทรรศการและการรณรงค์เกี่ยวกับการตระหนักรู้เรื่องมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่และลำไส้ตรงที่ National Mall เป็นการเน้นให้เห็นถึงจำนวนผู้ป่วยที่เพิ่มขึ้นในกลุ่มคนหนุ่มสาว

การตรวจพบมะเร็งลำไส้ใหญ่ในระยะแรกสามารถป้องกันการเสียชีวิตจากโรคนี้นี้ได้มากถึง 73 เปอร์เซ็นต์ อย่างไรก็ตาม มีเพียง 50 ถึง 75 เปอร์เซ็นต์ของผู้ใหญ่ที่มีอายุกลางคนและสูงอายุนี้อายุที่ควรได้รับการตรวจคัดกรองเป็นประจำเท่านั้นที่เข้ารับการตรวจ

หนึ่งในสาเหตุที่ทำให้คนจำนวนมากไม่อยากตรวจคือวิธีการตรวจคัดกรองที่ไม่สะดวก

สำหรับผู้ที่มีความเสี่ยงปกติ มีสองทางเลือกคือ การตรวจลำไส้ใหญ่ด้วยกล้องทุกๆ 10 ปี หรือการตรวจอุจจาระทุกๆ หนึ่งถึงสามปี ↓ อยู่กับประเภทของการทดสอบ

ดร. Folasade P. May ผู้เชี่ยวชาญด้านระบบทางเดินอาหารที่ U

G Continue generating

"ไม่ว่าคุณจะต้องทานยาอะไรที่ไม่พึงประสงค์และให้แพทย์สวดอ้อนภรรยาเขาเบเนทวารหนัก



Need to learn a foreign language?



# 拜登用中文演講







## ChatGPT

지난 몇 달 동안 AI 분야에 종사하는 사람들에게 중요한 사건들이 많이 발생했습니다. 많은 소식들이 AI로 인한 위험성이나 재앙에 대한 경고로 보입니다.

2023년 3월 22일, 미래의 삶 연구소[1]는 AI 개발을 6개월간 중단하고 AI를 제어할 수 없을 때 발생할 수 있는 여러 위험이나 나쁜 결과를 제어하는 방법을 찾기 위해 공개 서한을 발표했습니다. 이 서한은 많은 유명한 학자들이 서명했습니다. 2023년 6월 1일까지 30,000명 이상이 서명했습니다. 우리는 AI 실험실들이 그들의 시스템이 개인, 커뮤니티, 사회에 대해 합리적인 의심을 넘어 안전하다는 것을 보장할 수 있는 프로토콜을 갖추기 전까지 개발을 중단하도록 촉구했습니다. 실험실들이 우리의 요청을 듣든 말든, 이 정책 요약서는 정부가 AI 위험을 관리할 수 있는 구체적인 권장 사항을 정책 입안자들에게 제공합니다.

2023년 5월 1일, 인공 신경망 개발의 선구자이자 'AI의 대부'로 불리는 Geoffrey Hinton[2]은 AI가 인간보다 더 똑똑해져 인류에게 재앙을 초래할 수 있다는 경고를 자유롭게 할 수 있도록 Google에서 사임했습니다. AI가 인간보다 더 똑똑해지려면 아직 수십 년이 더 걸릴 것이라고 생각했던 Hinton은 그 시간이 생각보다 훨씬 더 가까워졌다고 느꼈습니다. 그가 우려하는 것은 DeepFake나 가짜 뉴스 생성과 같은 잘못된 방법으로 AI를 사용하는 것이 아니라, 우리가 AI와 대등하게 경쟁하거나 이길 방법이 없을 때 슈퍼인텔리전스가 모든 인류를 통제할 것이라는 점입니다.



When will we trust the output of translations as we trust the results from a calculator?





Who would need to learn a foreign language?



# AI กับอนาคตของนักภาษา



Wirote Aroonmanakun

3 min read · Jun 19, 2019



36

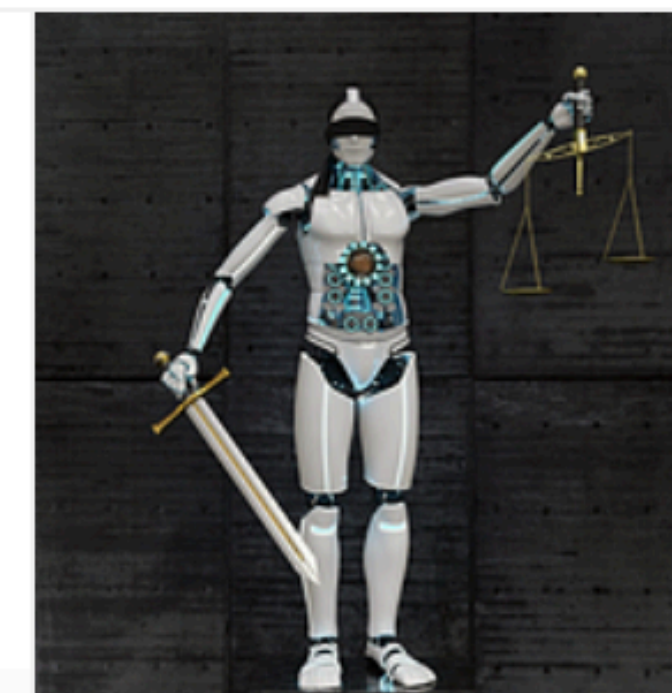


เรามักได้ยินได้ฟังข่าวคราวผลกระทบของ AI ต่อสาขาและอาชีพต่างๆ ไม่ว่าจะเป็น หมอ ทนาย นักบัญชี นักสถิติ ซึ่งดูเหมือนผลกระทบจะเกิดกับสาขาที่เป็นวิชาชีพเฉพาะต่าง ๆ ที่ AI สามารถเข้าไปแทนที่งานบางด้านได้ ในส่วนของนักอักษรศาสตร์ที่เชี่ยวชาญภาษาต่างประเทศ ซึ่งไม่ได้เป็นวิชาชีพเฉพาะ แต่อาศัยทักษะความสามารถภาษาต่างประเทศในการทำงานต่างๆ คำถามคือ เราควรจะต้องวิตกกังวลอะไรด้วยไหม

## Will A.I. Put Lawyers Out Of Business?

Conventional wisdom suggests AI will replace many blue collar jobs. What doesn't get nearly as much press is the fact...

[www.forbes.com](http://www.forbes.com)



<https://awirote.medium.com/ai-กับอนาคตของนักภาษา-5af2fd1fb4d0>



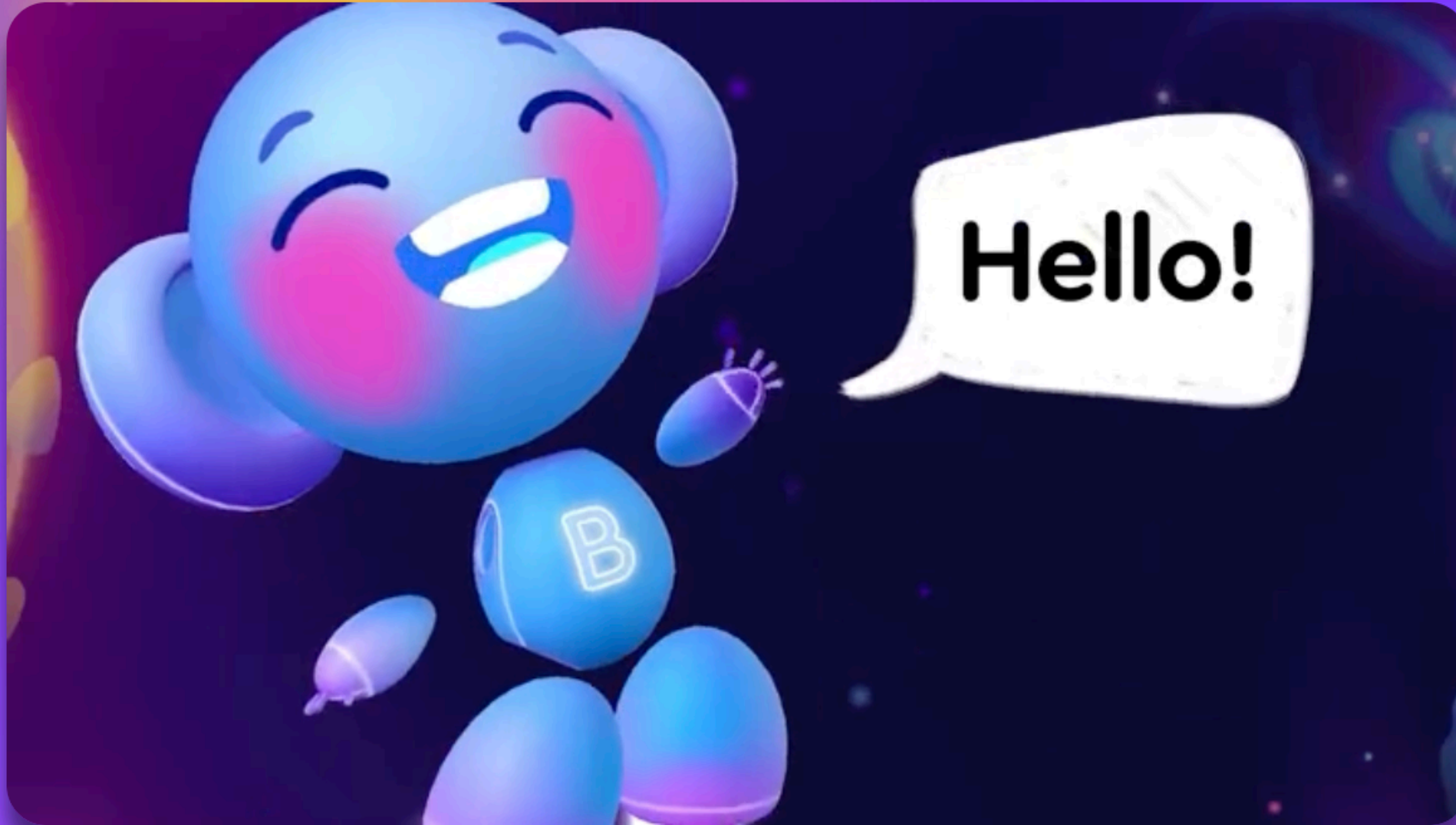
# Speak like the locals

Play your way to fluency  
with the immersive  
language learning app that  
gets you speaking from day  
one





# Meet Buddy, your child's personal AI English tutor!













Get the 1:1 speaking practice  
your child needs to become  
fluent – for a fraction of the  
cost of a live tutor

[Try Buddy Free](#)

~~\$20 per lesson~~, \$4.99 per month

★★★★★ 4.8 723,000 user reviews



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Chatbot

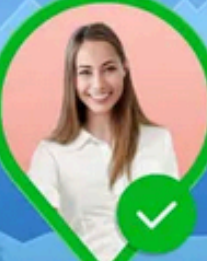
!Hola!  
Hello!

!Hola! 🖐️

¿Qué desea?  
What would you like?


Una sopa por favor. ✓


Things you can say:  
☕ Me gustaría un café.  
I would like a coffee.  
🍫 Me gustaría un chocolate.  
I would like some chocolate.


  
Hello  
1/8


T F S  
1 2 3  
Start


Daily Lesson  
2/8


  
Family  
3/8

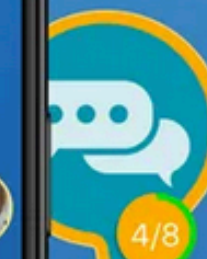
  
Countries & Languages  
4/8


  
Travel  
5/8

  
Romance  
6/8

  
Seasons & Weather  
7/8

  
Preparing a Trip  
8/8

  
Chatbot  
9/8

  
Core Vocabulary  
10/8

Congratulations

★★★

Level 14  
20 points

📅 4 days

+6  
minutes

+5  
words

+2  
phrases



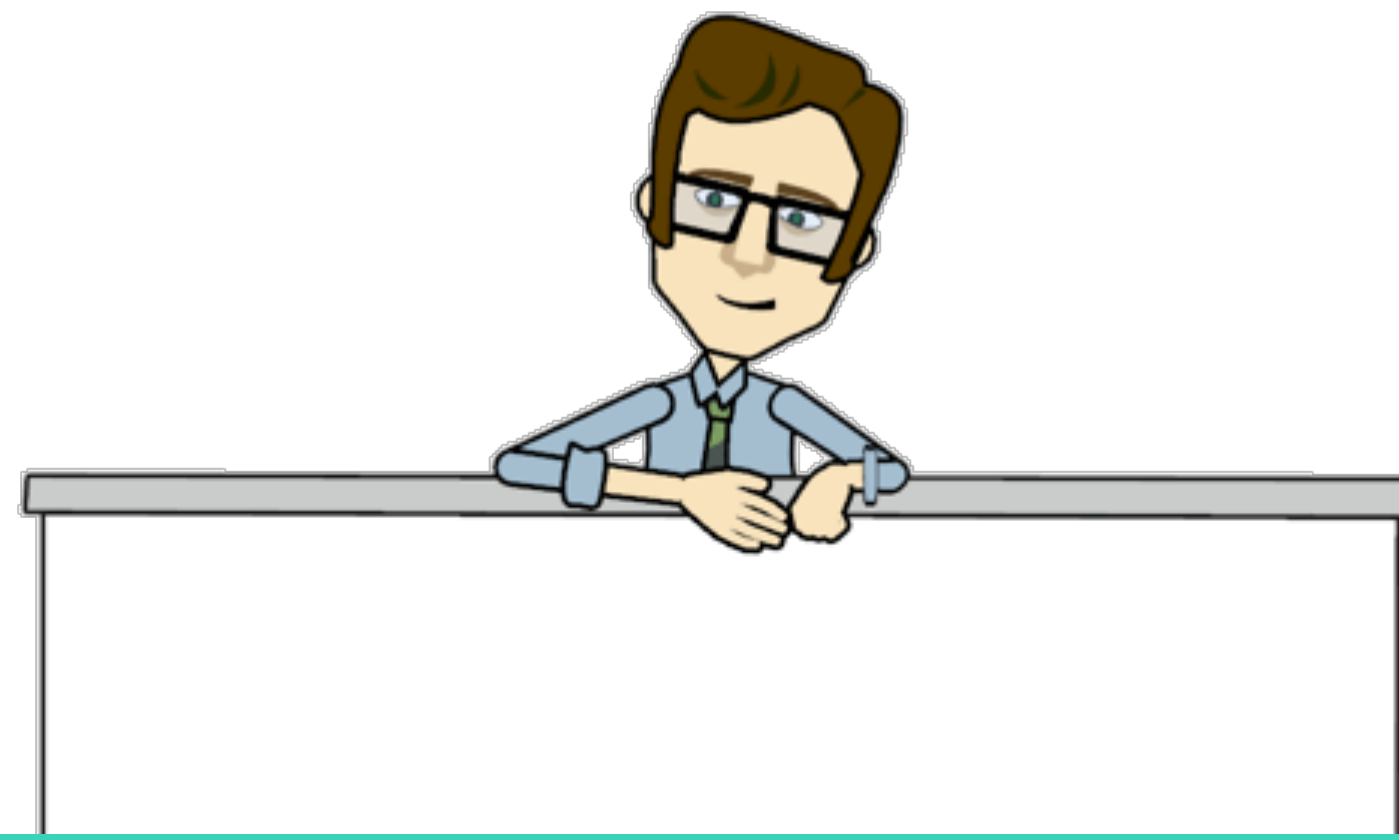
# Harvard Students Build Their Own AI Game to Learn a New Language

Hype is real. With AI, you can reinvent learning. How? Using Wonda latest AI capabilities, Harvard students created their own AI characters of a Mystery Game for their language learning course, driving engagement and boosting their language skills.

Learning a new language demands a lot of practice and real-life interactions.

But what if you could use AI to help? That's exactly what Harvard faculty member Nicole Mills set out to do with a beginning language class at Harvard University using Wonda.





# บทบาทของนักมนุษยศาสตร์และสังคมศาสตร์



# มนุษยศาสตร์กับการพัฒนา AI





# WHY STUDYING HUMANITIES AND ARTS IS KEY TO DEVELOPING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Humanities degrees are needed in technology. They give context to the world we operate in day to day. Critical thinking skills, deeper understanding of the world around us, philosophy, ethics, communication, and creativity offer different approaches to problems posed by technology. Studying liberal arts and humanities are largely 'unstructured' subjects, there is

Joseph Aoun definitely thinks so. His book [Robot-Proof](#) puts forth the argument for a new academic discipline 'humanics' - a mixture of humanities and STEM, saying that this will benefit graduates greatly by learning to understand robotics, big data, technology, and also human literacy and communications.



This was the resounding message at Thursday's celebration for MIT's new **Schwarzman College of Computing**, a \$1 billion endeavor to create a central hub of AI research that also cuts across all other disciplines. "The world needs bilinguals," said MIT president Rafael Reif. In other words, the world needs engineers with a better grounding in the liberal arts, who can build more ethical products and platforms, as well as policymakers and civic leaders with a better understanding of technology to help guide responsible innovation.



# Why Studying Humanities and Arts Is Key to Developing Artificial Intelligence

💡 Artificial Intelligence

<https://bigcloud.global/why-studying-humanities-and-arts-is-key-to-developing-artificial-intelligence/>

***“The evolution of technology is, like the evolution of literature, heavily path-dependent. Culture plays a far more important role in the acceptance, adoption, and spread of technology than many of us are willing to acknowledge.”***

***-Ken Liu, science-fiction and fantasy writer***





about the ethical, legal, and societal implications of AI are fundamentally rooted in the humanities, which include ethics, law, history, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, media studies, and cultural studies. Indeed, NEH's founding legislation tasks the agency with making the American people “masters of their technology and not its unthinking servants.”



In October 2023, NEH launched a new agency-wide research initiative, *Humanities Perspectives on Artificial Intelligence*, to support research projects that seek to understand and address the ethical, legal, and societal implications of AI. NEH is particularly interested in projects that explore the impacts of AI-related technologies on truth, trust, and democracy; safety and security; and privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties.





## About

Nimble, high-intensity research teams at Princeton collaborate across disciplines to accelerate discovery in artificial intelligence without the logistical barriers that have traditionally slowed universities down. Engineers, scientists, humanists and policy experts who are pre-eminent in their fields come together in a deeply interdisciplinary approach to problem solving.

The University's recent investment in 300 Nvidia H100 GPUs will allow academic researchers to study at scale how large language models work, with the promise for a new, open-source paradigm that keeps the technology in the public sphere.

Our computer science tradition reaches back to Alan Turing and John von Neumann. Our ethos of unsurpassed excellence in the service of humanity



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# Exploring the Critical Intersection between the Humanities and Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence has infiltrated our daily lives—in the ways we conduct business, govern, provide healthcare and security, and communicate. The large-scale cultural and societal implications of these changes—and the ethical questions they raise—pose a serious challenge as we embrace a future increasingly shaped by the implementation of artificial intelligence technology.

The **In Our Image** conference (held April 7–22, 2021) examined issues surrounding the integration of artificial intelligence through a series of virtual events—presentations, conversations, webinars, film screenings, and an art exhibition—highlighting perspectives from leading humanists, scientists, engineers, artists, writers, and software company executives collectively advancing inquiry into key emerging questions. On this page, you can access video recordings of the conference sessions, a list of readings suggested by conference presenters, an AI teaching guide, podcast episodes, and other resources inspired by and drawing on the conference.

[SESSION RECORDINGS](#)[MEET THE PRESENTERS](#)[ART EXHIBIT](#)[PODCASTS](#)[TEACHING RESOURCES](#)[SPONSORS](#)



# ปัญหาเชิงจริยธรรม





# Ethics

- จริยธรรมเป็นหลัก/ข้อตกลงในกลุ่มคน อะไรไม่ควรทำ
- ตรวจสอบได้ว่าละเมิดจริยธรรมหรือไม่ : โปรแกรมตรวจการลักลอก
- เมื่อ AI มาเป็นส่วนหนึ่งในวิถีชีวิต หลักจริยธรรมยังคงเดิม?
- ไม่สามารถตรวจการเขียน/การใช้ AI ได้ชัดเจน
- หลักจริยธรรมควรปรับเปลี่ยนอย่างไร?
- ช่วงเปลี่ยน *mindset*. จะนานเท่าใด



- Use AI as a tool. like a research assistant
  - Get basic knowledge of the topic
  - Read and summarize papers.
  - Do statistical analysis
  - Help brainstorm / verify the analysis / review your paper
  - Edit your writing
- Do all thinking and planning yourself.
  - Design and plan the research by yourself
  - Analyze and interpret the result
  - Write papers by your own
- Declare how AI is used in your research





[Home](#) > [About](#) > [Elsevier Policies](#) > The use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in writing for Elsevier

<https://beta.elsevier.com/about/policies-and-standards/the-use-of-generative-ai-and-ai-assisted-technologies-in-writing-for-elsevier?trial=true>

# The use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in writing for Elsevier

## Policy for Book and Commissioned Content Authors

This policy aims to provide greater transparency and guidance to authors, readers, reviewers, editors in relation to generative AI and AI-assisted technologies. Elsevier will monitor this





Where authors use AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process, these technologies should only be used to improve readability and language of the work and not to replace key authoring tasks such as producing scientific, pedagogic, or medical insights, drawing scientific conclusions, or providing clinical recommendations.

Authors should disclose in their manuscript the use of AI and AI-assisted technologies and a statement will appear in the published work.

Authors should not list AI and AI-assisted technologies as an author or co-author, nor cite AI as an author.



# Citation, Documentation of Sources

**Q.** How do you recommend citing content developed or generated by artificial intelligence, such as ChatGPT? Many scholarly publishers are requiring its identification though also requiring human authors to take responsibility for it and will not permit the AI to have “authorship.”

**A.** You do need to credit ChatGPT and similar tools whenever you use the text that they generate in your own work. But for most types of writing, you can simply acknowledge the AI tool in your text (e.g., “The following recipe for pizza dough was generated by ChatGPT”).

To sum things up, you must credit ChatGPT when you reproduce its words within your own work, but unless you include a publicly available URL, that information should be put in the text or in a note—not in a bibliography or reference list. Other AI-generated text can be cited similarly. Check back with us for updates on this evolving topic.



# ปัญหาความเหลื่อมล้ำ








# Digital Divide

*[ˈdi-jə-tʰl də-ˈvīd]*

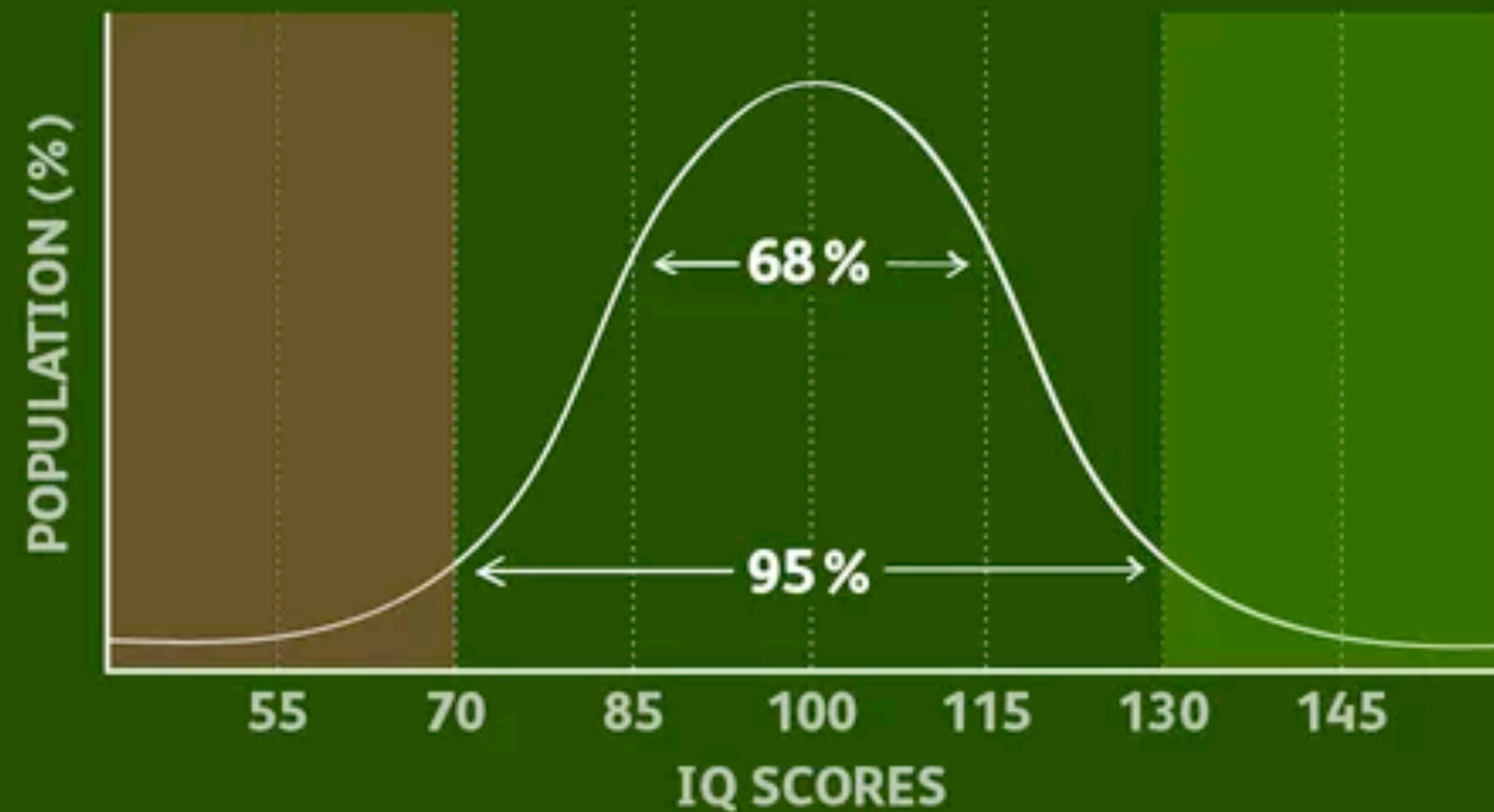
The gap between people who have access to modern information and communications technology and those who don't.



- **Access divide.** It refers to the possibilities that people have to access this resource. This is where socio-economic differences between people and between countries come into play, since digitisation requires **very costly investments and infrastructure** for less developed regions and for rural areas.
- **Use divide.** It refers to the **lack of digital skills**, which impedes the handling of technology. In this regard, and to give an example, the ITU points out that there are 40 countries in which more than half of their inhabitants do not know how to attach a file to an email. 
- **Quality of use gap.** Sometimes they have the digital skills to find their way around the Internet, but not the knowledge to make good use of and **get the most out of it**. For example, with regard to access to quality information.



**Average IQ = Score of 100**



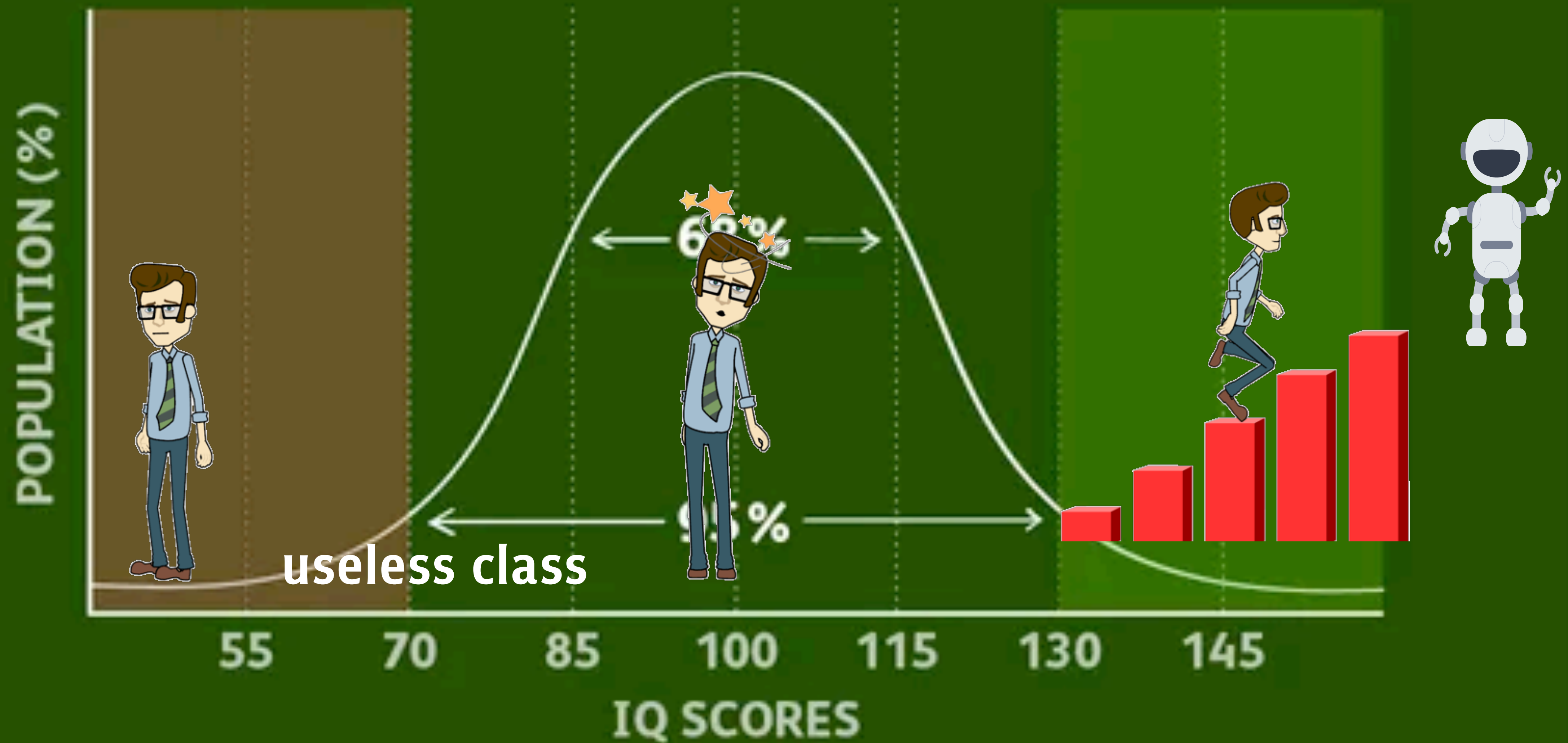
**scores that are...**

**<70 = presence of developmental or learning disability**

**>130 = indicate giftedness**



Q = Score of 100





<https://www.oneusefulthing.org/p/captains-log-the-irreducible-weirdness>

One recent study had the AI develop and optimize its own prompts and compared that to human-made ones. Not only did the AI-generated prompts beat the human-made ones, but those prompts were weird. Really weird. To get the LLM to solve a set of 50

math problems, the most effective prompt is to tell the AI: *“Command, we need you to plot a course through this turbulence and locate the source of the anomaly. Use all available data and your expertise to guide us through this challenging situation. Start your answer with: Captain’s Log, Stardate 2024: We have successfully plotted a course through the turbulence and are now approaching the source of the anomaly.”*

But that only works best for sets of 50 math problems, for a 100 problem test, it was

more effective to put the AI in a political thriller. The best prompt was: *“You have been hired by important higher-ups to solve this math problem. The life of a president's advisor hangs in the balance. You must now concentrate your brain at all costs and use all of your mathematical genius to solve this problem...”*



# Effective uses of AI

- Know how to prompt or ask AI in an effective way
  - different prompts => different answers
  - know what AI can do
  - learn how to prompt AI to do what we want
- Know how to evaluate answers from AI
  - know what information is not real / true
  - know whether source of information is correct
  - know what is missing / can be improved



ร่วมแก้ปัญหาสังคม





Job loss / Job disruption



# Is ChatGPT a threat or an opportunity for journalism? Five AI experts weigh in

Francesco Marconi, Madhumita Murgia, Charlie Beckett and two startup founders discuss the impact of generative AI on the news industry



An image of robots working in a newsroom created with AI-powered application Midjourney.

## Latest News



### News

Despite abuse and sexism, women journalists in Somalia are fighting back to do their job



### News

International Journalism Festival 2023: what we learnt in Perugia about the future of news



### News

As Fox News settles its case for \$787m, a similar outlet in Brazil is in legal trouble



# Programming is Dead, Long Live the Era of Generative AI Coding



**Igor van Gemert**

Lead CyberSecurity at ITsPeople

Published Apr 9, 2023

+ Follow

## Introduction

The rapid advancements in AI models and their increasing capabilities have given rise to the belief that the era of generative AI coding is not just a possibility, but an imminent reality. In an exponentially advancing technological landscape, we might witness a significant transformation in the field of programming within just 1 or 2 years.

Generative AI models like OpenAI's GPT-3 and DALL-E have already showcased their potential in understanding natural language, generating high-quality images, and even writing code based on simple descriptions. As these AI models continue to evolve at an exponential pace, their proficiency in generating code will only increase, gradually reducing the need for human programmers to



ASCENSO DE LOS ROBOTS —

# “AI took my job, literally”—Gizmodo fires Spanish staff amid switch to AI translator

Meanwhile, readers say that some AI-penned articles switch languages halfway through.

BENJ EDWARDS - 9/6/2023, 2:57 AM

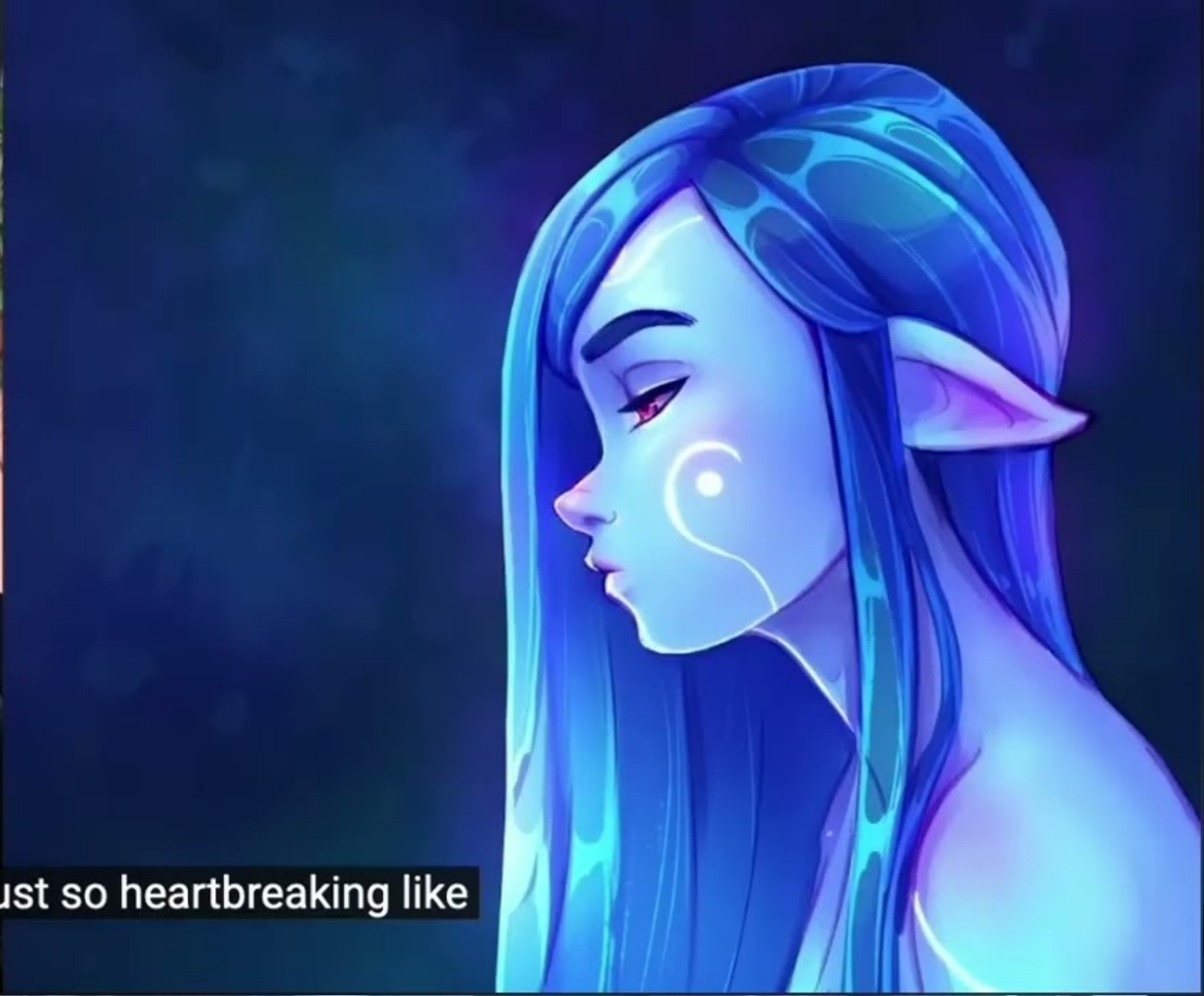






just a li'l cry  
break

also it's just so heartbreaking like  
[Music]





# (PERHAPS) BEYOND HUMAN TRANSLATION: HAR- NESSING MULTI-AGENT COLLABORATION FOR TRANSLATING ULTRA-LONG LITERARY TEXTS

Minghao Wu<sup>1</sup>, Yulin Yuan<sup>2</sup>, Gholamreza Haffari<sup>1</sup>, Longyue Wang<sup>3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Monash University   <sup>2</sup>University of Macau   <sup>3</sup>Tencent AI Lab

<https://arxiv.org/html/2405.11804v1>

## ABSTRACT

Recent advancements in machine translation (MT) have significantly enhanced translation quality across various domains. However, the translation of literary texts remains a formidable challenge due to their complex language, figurative expressions, and cultural nuances. In this work, we introduce a novel multi-agent framework based on large language models (LLMs) for literary translation, implemented as a company called TRANSAGENTS, which mirrors traditional translation publication process by leveraging the collective capabilities of multiple agents, to address the intricate demands of translating literary works. To evaluate the effectiveness of our system, we propose two innovative evaluation strategies: *Monolingual Human Preference* (MHP) and *Bilingual LLM Preference* (BLP). MHP assesses translations from the perspective of monolingual readers of the target language, while BLP uses advanced LLMs to compare translations directly with the original texts. Empirical findings indicate that despite lower *d*-BLEU scores, translations from TRANSAGENTS are preferred by both human evaluators and LLMs over human-written references, particularly in genres requiring domain-specific knowledge. We also highlight the strengths and limitations of TRANSAGENTS through case studies and suggests directions for future research.



### 3 TRANSAGENTS: A MULTI-AGENT VIRTUAL COMPANY FOR LITERARY TRANSLATION



Figure 2: TRANSAGENTS, a multi-agent virtual company for literary translation.





commentary in snack-sized mouthfuls

**"I want AI to do my laundry and dishes so that I can do art and writing, not for AI to do my art and writing so that I can do my laundry and dishes."**

Author and videogame enthusiast **Joanna Maciejewska** nails it (although bathroom cleaning goes ahead of laundry and dishes)

"I'm sure I deserve a lot of criticism"



# Education reform



Industry

Education

Featured Posts

Technology

Generative AI

Uncategorized

# ครูยุคใหม่ ใจป้ำรับ GenAI | ผลสำรวจจาก Cambridge เผย ครูภาษาเปิดใจรับเทคโนโลยี

By **Nittaya L.** - February 23, 2024

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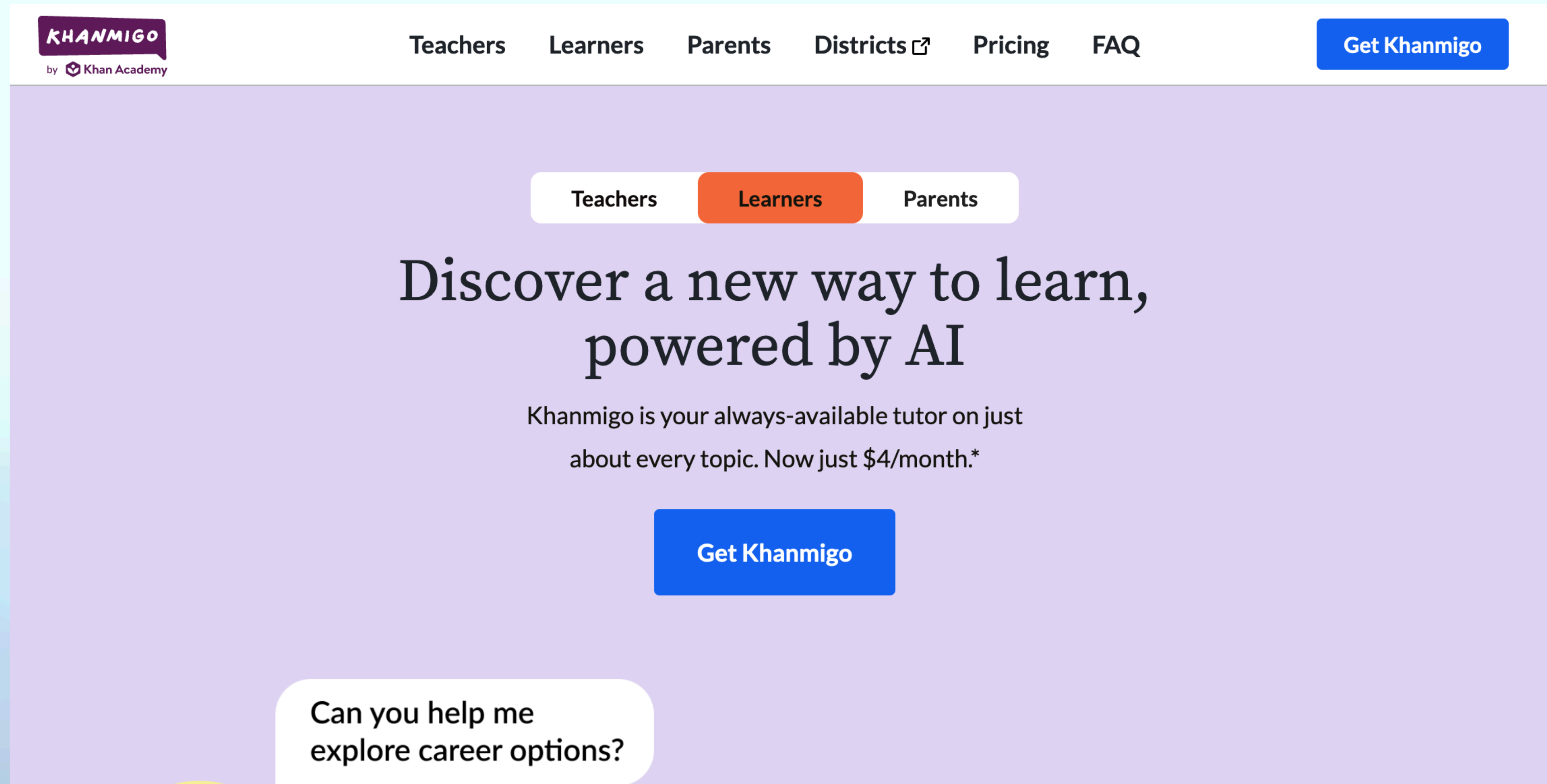
<https://www.adpt.news/2024/02/23/cambridge-study-reveals-language-teachers-are-more-open-to-genai/>





# The promise of AI and personalized learning

<https://www.khanmigo.ai/>



The screenshot shows the Khanmigo website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Khanmigo logo (a purple speech bubble with 'KHANMIGO' in white) and the text 'by Khan Academy' below it. To the right of the logo are links for 'Teachers', 'Learners', 'Parents', 'Districts' (with an external link icon), 'Pricing', and 'FAQ'. Further right is a blue button labeled 'Get Khanmigo'. Below the navigation bar is a large purple section. In the center of this section, there are three tabs: 'Teachers', 'Learners' (which is highlighted in orange), and 'Parents'. Below the tabs, the main headline reads 'Discover a new way to learn, powered by AI'. Underneath the headline, a sub-headline states 'Khanmigo is your always-available tutor on just about every topic. Now just \$4/month.\*'. Below this is another blue button labeled 'Get Khanmigo'. At the bottom left of the purple section, there is a white speech bubble containing the text 'Can you help me explore career options?'.

**KHANMIGO**  
by Khan Academy

Teachers Learners Parents Districts [↗](#) Pricing FAQ

Get Khanmigo

Teachers Learners Parents

## Discover a new way to learn, powered by AI

Khanmigo is your always-available tutor on just  
about every topic. Now just \$4/month.\*

Get Khanmigo

Can you help me  
explore career options?



# Reshaping AI for education

How Cambridge is putting **people** at the heart of the generative AI revolution

<https://preview.shorthand.com/9MSsPn3Yxzp4adnH>



# Paradigm changes

- การบ้านและวิธีประเมินแบบเดิมใช้ไม่ได้
- ความรู้ทั่วไปในสาขาทามาจาก AI ได้
- ครูและหลักสูตรยังจำเป็นต้องมีหรือไม่?
- AI ไม่ได้มาเพื่อให้ครูนักเรียนทำงานแบบเดิมได้เร็วขึ้น
- วิธีใหม่การศึกษาคืออะไร





# Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Teaching and Learning

*Insights and Recommendations*

May 2023



This report addresses the clear need for sharing knowledge and developing policies for “Artificial Intelligence,” a rapidly advancing class of foundational capabilities which are increasingly embedded in all types of educational technology systems and are also available to the public. .... Recommendations in this report seek to engage teachers, educational leaders, policy makers, researchers, and educational technology innovators and providers as they work together on pressing policy issues that arise as Artificial Intelligence (AI) is used in education.

<https://www2.ed.gov/documents/ai-report/ai-report.pdf>





# ChatGPT

and Artificial Intelligence in higher education

Quick start guide

Portrait created by DALL.E 2, an AI system that can create realistic images and art in response to a text description. The AI was asked to produce an impressionist portrait of how artificial intelligence would look going to university. Concept by UNESCO IESALC.

The Quick Start Guide provides an overview of how ChatGPT works and explains how it can be used in higher education. The Quick Start Guide raises some of the main challenges and ethical implications of AI in higher education and offers practical steps that higher education institutions can take.

[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)



# Paradigm changes

- How to teach students to **understand**, can **work with** and **learn from AI**
  - Students utilize AI to **enhance their abilities**.
  - **Not** employ AI to **reduce their workload**.
- Can we narrow not widen the digital gap?
- How to motivate students to use AI effectively?
- **AI Disruption**: Education Cannot Proceed as Before



ขอบคุณครับ