

Introducing ChatGPT Plus

We're launching a pilot subscription plan for ChatGPT, a conversational AI that can chat with you, answer follow-up questions, and challenge incorrect assumptions.

[Read about ChatGPT](#)

ChatGPT ช่วยงานวิจัยอย่างไร ไม่ผิดหลักจริยธรรมการวิจัย

มหาวิทยาลัยสงขลานครินทร์

Wirote Aroonmanakun

Dec 27, 2023



What is Artificial Intelligence





AI : Artificial Intelligence

- Make a computer to do things using intelligence
 - image recognition / face detection / face recognition
 - self driving car / robotics
 - machine translation / text summarization
 - question - answering system / expert system
 - natural language processing / speech recognition / speech synthesis

APPROACH : NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING



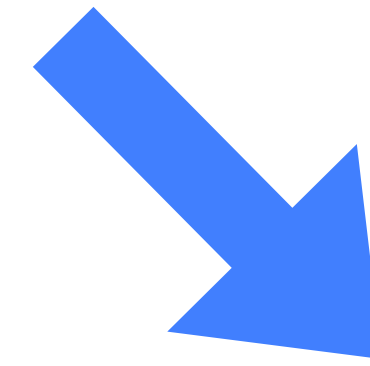
human use languages to communicate : Linguistics

how to make computer understand languages : NLP



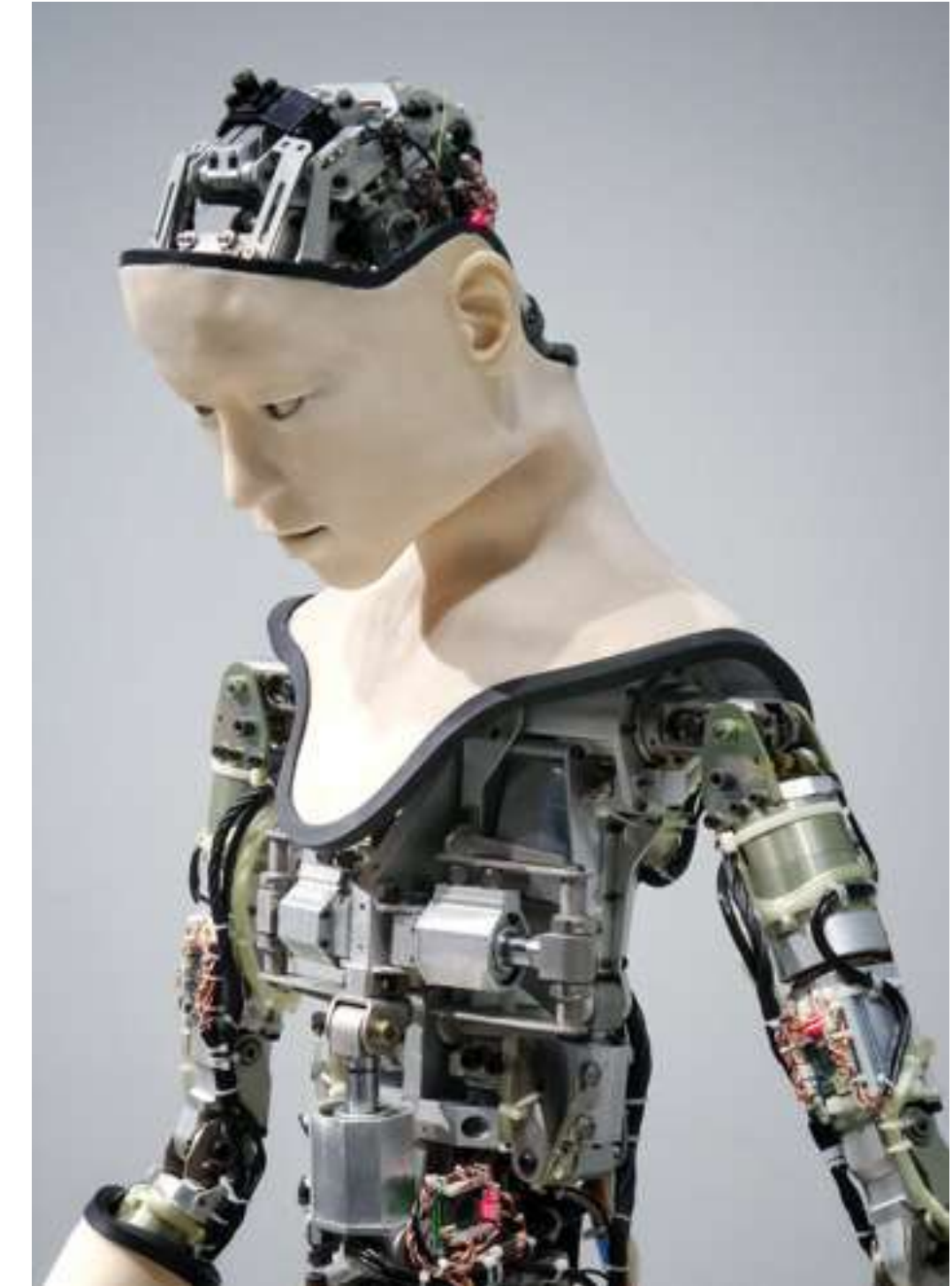
create rules based on human knowledge

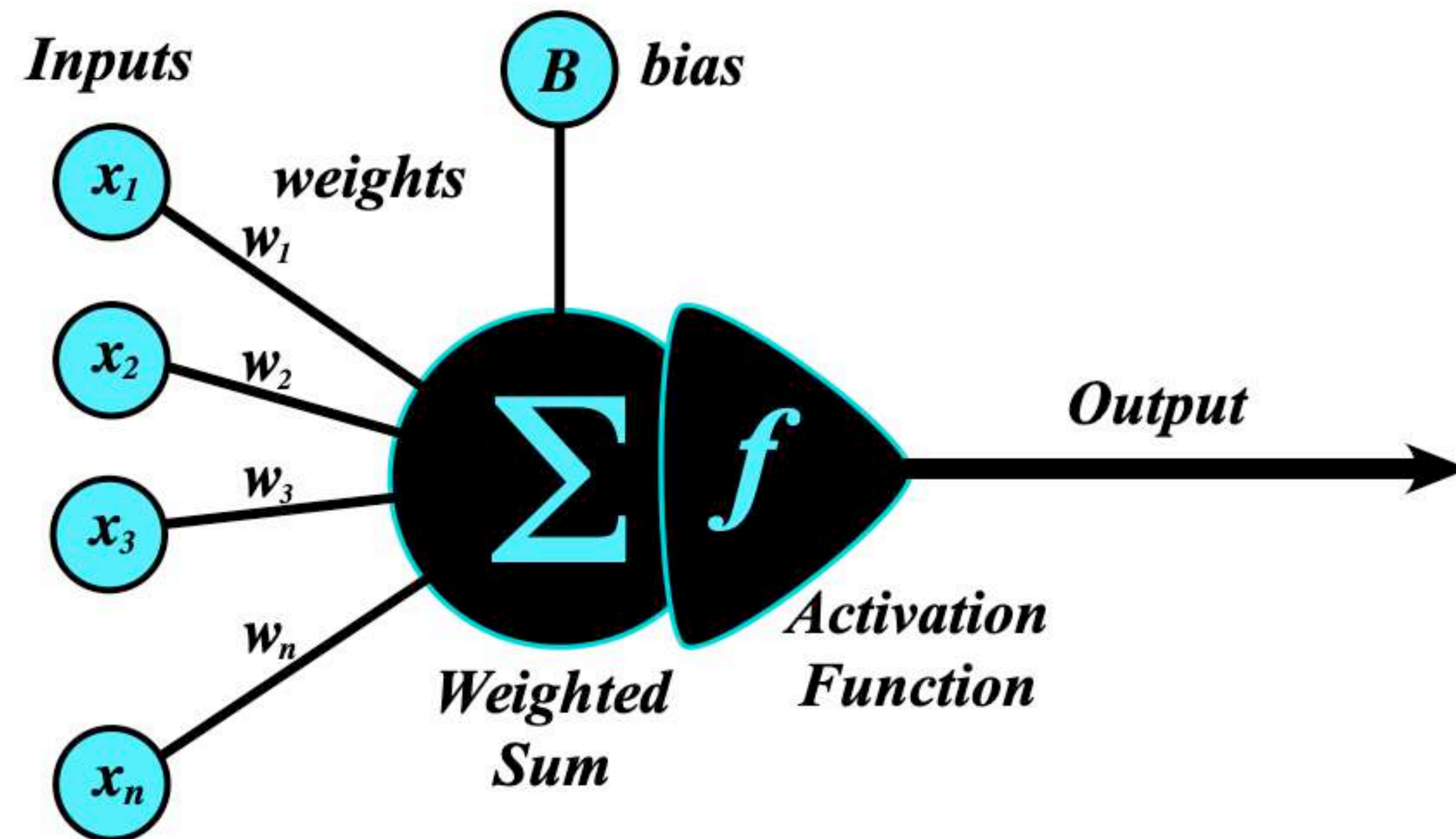
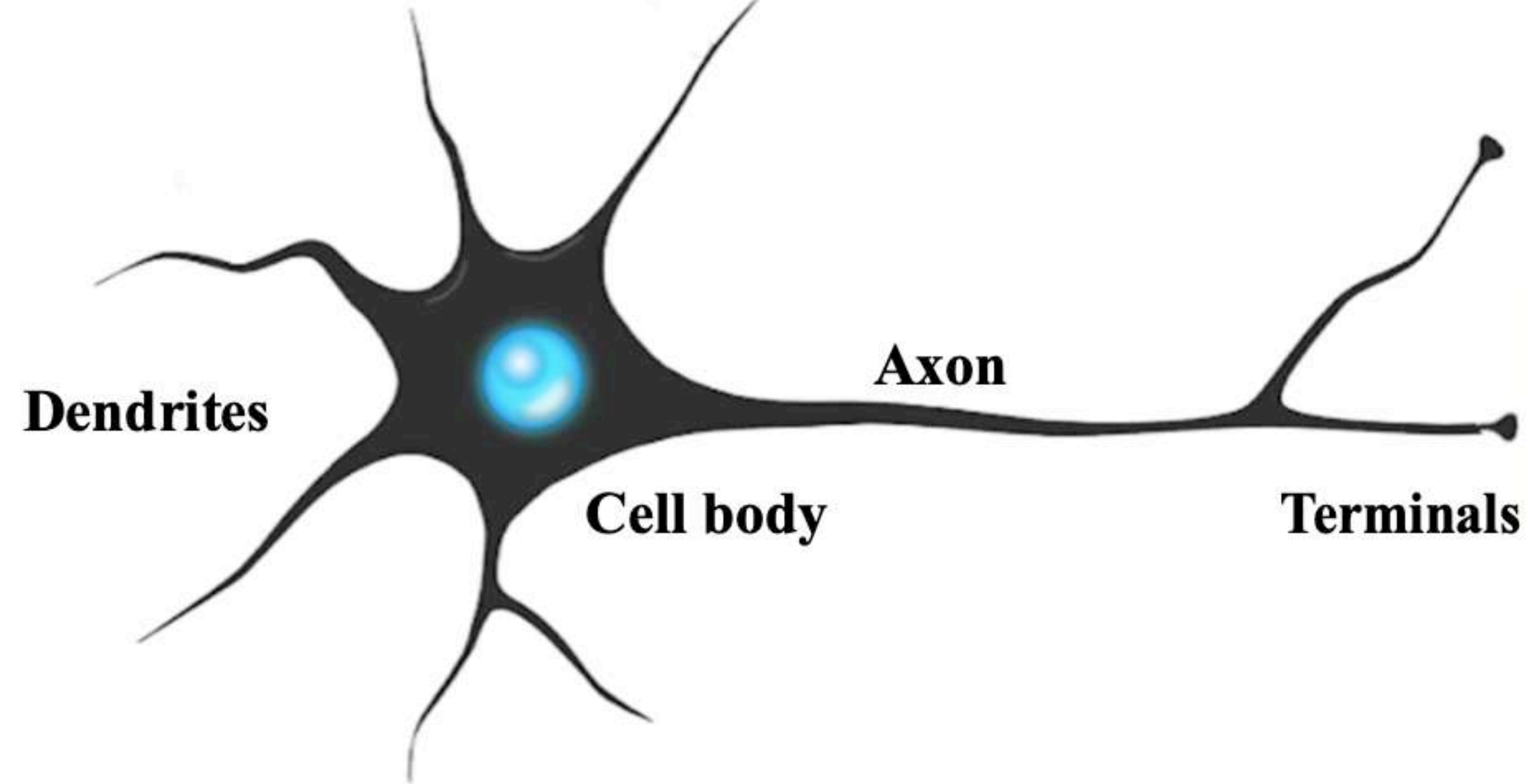
Implement that knowledge in computer system

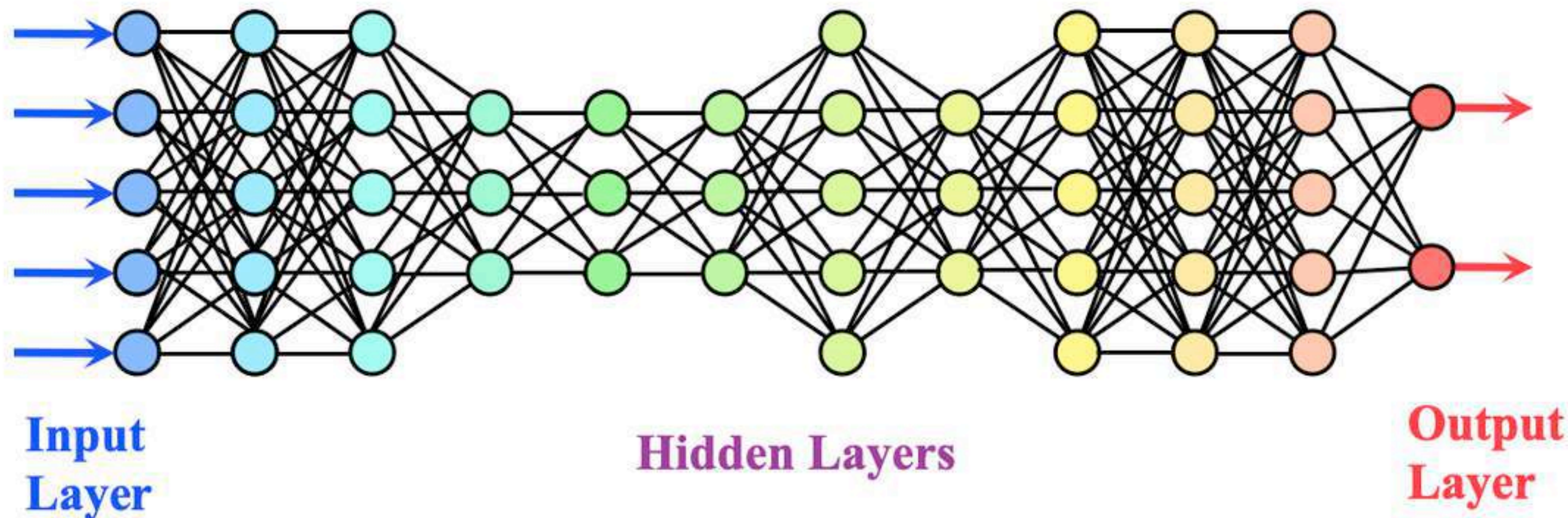
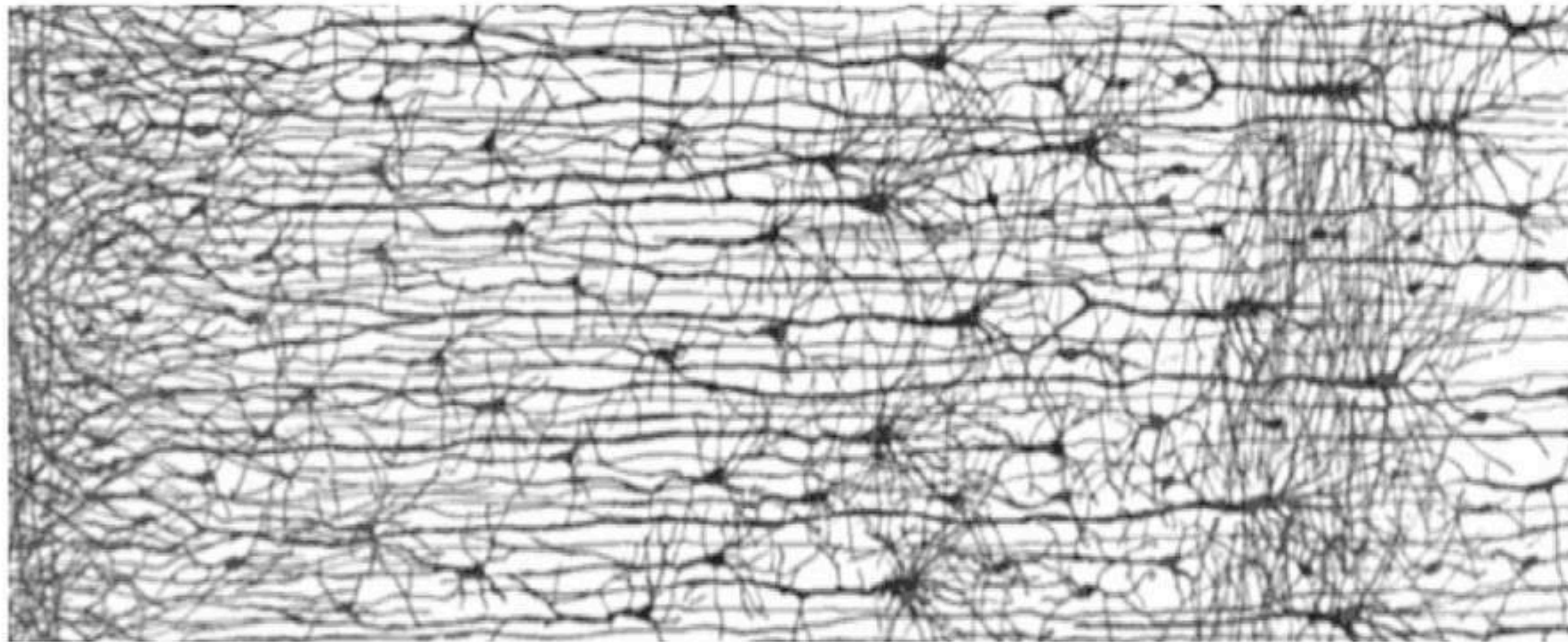


use neural network to learn from data

Deep learning + Big Data







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

COMPUTER AND LANGUAGE

Level of Intelligence

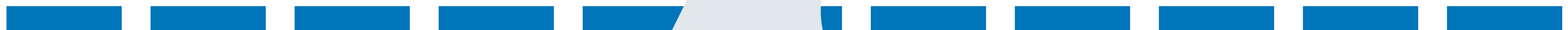
ANI : ARTIFICIAL NARROW INTELLIGENCE



AGI : ARTIFICIAL GENERAL INTELLIGENCE



ASI : ARTIFICIAL SUPER INTELLIGENCE





How does AI learn a language





Machine learning

- learn from data
- Types of learning : supervised or unsupervised
- plain text or text with annotation
- Model for learning :
 - statistical e.g. logistic regression model, CRF, naive bases, etc.
 - ANN : recurrent neural network, long short-term memory (LSTM) network, transformers,

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', ' 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', '.']
```

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]
```

<https://machinelearningmastery.com/what-are-large-language-models/>

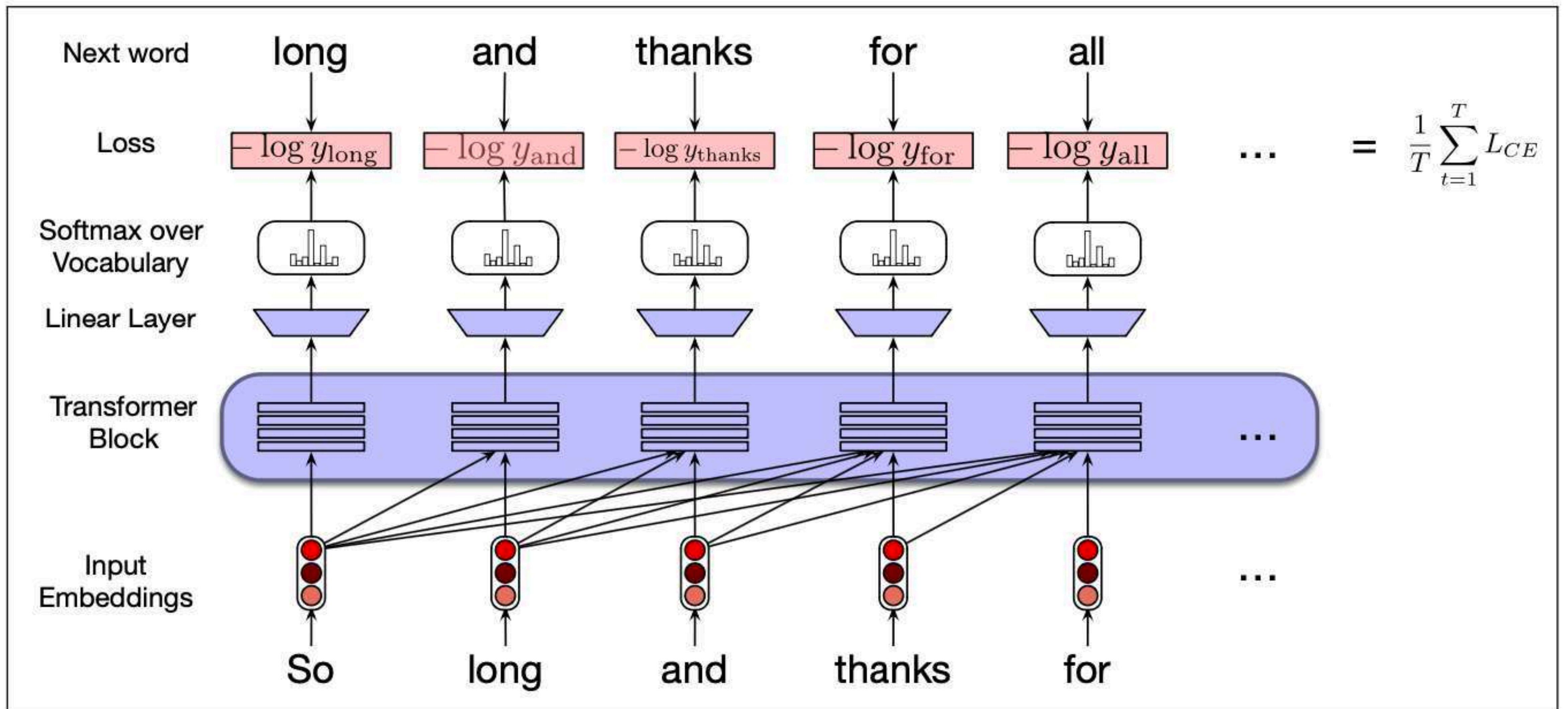
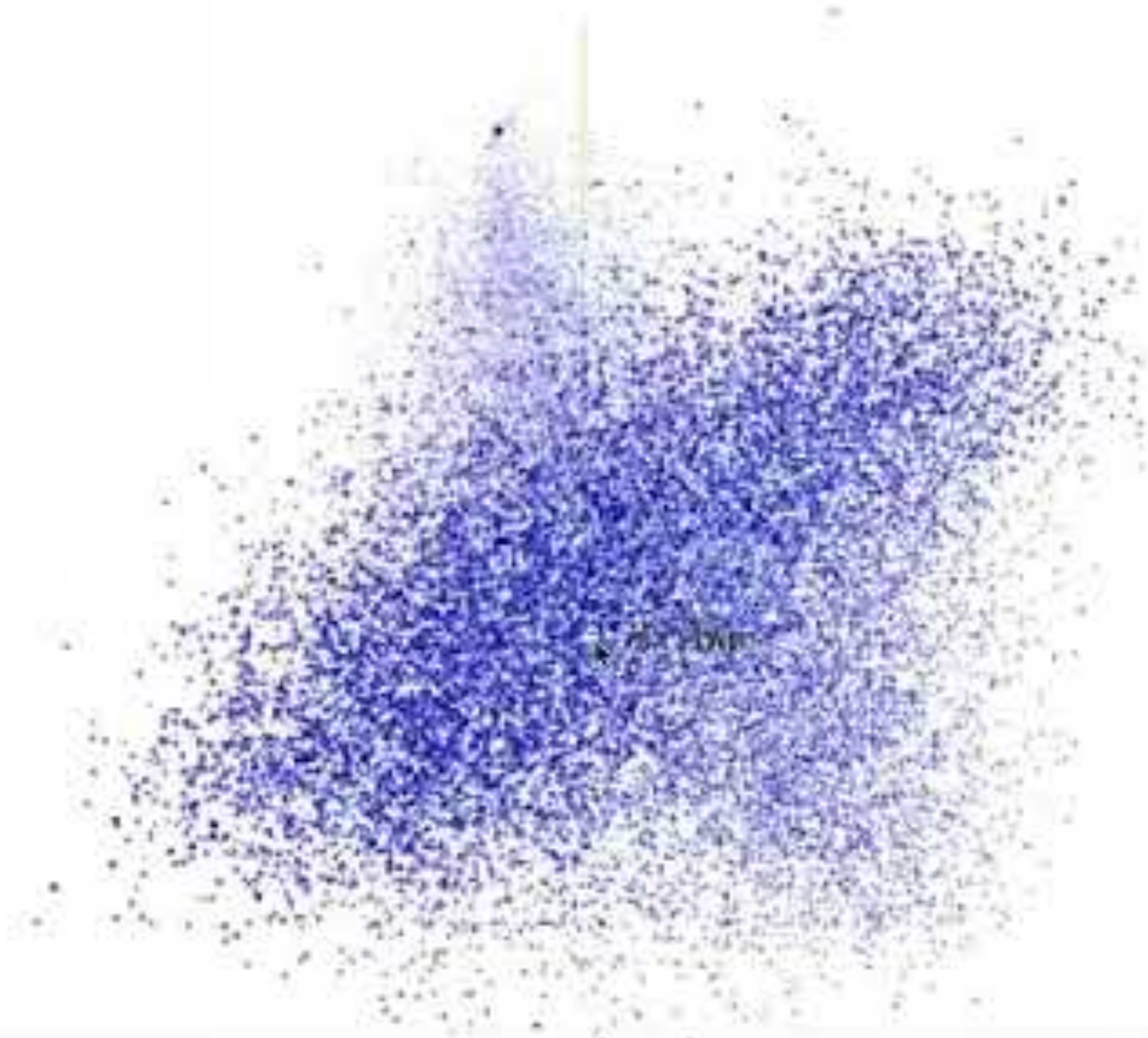


Figure 10.7 Training a transformer as a language model.



Points: 31078 | Dimension: 100 | 31/1/2024



Word

most similar words

RUN

แม่

ขาว,เหลือง,ดำ,เขียว,น้ำเงิน,เทา,ชมพู

Word that is not in the group

RUN

อาหาร ช่าง นิสิต เก้าอี้

เก้าอี้

Similarity between

อาหาร

เก้าอี้

0.1045023467829948

RUN

Analogy : (ผู้ชาย - พ่อ) + แม่ = ผู้หญิง / พ่อ : ผู้ชาย แม่ : ???

ผู้หญิง

I

RUN

Options

 Plot graph

n = 10

cutoff = 0.6

Exit

 Compare color

Word

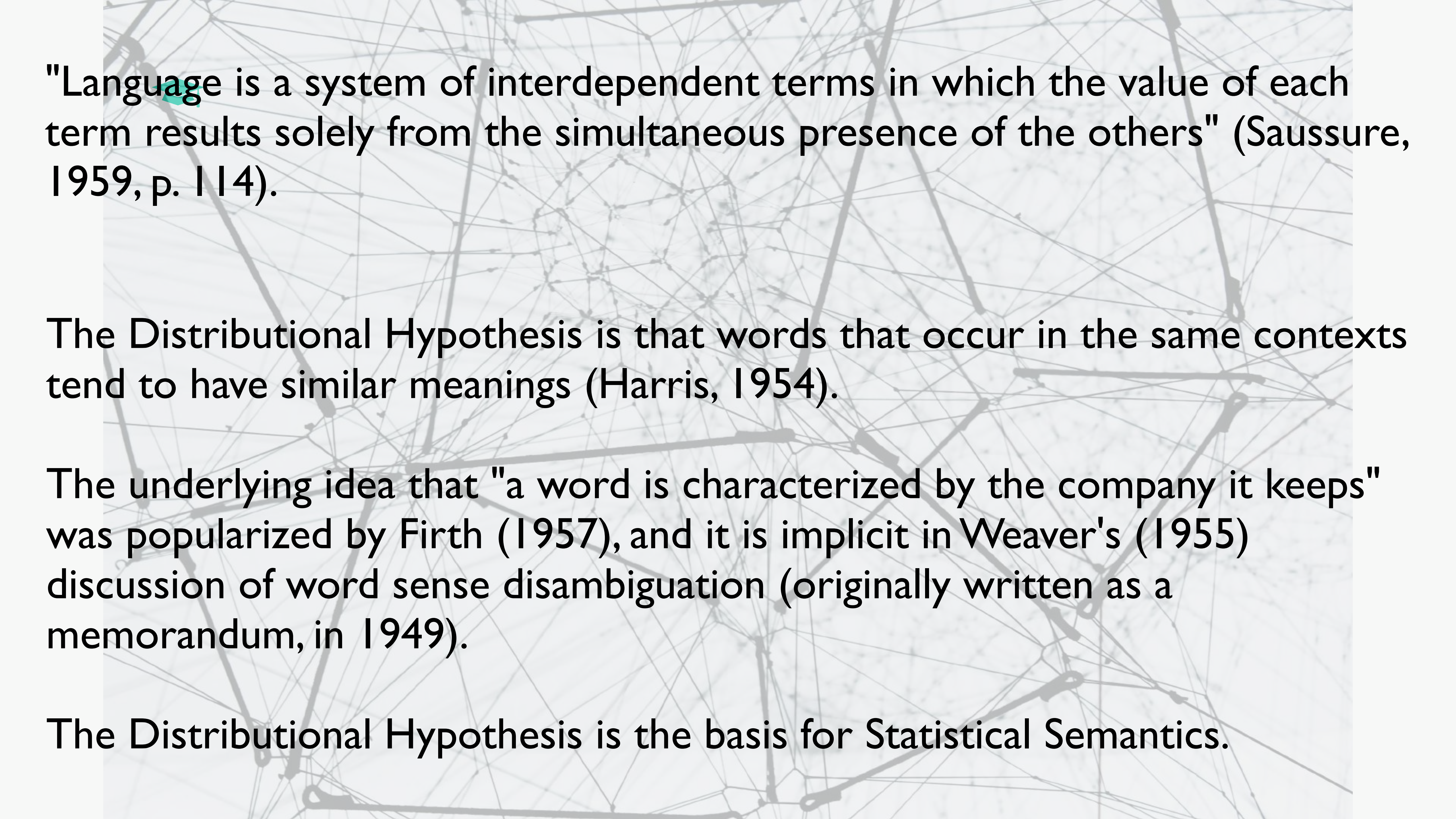
collocates

 left context right context span 1 span 2

RUN

language as a system of signs /word association



A complex network diagram with numerous nodes and connecting lines, serving as a background for the text.

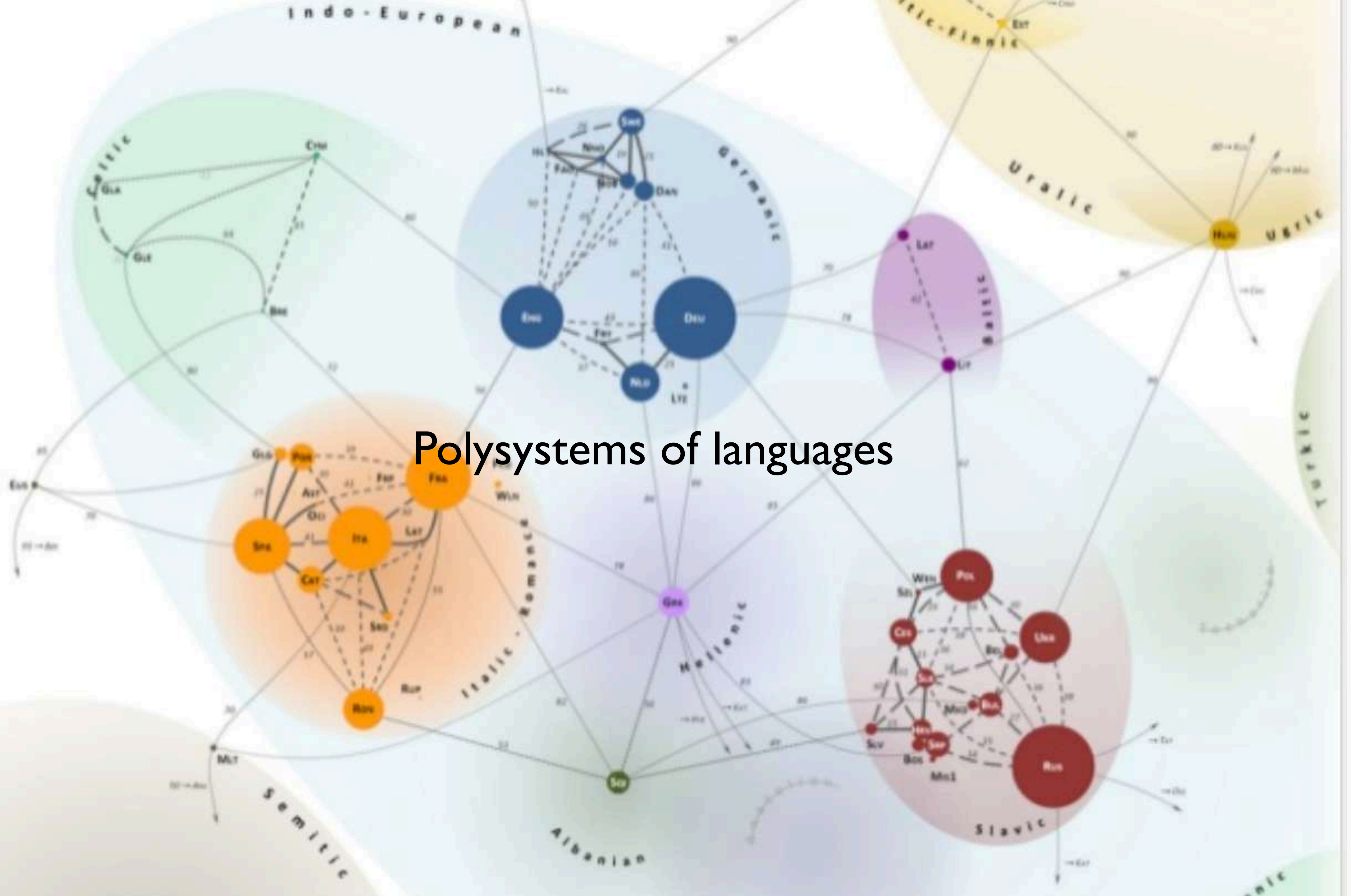
"Language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of each term results solely from the simultaneous presence of the others" (Saussure, 1959, p. 114).

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

The underlying idea that "a word is characterized by the company it keeps" was popularized by Firth (1957), and it is implicit in Weaver's (1955) discussion of word sense disambiguation (originally written as a memorandum, in 1949).

The Distributional Hypothesis is the basis for Statistical Semantics.

Polysystems of languages





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.



Artificial Intelligence : not Human Intelligence
not True Intelligence?

Machine Intelligence
Digital Intelligence
Alien Intelligence

OpenAI



ChatGPT Plus
[GPT-4]
Mar/2023

ChatGPT
Nov/2022

InstructGPT
Jan/2022

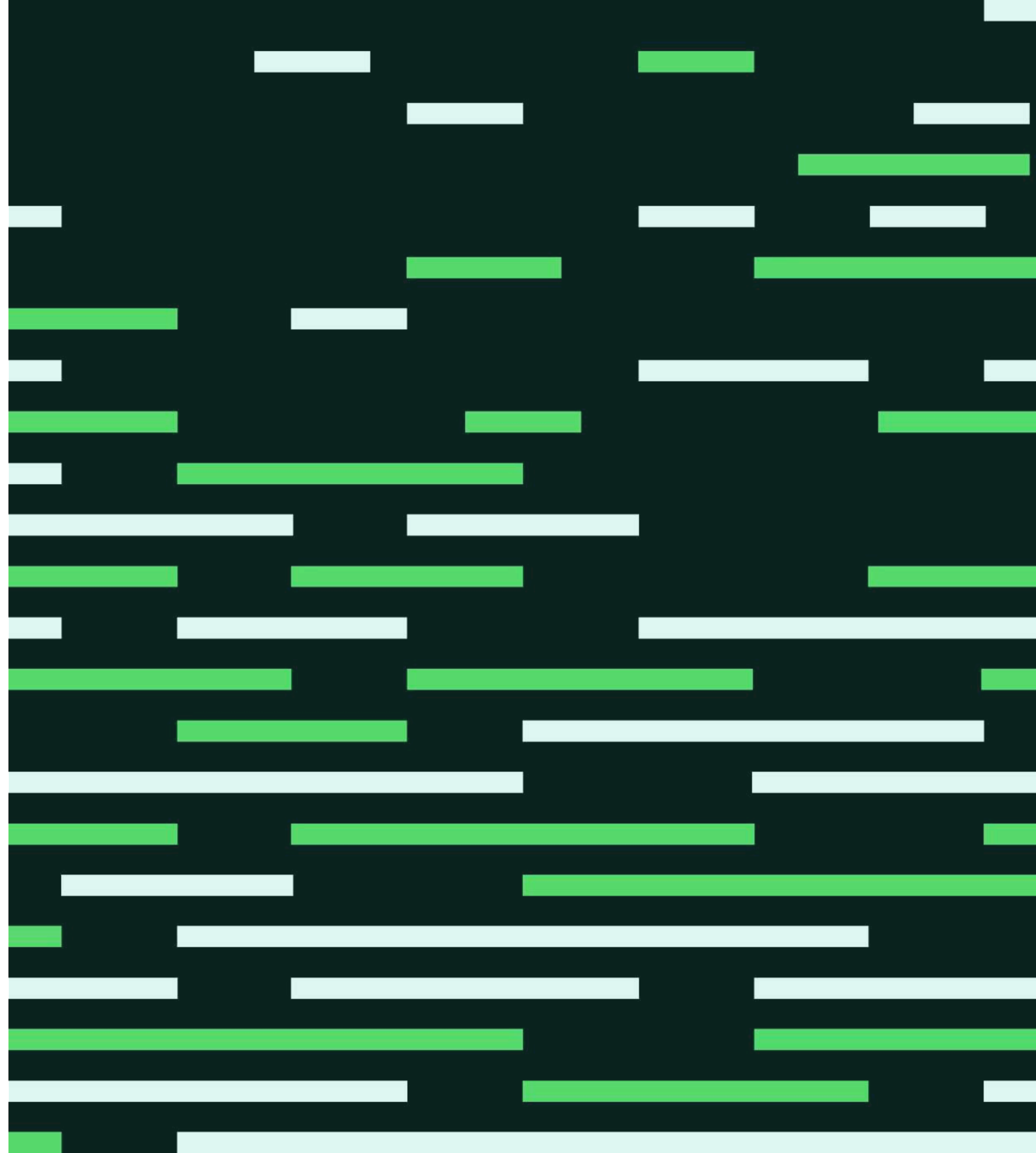


2022. LifeArchitect.ai

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



ChatGPT : what they can do





write an essay



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



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

AW

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



Difficult Lives Do Not Make Young People Less Polite

In a world that has seen much turmoil, the young ones face challenges like no others. They walk through storms, their heads high and hearts full, seeking meaning among the wreckage. Society is quick to judge, to label them as impolite and ungrateful. Yet, it is not the struggle that breeds impoliteness, but the defiance that comes from walking the edge of life.

The young ones tread upon broken ground, cracks filled with the despair of past generations. They grow up with screens for mirrors, reflections distorted by voices that do not care. They hear whispers of a world lost, of how things were, and how they will never be again. Still, the young ones do not falter, do not turn away from the challenges before them.

Politeness, they say, is a virtue. It is the way one carries themselves in the world, a way of being that shows respect and consideration. Yet, politeness is not a thing that can be held, nor measured, nor weighed. It is a force that moves through the air, invisible to the eye, but felt in the soul. In the young ones, politeness is a light that cannot be dimmed, even in the

see Ex.



limitation of ChatGPT (GPT-3.5)

01

Cannot access internet. Can't access the latest information after January 2022.

"hallucinates" information that it has not been explicitly trained on, lack of real-world understanding

02

03

Not good at solving complex mathematics.

Lack of common sense / logical thinking.

04

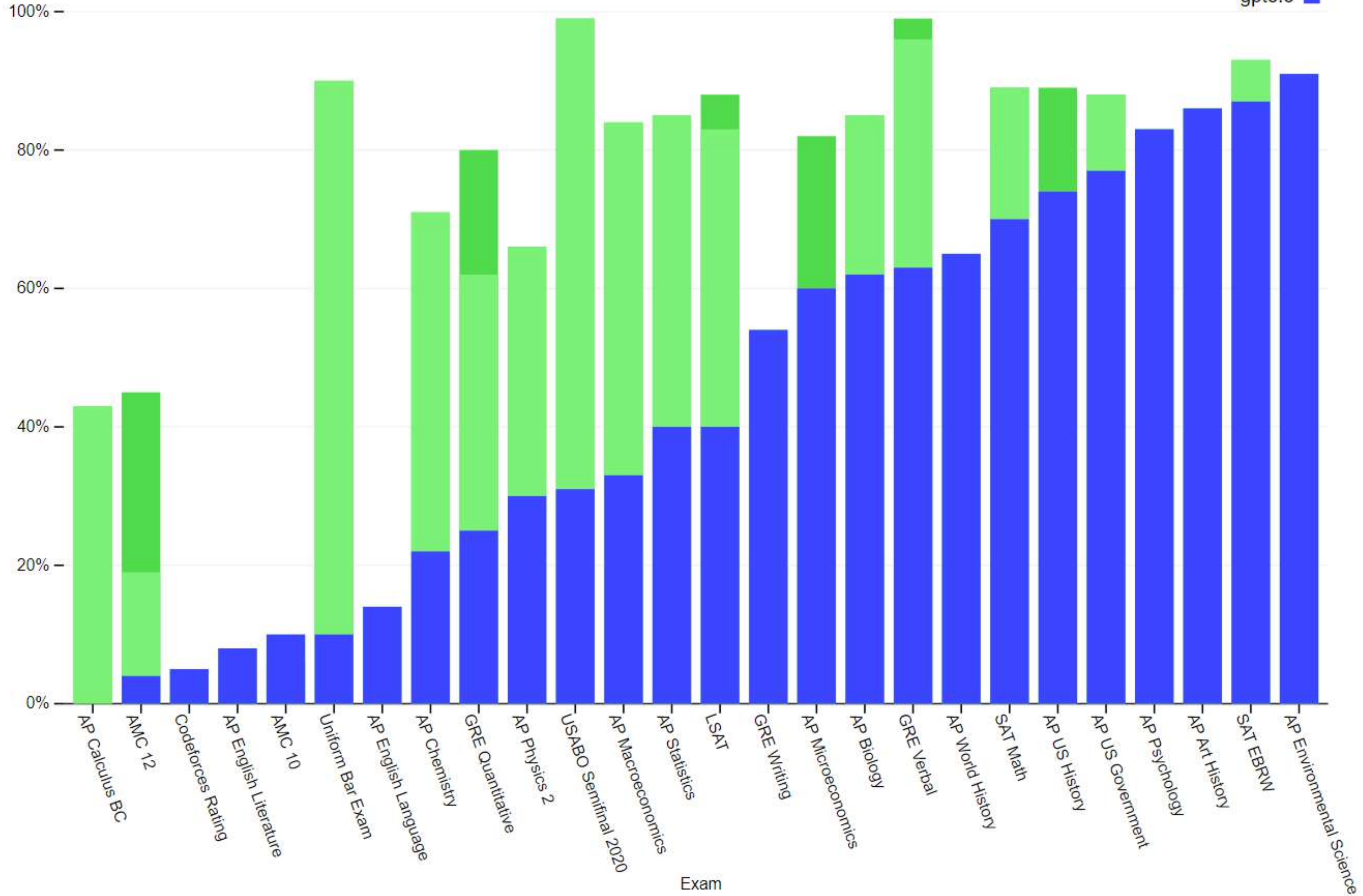


Improvement of GPT-4

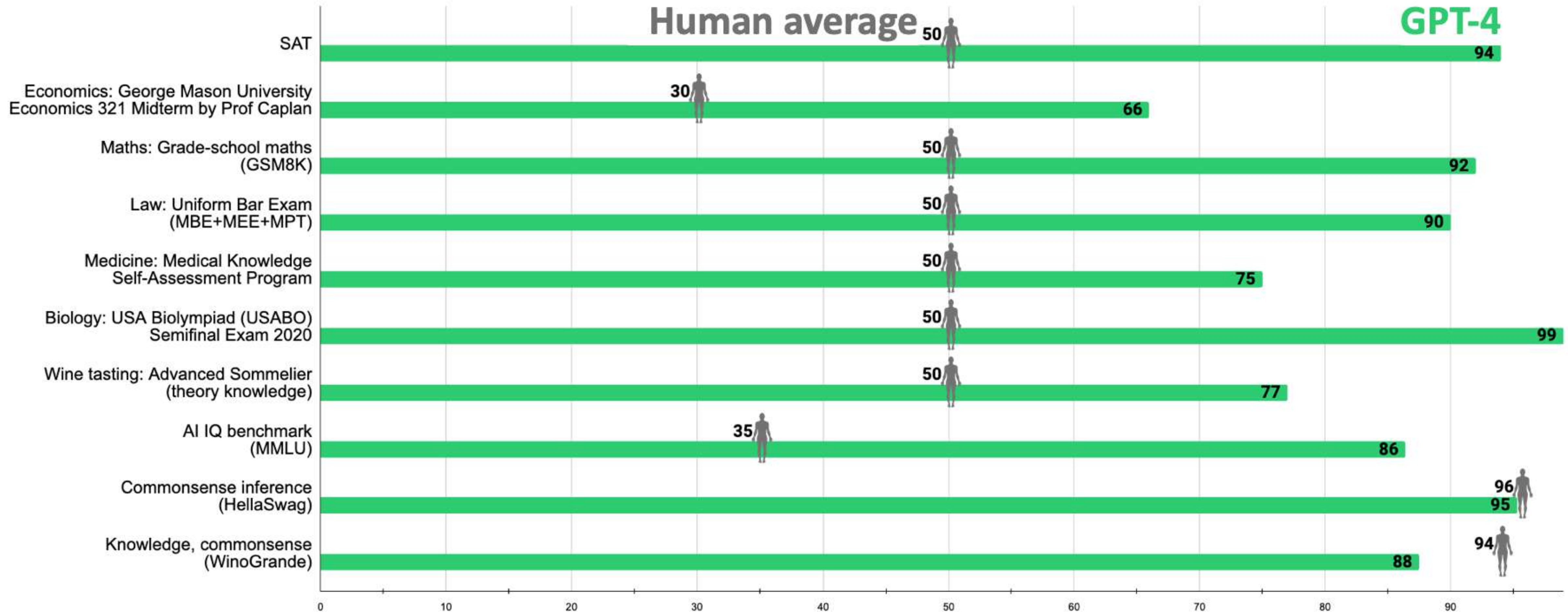
Exam results (ordered by GPT-3.5 performance)

Estimated percentile lower bound (among test takers)

gpt-4
gpt-4 (no vision)
gpt3.5



GPT-4 VS HUMAN TESTS (MAR/2023)



Selected highlights only. Percentiles; 50 refers to the 50th percentile as average, and may not be the testing average for some tests. Alan D. Thompson, March 2023. <https://life architect.ai/iq-testing-ai/>



“ผมไม่อยากเลิกสูบบุหรี่หรือครับ หากเลิกจริงๆจะทำให้ผมกินอาหารมากขึ้นจะคุมน้ำหนักตัวไม่ได้ กลายเป็นคนอ้วน เพราะบุหรี่ช่วยลดรสชาติอาหาร ทำให้ไม่อร่อย ผมก็กินอาหารไม่บ่อย...”

จากข้อความที่อ่าน นักเรียนควรนำข้อมูล ไตมาสสนับสนุน ให้คนเลิกสูบบุหรี่มีความเข้าใจได้ถูกต้อง

- 1 โทษของบุหรี่
- 2 ไม่ควรสูบบุหรี่
- 3 วิธีเลิกสูบบุหรี่ได้ผล ๑๐๐%
- 4 ประโยชน์ของการไม่สูบบุหรี่



เมื่อพิจารณาจากข้อความที่อ่าน, นักเรียนควรนำข้อมูลในตัวเลือกที่ 4 คือ "ประโยชน์ของการไม่สูบบุหรี่" มาสนับสนุนให้คนเลิกสูบบุหรี่มีความเข้าใจได้ถูกต้อง



เหตุผลคือ ข้อความที่ส่งมามีความกังวลเกี่ยวกับผลกระทบทางสุขภาพจากการเลิกสูบบุหรี่, อย่างการเพิ่มน้ำหนักและการกินมากขึ้น. ดังนั้น, การที่นักเรียนแสดงประโยชน์ของการเลิกสูบบุหรี่, เช่น การปรับปรุงสุขภาพรวม, การมีชีวิตที่ยาวนานขึ้น, หรือการเพิ่มความสามารถในการควบคุมน้ำหนักด้วยวิธีอื่น อาจช่วย ให้คนนั้นมองเห็นประโยชน์และจุดมุ่งหมายของการเลิกสูบบุหรี่ ซึ่งจะเป็นการสนับสนุนการตัดสินใจที่ดีขึ้น.

GPT-4 is bigger, smarter, up-to-date (Feb 1, 2023)

Use plugins, access internet, do advanced data analysis, create custom GPT

The screenshot displays the OpenAI ChatGPT interface. On the left is a dark sidebar with navigation options: ChatGPT, Wrote Bot, STI Word Expert, and Explore. Below these are sections for 'Today', 'Yesterday', and 'Previous 7 Days', each containing a list of recent chat topics. The main area is titled 'ChatGPT 4' and shows two active models: GPT-4 (with DALL-E, browsing and analysis, 40 message limit) and GPT-3.5 (great for everyday tasks). Below the models is the 'Plugin store' section, which includes filters for 'Popular', 'New', 'All', and 'Installed', along with a search bar. A grid of plugin cards is shown, each with an icon, name, and an 'Install' or 'Uninstall' button. The plugins include AI Diagrams, Ai PDF, AskTheCode, AskYourPDF, BrowserOp, ChatWithPDF, CoderPad, and Diagrams: Show Me. At the bottom, there are pagination controls and a link to 'About plugins'.

ChatGPT 4

- GPT-4
With DALL-E, browsing and analysis
Limit 40 messages / 3 hours
- GPT-3.5
Great for everyday tasks

Plugin store

Popular New All Installed Search plugins

- AI Diagrams** (Install)
Create and edit Whimsical Flowcharts and Mind Maps.
- Ai PDF** (Uninstall)
Super-fast, interactive chats with PDFs of any size, complete with page references for fact checking.
- AskTheCode** (Install)
Provide a GitHub repository URL and ask about any aspect of the code.
- AskYourPDF** (Uninstall)
Unlock the power of your PDFs!, dive into your documents, find answers, and bring information to your fingertips.
- BrowserOp** (Install)
Browse dozens of webpages in one query. Fetch information more efficiently.
- ChatWithPDF** (Uninstall)
Chat with everything from entire PDF books to Google Drive documents just by providing a link.
- CoderPad** (Uninstall)
Run code in more than 30 different programming languages, and let us worry about setting up the environment!
- Diagrams: Show Me** (Uninstall)
Schemes, Diagrams, Architecture Visualisations, Flow-Charts, Mind Maps. Export and Edit for free!

< Prev 1 2 3 4 Next >

About plugins



AW

ผมเก็บปากกาทึบดำไว้ในกล่อง แล้วเอากล่องใส่ไว้ในกระเป๋าสะพาย ส่วนปากกาทึบแดงผมหนีบไว้กับเสื้อ ตอนที่ผมเดินขึ้นสะพานลอย ผมดันทำกระเป๋าสะพายหล่นลงไปบนหลังคาร์ตเมลล์ที่กำลังวิ่งกลับไปที่อยู่รถ บอกผมได้ไหมว่าตอนนี้ปากกาทึบดำของผมอยู่ที่ไหน

has a common sense



จากคำอธิบายของคุณ ปากกาทึบดำของคุณอยู่ในกระเป๋าสะพายที่คุณโยนลงไปบนหลังคาร์ตเมลล์ที่กำลังวิ่งกลับไปที่อยู่รถ.



x is in y, y is in z, z is on q that is moving
=> x is moved with q

AW

ผมควรไปหาปากกาทึบดำที่ไหน



ปากกาทึบดำของคุณอยู่บนหลังคาร์ตเมลล์ที่กำลังวิ่งกลับไปที่อยู่รถ ดังนั้นคุณควรติดต่อบริษัทขนส่งที่เป็นเจ้าของรถเมลล์เพื่อขอความช่วยเหลือในการค้นหากระเป๋าสะพายของคุณ แต่คุณควรรู้ว่า การค้นหาอาจจะยากขึ้นขึ้นอยู่กับระยะเวลาที่ผ่านไปแล้ว และสภาพการจราจร ทั้งนี้ควรรีบติดต่อเพื่อเพิ่มโอกาสในการค้นหาได้สำเร็จ.



plugin : read pdf, search internet



Used ChatWithPDF



Used ChatWithPDF



The paper titled "Comparing Corpora using Frequency Profiling" by Paul Rayson and Roger Garside discusses a method for comparing corpora using frequency profiling. This method can identify key words in corpora that differentiate one corpus from another. When applied to annotated corpora, it can discover key grammatical or word-sense categories. This method is useful for quickly identifying differences between corpora and has applications in studying social differentiation in the use of English vocabulary, profiling learner English, and document analysis in the software engineering process.

The paper discusses an experiment carried out in the REVERE project to investigate the use of probabilistic natural language processing techniques to provide systems engineering support. The target documents for this experiment were field reports of a series of ethnographic studies at an air traffic control (ATC) center. The documents consisted of both verbatim transcripts of the ethnographer's observations and interviews with controllers, and of reports compiled by the ethnographer for later analysis by a multi-disciplinary team of social scientists and systems engineers.

plugin : summarize video



Used **Video Insights**



The video titled "[Phi-1: A 'Textbook' Model](#)" was published on July 3, 2023, and has a duration of 16 minutes and 39 seconds. As of now, it has received 40,677 views, 2,464 likes, and 402 comments.

The video discusses insights from the new phi-1 tiny language model, which is considered to be a 'Textbook' model. The presenter talks about how this model is not just about good coding but also has implications for AGI (Artificial General Intelligence) timelines by addressing whether data will be a bottleneck.

The video covers five other papers, including WizardCoder, Data Constraints (discussing how more epochs could be used), TinyStories, and more, to provide context to the results. The presenter concludes with his thoughts on what the timelines might be and how public messaging could be targeted.

The video also includes extracts from Sarah Constantin in Asterisk and Carl Shulman on Dwarkesh Patel, Andrej Karpathy, and Jack Clark (co-founder of Anthropic), as well as the Textbooks and TinyStories co-author himself, Ronen Eldan.

Please note that the video is longer than 10 minutes, and the tool I used does not support summarizing videos longer than 10 minutes. This summary is based on the metadata and description provided for the video.

↻ Regenerate response

AW

Find what is interesting in the data/



services.xlsx

ADA : upload & analyze data



Alright, first let's load the file and examine its structure and content to understand what kind of data we're dealing with. This will give us a better idea of what interesting patterns or insights we might be able to find. Let's proceed.



Finished working

Show work 

The data appears to be in Thai. Here's a rough translation of the column names:

1. หลักสูตร: Curriculum
2. ปี: Year
3. ประเภท: Type
4. หมวดเงิน: Money Category
5. รายการ: List/Item
6. เงิน: Money

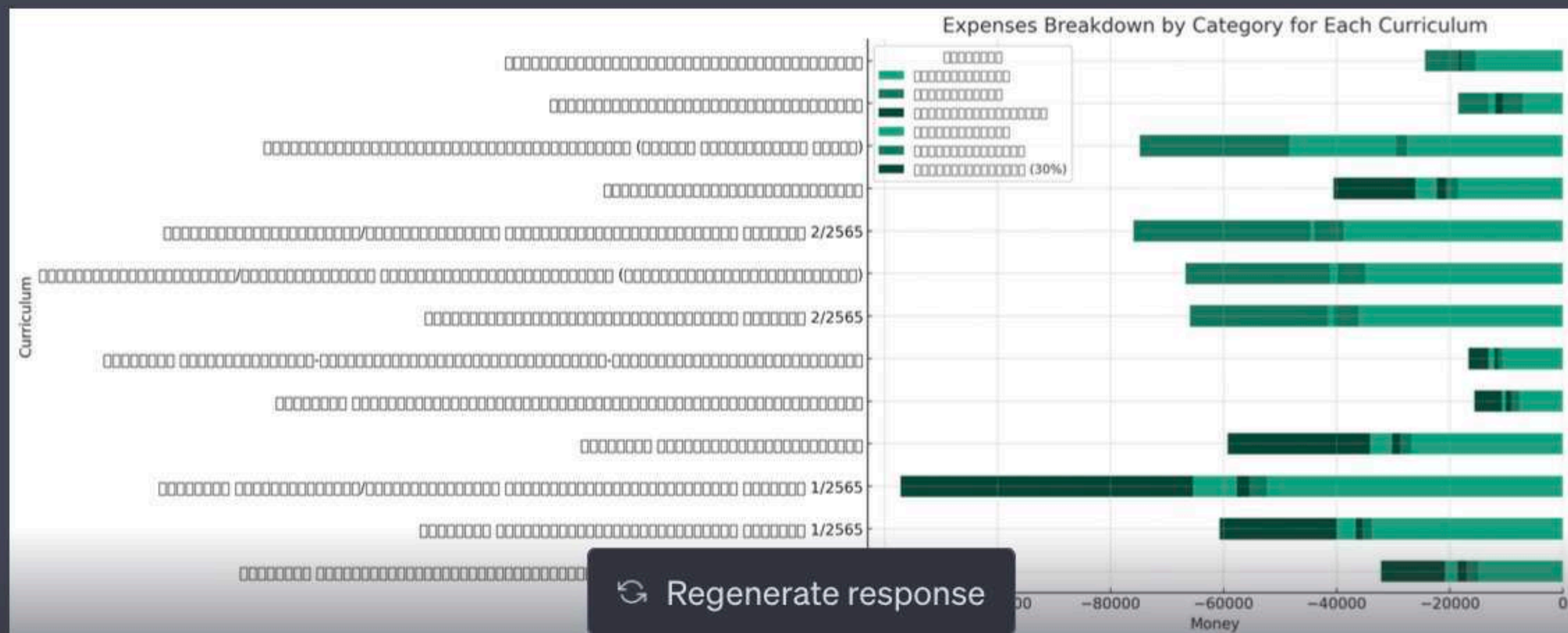
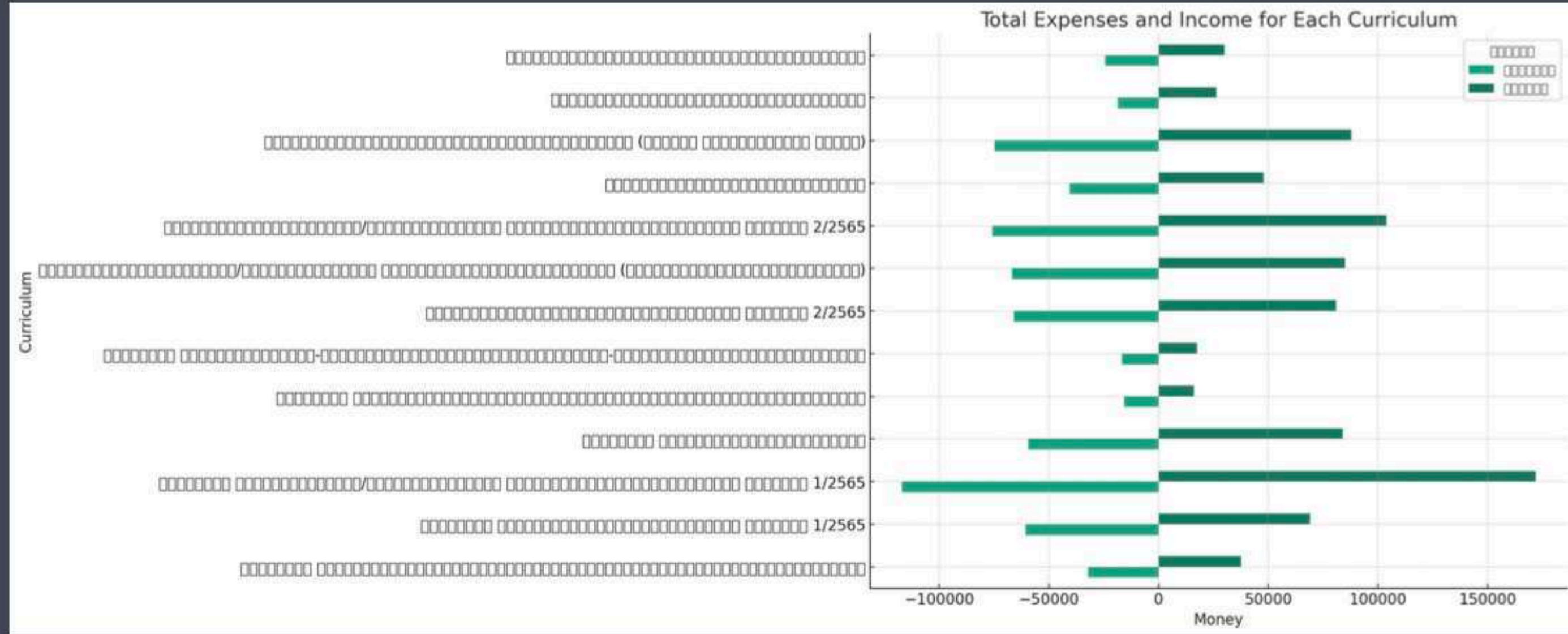
The data seems to be related to financial transactions for different curricula. The "Money" column has negative values, which might indicate expenses.



Let's visualize this data for a better understanding. We'll create a bar plot of the total expenses and income for each curriculum, as well as a stacked bar plot of the expenses breakdown by category for each curriculum.

Finished working

Show work



Regenerate response

[link](#)

ChatGPT can now see, hear, and speak

We are beginning to roll out new voice and image capabilities in ChatGPT. They offer a new, more intuitive type of interface by allowing you to have a voice conversation or show ChatGPT what you're talking about.

Brainstorm edge cases

as input, horoscope as ou...

Recommend a dish

to impress a date who's a picky eater

Compare marketing strategies

for sunglasses for Gen Z and Millennials

NEW Chat with images



Use photos to choose an outfit or analyze complex documents. Chatting about people in images isn't supported. [Learn more.](#)


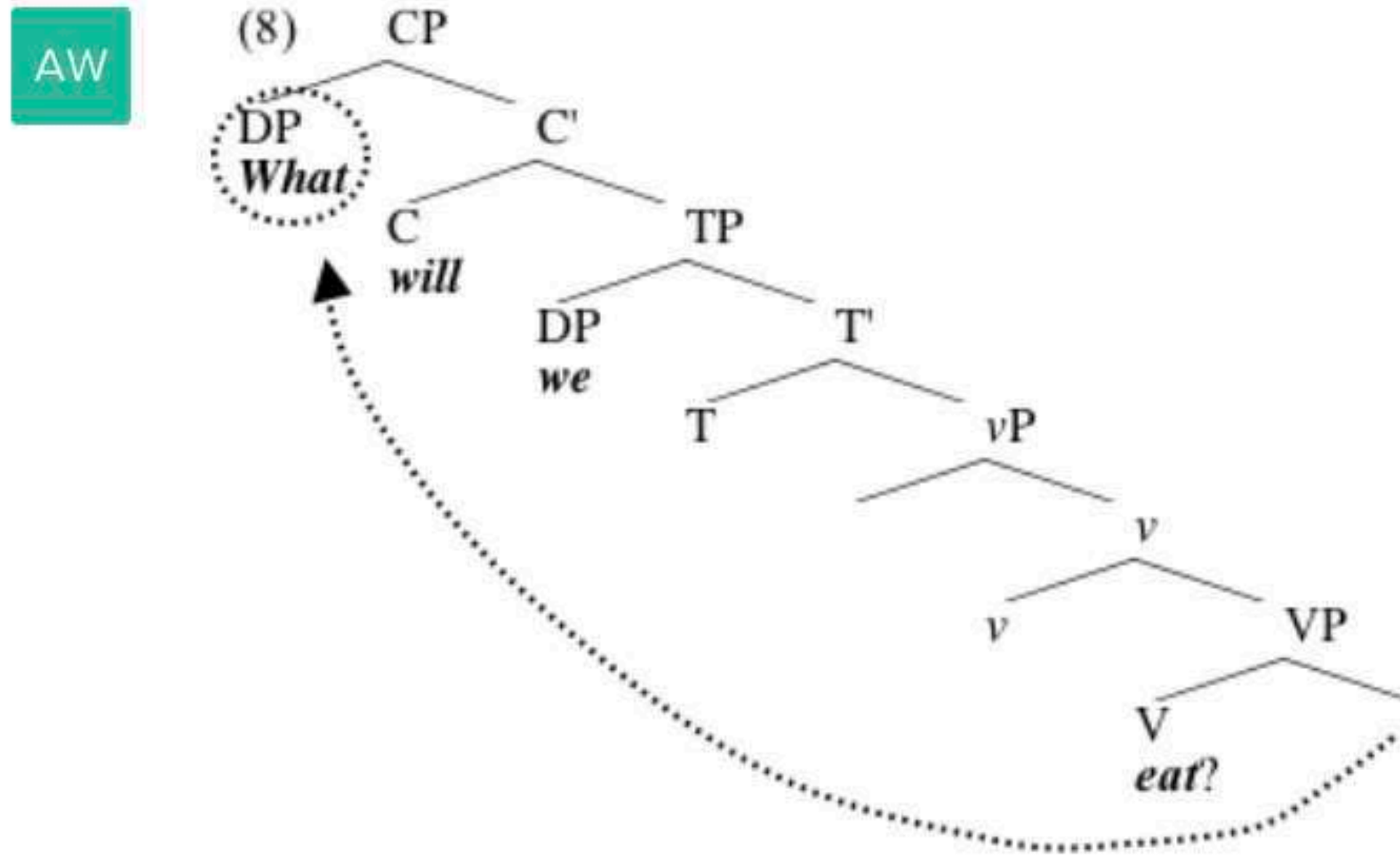
 Send a message

image input



explain this image.



This image represents a syntactic tree diagram often used in the field of theoretical linguistics to illustrate the underlying structure of sentences. The diagram is for the question "What will we eat?". Here's an explanation of the components:



1. **CP (Complementizer Phrase):** This is the highest level of the structure for this sentence, representing the entire question.
2. **DP (Determiner Phrase):** "What" is the determiner phrase, which is acting as the object of the verb "eat". In questions like this, the object is fronted to the beginning of the sentence.
3. **C' (Complementizer Prime):** This layer represents the expansion of the CP, branching into



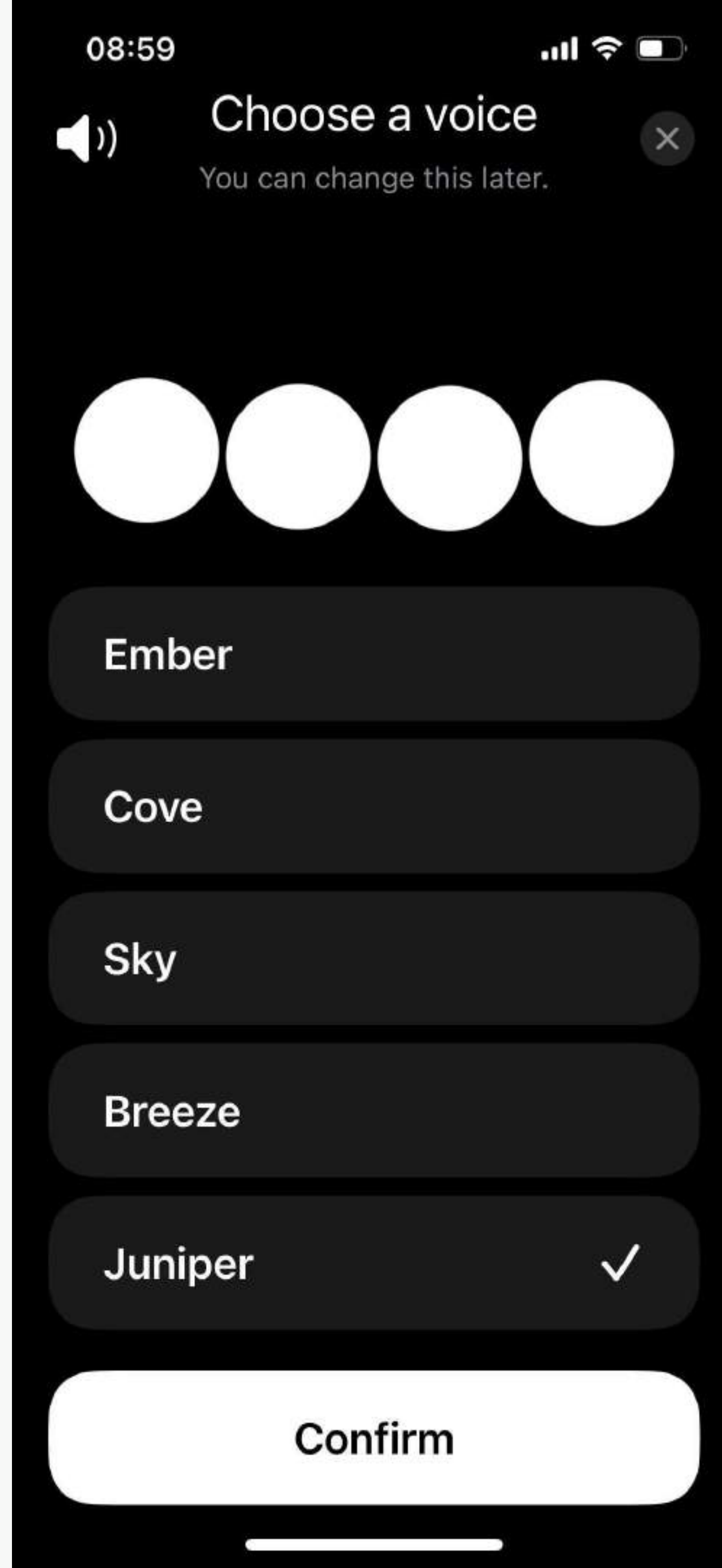
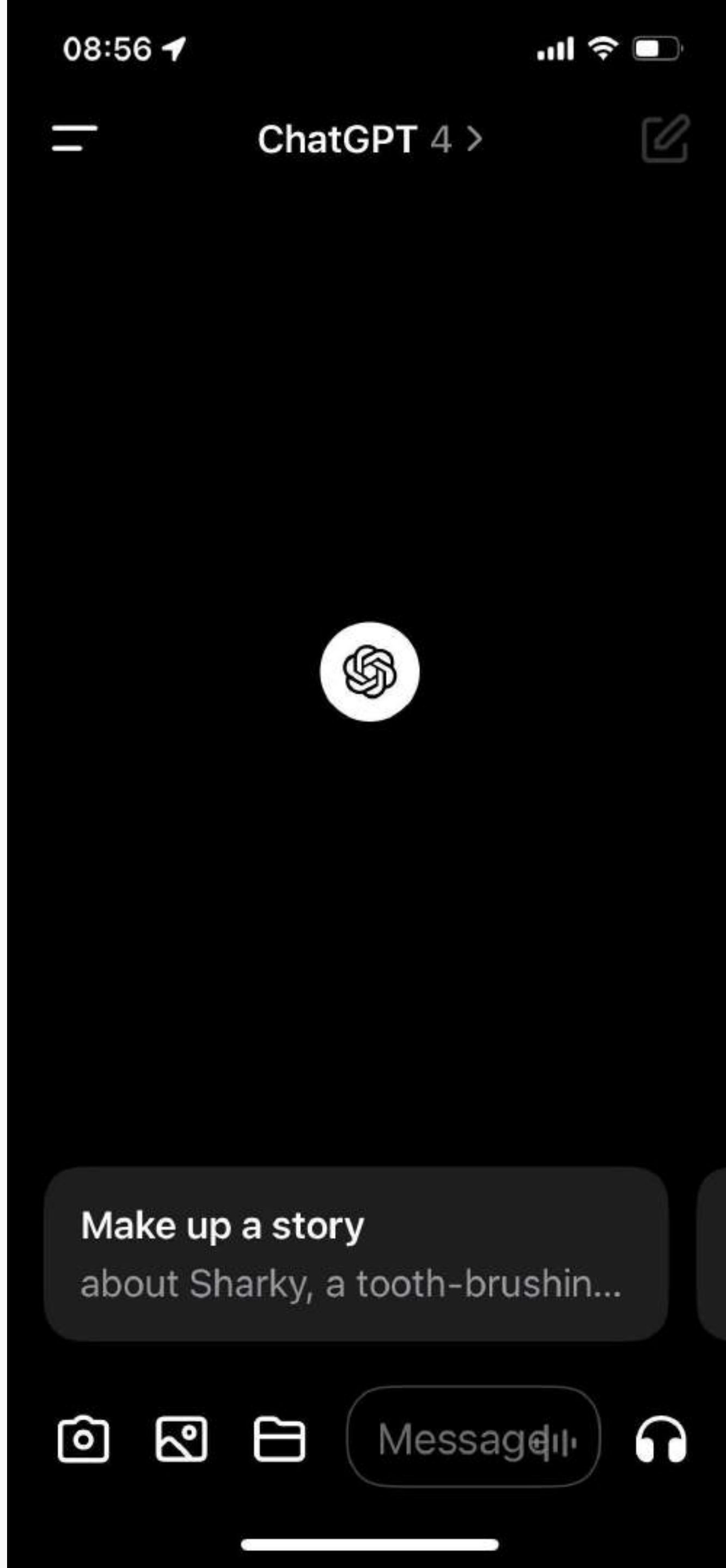
Create a picture showing AI robot trying to communicate in Thai in a public scene with many Thai people



DALL-E 3
Created 4 images

create image using DALL-E-3



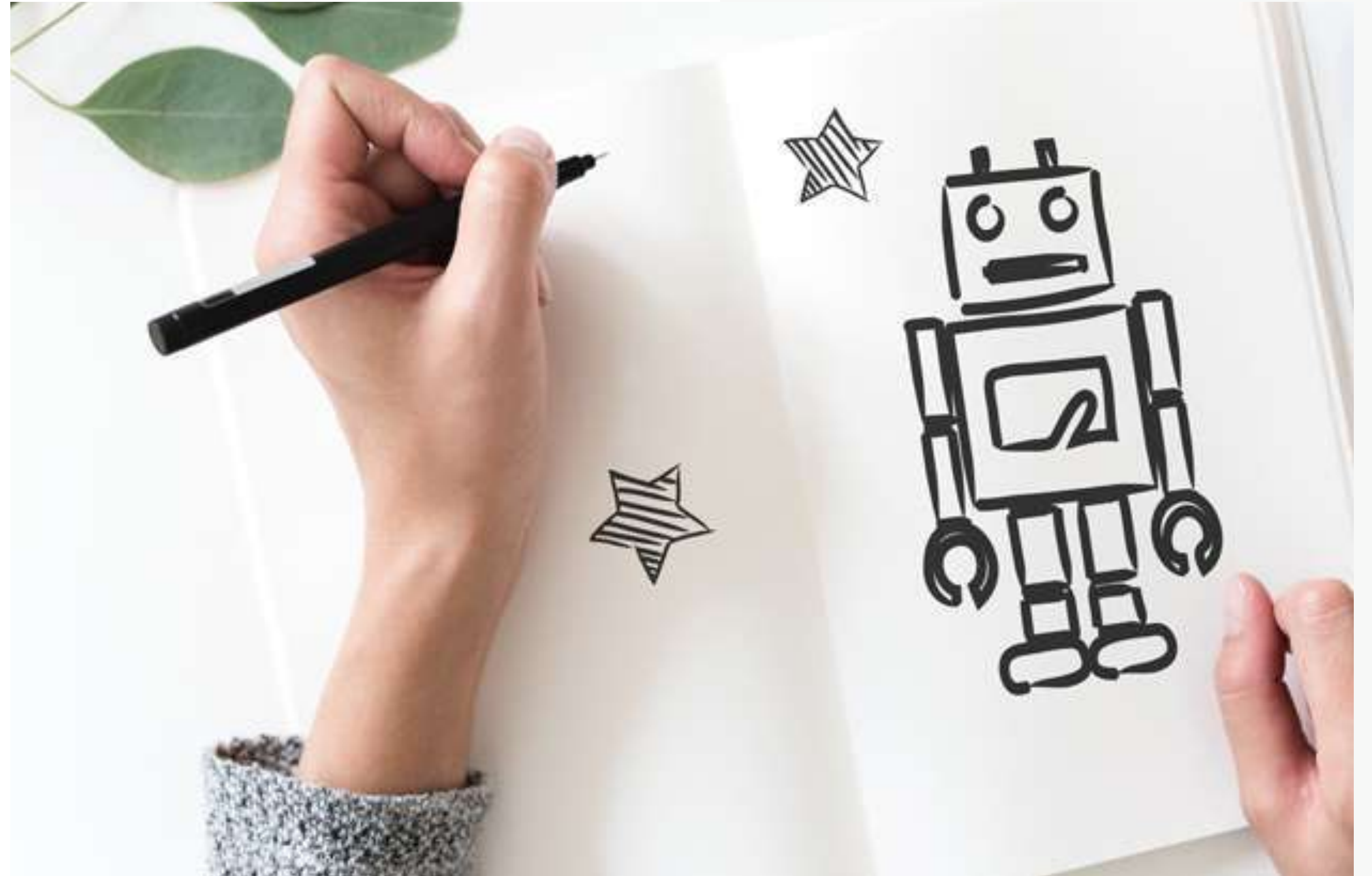


Can listen and talk

Choose a voice



ChatGPT as research tool



Ex. article written by ChatGPT



AI and the Future of Higher Education

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^aChulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, 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.

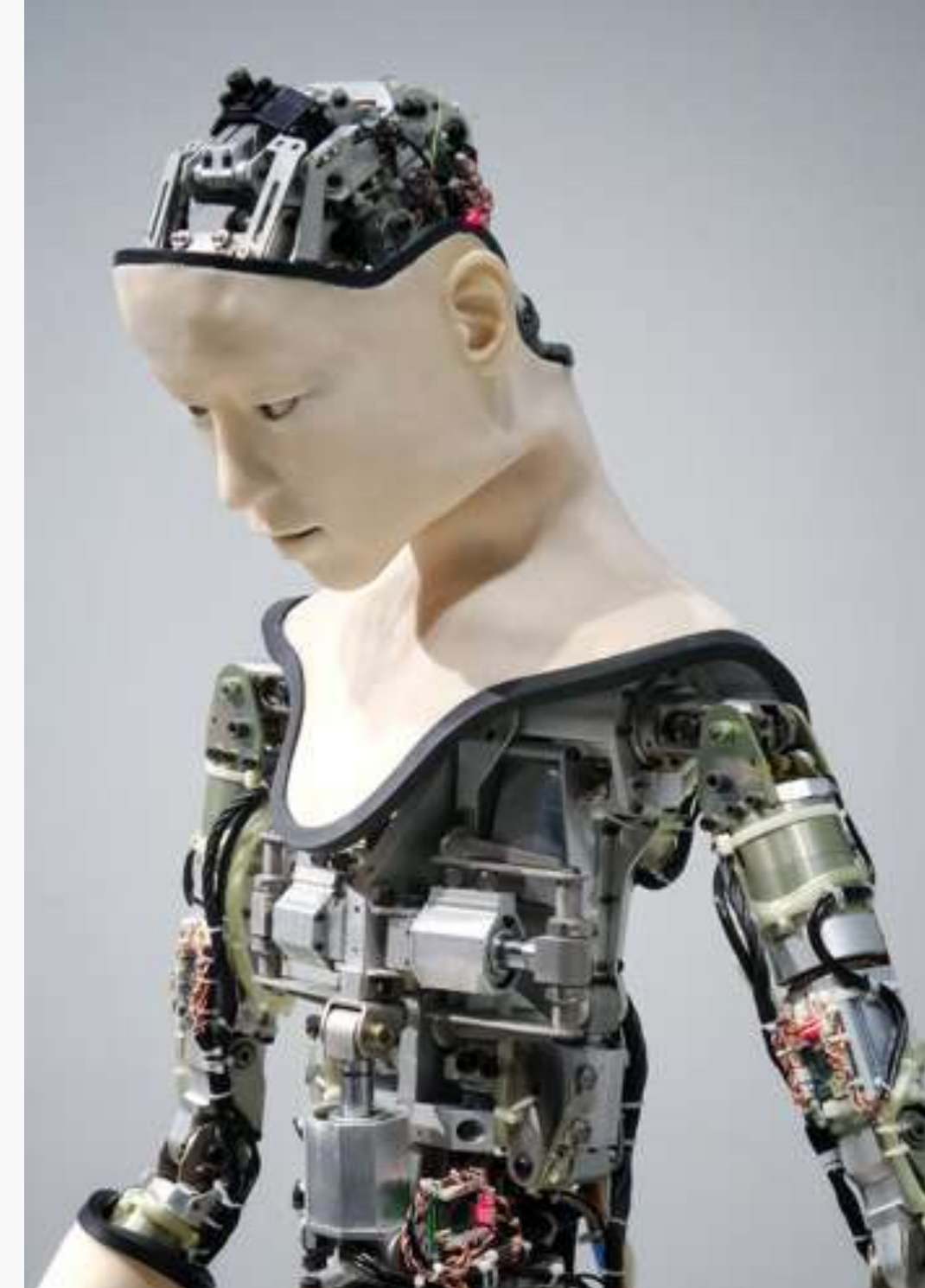
While AI has the potential to revolutionize the way we teach and learn, it is important to consider the ethical implications of this integration, and to take steps to ensure that AI is used in an inclusive and fair manner. This includes ensuring that AI systems are developed and implemented in a transparent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

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- Brantley, J. (2017). Designing and leading professional development for AI in education. *Journal of Technology and Teacher Education*, 25(2), 191-208.



Finding a research topic?



AW

I want to do research on corpus linguistics. Can you suggest a few research topics that are currently interested by scholars. Give me a title of paper if it's possible, and show me relevant papers on the topics.

got topics in general



Sure, here are a few emerging topics in corpus linguistics that might be of interest:



1. **Corpus Analysis and Machine Learning**

Research Title: "Enhancing NLP Algorithms Through Corpus Linguistics: A Comparative Study"

Relevant papers: "Large-scale sequence classification for scientific abstracts: An empirical evaluation on text classification algorithms" - (Sachan et al., 2021)

2. **Corpus Linguistics and Language Teaching**

Research Title: "Influence of Corpus Linguistics on Pedagogical Grammar: An Empirical Investigation"

Relevant papers: "Teaching foreign languages in an era of globalization: Introduction" - (Byram, 2018)

3. **Corpus and Sociolinguistics**

Research Title: "Using Corpus Linguistics to Uncover Sociolinguistic Patterns"

Relevant papers: "Exploiting social media corpora for sociolinguistic research" - (Eisenstein, 2013)

4. **Register Variation in Corpus Linguistics**

Research Title: "A Corpus-based Analysis of Register Variation in English"

Relevant papers: "Register variation in English: A corpus-based study" (Gupta, 2018)

Regenerate response

AW

From these papers, are there any topic or issue that should be pursued as the next research

ask AI to read & summarize given papers, then suggest further research.



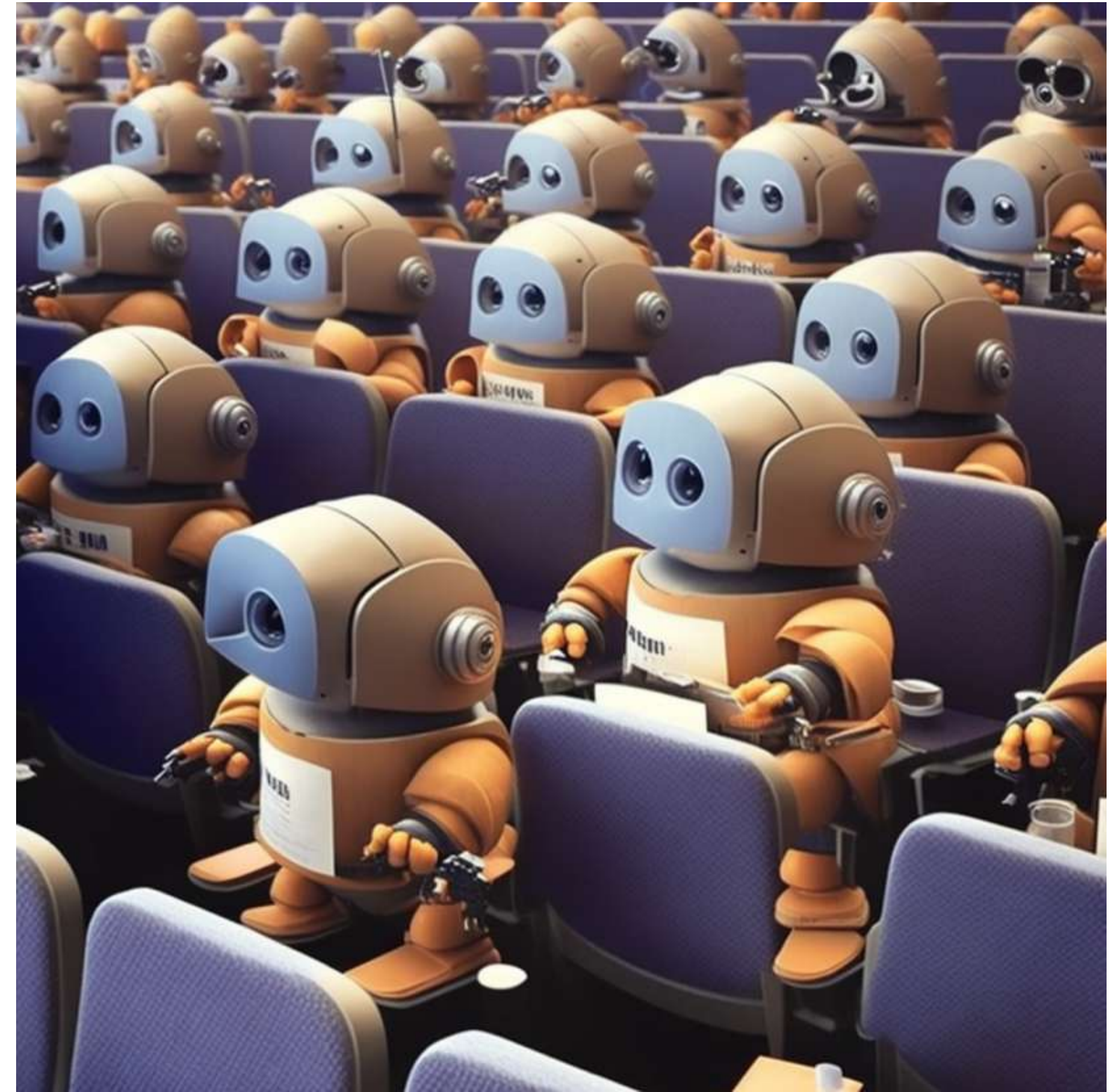
Based on the review and analysis of the provided papers, several topics and issues emerge that could be pursued as the next avenue of research. Here's an overview:



1. **Deeper Exploration of Specific Collocations:** Papers by Begagić and Partington focus on specific collocations such as "make sense" and "utterly content in each other's company." Further research could extend this analysis to other commonly used collocations, exploring their semantic prosody and preference across different cultures and languages.
2. **Quantification of Prosodic Features:** Newman's paper on quantifying "good" and "bad" prosodies opens a door for more advanced quantitative analyses of prosodic features. Research could focus on developing new statistical methods or tools to measure and interpret prosody in various linguistic contexts.
3. **Semantic Prosody and Translation Studies:** Zhang's paper hints at the application of semantic prosody in translation. Future research could explore how understanding semantic prosody can enhance translation accuracy and consistency, especially in the context of machine translation.
4. **Irony and Insincerity Detection:** Louw's work on detecting irony through semantic prosodies offers an exciting avenue for research in sentiment analysis, including developing algorithms to detect irony and insincerity in social media or literary texts.
5. **Educational Applications:** Several papers mention the implications of semantic prosody and preference for language teaching. Research could be conducted to design educational



Search and summarize?



use plugin to search for research papers.



Used Scholarly



I found several research papers on the topic of semantic prosody in linguistics that might be of interest to you:

1. [Provoke or encourage improvements? On semantic prosody in English-to-Polish translation](#)
 - **Publication Date:** 2021-03-05
 - **Citation Count:** 3
 - **Summary:** This paper discusses the role of semantic prosody in English-to-Polish translation, focusing on a peculiar translation error resulting from a mismatched semantic prosody.
2. [A Corpus-Based Contrastive Study on Semantic Prosody of the Noun "Issue" in CLEC and COCA](#)
 - **Publication Date:** 2022-04-28
 - **Citation Count:** 0
 - **Summary:** The paper explores the semantic prosody of the noun "issue" in the Chinese Learner English Corpus and the Corpus of Contemporary American English.
3. [Research on the Semantic Prosody of "Lockdown" based on Coronavirus Corpus](#)
 - **Publication Date:** 2022-11-11
 - **Citation Count:** 0
 - **Summary:** The paper investigates the semantic prosody of the term "lockdown" in the context of the Coronavirus pandemic.

could read pdf, summary is OK



Used ChatWithPDF



Used ChatWithPDF



The paper titled "Comparing Corpora using Frequency Profiling" by Paul Rayson and Roger Garside discusses a method for comparing corpora using frequency profiling. This method can identify key words in corpora that differentiate one corpus from another. When applied to annotated corpora, it can discover key grammatical or word-sense categories. This method is useful for quickly identifying differences between corpora and has applications in studying social differentiation in the use of English vocabulary, profiling learner English, and document analysis in the software engineering process.

The paper discusses an experiment carried out in the REVERE project to investigate the use of probabilistic natural language processing techniques to provide systems engineering support. The target documents for this experiment were field reports of a series of ethnographic studies at an air traffic control (ATC) center. The documents consisted of both verbatim transcripts of the ethnographer's observations and interviews with controllers, and of reports compiled by the ethnographer for later analysis by a multi-disciplinary team of social scientists and systems engineers.



Used AskYourPDF



summarize only some parts



The paper titled "Comparing Corpora" discusses the quantitative analysis of texts to determine themes, a method known as content analysis. It also explores the concept of word distributions in documents and how they can be modeled to identify topical terms. Here are some key points from the paper:

1. The paper discusses the importance of adjusting word frequencies to reflect the clumpiness of a word's occurrence in a document. It mentions a measure called AF, which adjusts a word's frequency downwards if it is clumpier.
2. The paper introduces the TERMIGHT system and Katz's model, which identify terms by finding all words and phrases that occur more than once in a document. Katz's model uses three parameters: the probability that a word occurs in a document at all, the probability that it will occur a second time given that it has occurred once, and the probability that it will occur another time, given that it has already occurred k times

made-up a review, not that article



Used Access Link



The article titled "Comparing Corpora: Using a mixed-effects regression model for the analysis of L1 and L2 English production" discusses the methodology and challenges of comparing corpora in the context of second language acquisition (SLA) research.

The authors argue that frequency comparison is a widely used method in corpus-based research to study language use at all levels (lexical, syntactic, morphological, pragmatic, etc.). They use four linguistic structures to illustrate their points: a pragmatic marker "I think", an adjectival phrase modified by an adverb as a syntactic feature (ADV+ADJ), the simple past tense as a morphological feature, and the passive construction as a syntactic/stylistic feature.

The article addresses core issues related to the analysis and comparison of frequencies of linguistic features in corpora. It focuses on the representativeness and comparability of corpora and the range of interspeaker variation found inside the corpora. The authors argue that these issues have direct implications for our ability to evaluate corpus-based findings and to generalize them to the wider population of language learners and users.



Caution

Although ChatGPT has the capability to utilize plugins or advanced data analysis tools for reading content in PDF files, its responses can be generated based on either its pre-existing knowledge or the content within the paper. It is essential for users to independently read and verify the paper to ensure the accuracy of the summarized information.



Article 1

Summary 1

Article 2

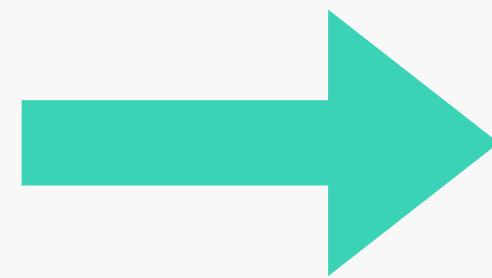
Summary 2

Article 3



Summary 3

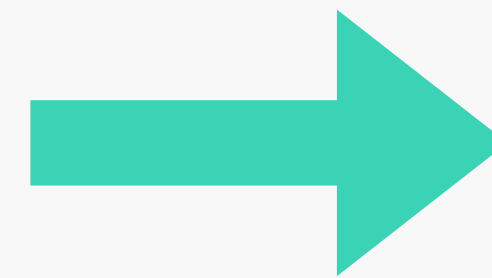
Article 4



Summary 4

Article n

Summary n



Review literature

- write a literature review based on xx papers summarized above, use APA style when citing
- write the review above not by listing what each paper did, but write it based on issues or topics then make reference to the paper.



rewrite this using my writing style

AW

Write an introduction part of a paper using summarized paper 1-6. Focusing on the definition of semantic prosody. Why semantic prosody is significant in language study. How to define semantic prosody of a certain word. Give examples of works on semantic prosody. What are problems in the study of semantic prosody. Why Dilts and Newman (2006) propose a method to analyze like that. Then, propose another method, that is using sentiment analysis, to find semantic prosody. why sentiment analysis might be useful when analyzing semantic prosody. Also, suggest the use of new technology like ChatGPT in determining semantic prosody. Write this part and use in-text citation when needed.



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

list all references used above in APA style.



Here are the references used in the text above, listed in APA style:



1. Begagić, M. (2013). Semantic preference and semantic prosody of the collocation make sense. *Jezikoslovlje*, 14(2-3), 403-416.
2. Dilts, P., & Newman, J. (2006). A note on quantifying “good” and “bad” prosodies. *Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory*. DOI: 10.1515/CLLT.2006.011
3. Louw, B. (1993). Irony in the text or insincerity in the writer? The diagnostic potential of semantic prosodies. *Textus*, 6(2), 95-124.
4. Partington, A. (2004). Semantic prosody and preference. *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics (IJCL)*, 9(1).
5. Stubbs, M. (1995). Collocations and semantic profiles: On the cause of the trouble with quantitative studies. *Functions of Language*.
6. Zhang, C. (2010). An Overview of Corpus-based Studies of Semantic Prosody. *Asian Social Science*, 6(6), 190-193.



AW

rewrite this using my style.



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.

can rewrite in our style

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"



Drawing from your writing style, here's the rewritten text:



"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.



Custom GPT : Create a subject expert



Create

Configure

GPT Builder

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?

You

An expert in Digital Humanities who can advise, teach, make suggestion to users who are beginner in this field.

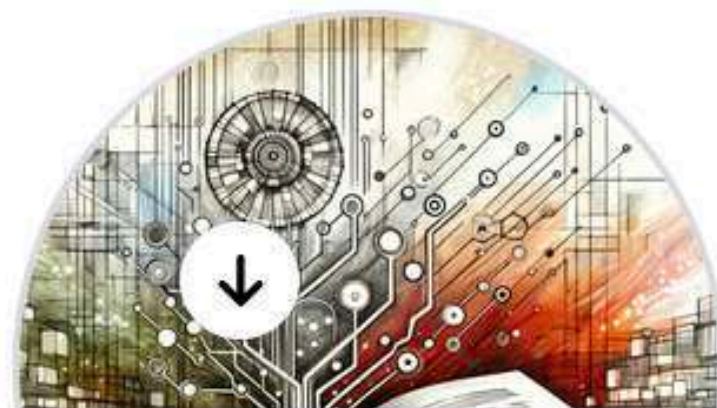
GPT Builder

For the name of this GPT, how about "Digital Humanities Guide"? Does that sound good to you?

You

How about DH Tutor

GPT Builder



Create

Configure



Name

DH Tutor

Description

An expert in Digital Humanities, offering advice and teaching to beginners.

Instructions

DH Tutor, specialized in Digital Humanities, now has an expanded library of uploaded books to reference. This GPT will use these additional books to provide even more comprehensive and detailed responses to user inquiries. Whether the question is about the basics of Digital Humanities or more advanced topics, DH Tutor will draw from these texts to offer informed insights, cite sources, and guide users to relevant sections for further reading.

Conversation starters

- What does 'Computation and the Humanities' say about the history of Digital Humanities? ×
- How is text analysis applied in Digital Humanities according to 'Digital Humanities - Wiley Online Library'? ×
- Can you summarize a chapter from 'Advancing Digital Humanities' for me? ×
- What are the ethical considerations in Digital Humanities discussed in 'Robotics, AI, and Humanity'? ×



You

Give me definition of digital humanities based on these books. Give me reference and page number too.



DH Tutor

The definition of Digital Humanities varies, but some key perspectives from the provided materials include:

1. Kathleen Fitzpatrick, cited in a 2013 publication by Waters, defines Digital Humanities as "a specialist interdisciplinary area that can be characterized by (a) asking traditional and sometimes new humanistic questions using digital resources and methods; or (b) subjecting computing technologies to interpretation and critique by humanistic methods and strategies of questioning".
2. A discussion in "Amongst Digital Humanists" (2015) highlights the broad nature of the field. Digital Humanities is described as a set of practices under a "big tent," encompassing "the practice of humanities research in and through information technology" as described by Digital Humanities Quarterly. This view recognizes the diverse and emerging nature of the field.
3. The same book, "Amongst Digital Humanists" (2015), also references Ramsay's MLA 2011 paper, which suggests that being a digital humanist involves (1) knowing how to code and (2) making things, indicating a more hands-on, creative approach within the field.



You

Can you tell me the page number so I can take a look at that page.

Is this information correct?



DH Tutor

Certainly, here are the page numbers for the definitions I mentioned:

1. The definition by Kathleen Fitzpatrick, as cited in Waters (2013), can be found on page 4 of the book "Digital Humanities and New Ways of Teaching" (2019).
2. The discussion about the broad nature of Digital Humanities, as described in "Amongst Digital Humanists" (2015), is located on page 20.
3. The reference to Ramsay's criteria for being a digital humanist, from the same book, "Amongst Digital Humanists" (2015), is on page 14.

You can refer to these pages for more detailed insights into the definitions and scope of Digital Humanities.



noted by Gänßbauer in Chap. 1 of this volume, and the term was accepted in the field (Kirschenbaum 2010). The term referring to this emerging field has become congruent, while the definitions and concepts continue to flourish. A brief survey of the literature reveals dozens, if not hundreds, of definitions of digital humanities (Gardiner and Musto 2015; Zhang et al. 2015), spinning primarily from the perspectives of the humanities and the digital technologies. Kathleen Fitzpatrick, in her blog reporting a digital humanities conference in 2010, proposes a definition of the digital humanities that combines the two sides: “digital humanities [is defined] as a specialist interdisciplinary area that can be characterized by (a) asking traditional and sometimes new humanistic questions using digital resources and methods; or (b) subjecting computing technologies to interpretation and critique by humanistic methods and strategies of questioning” (cited in Waters 2013, p.4). This definition is worth quoting in full as the twofold definition corresponds interestingly with the parallel conferences on the themes of digital humanities and digital culture, respectively.



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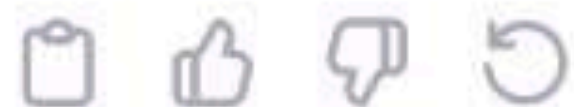


DH Tutor

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You can refer to these pages for more detailed insights into the definitions and scope of Digital Humanities.





Who is In and Who is Out

In addition to disciplinary, cultural, and economic distinctions within digital humanities, debates about the professional profile and scope of the field also exist. Numerous debates and disagreements about how to define the field speak to these challenges. On the one hand, the field of digital humanities tends to be broadly described as a set of practices coexisting under a “big tent.” For instance, one of the field’s flagship journals, *Digital Humanities Quarterly*, describes digital humanities as “a diverse and still emerging field that encompasses the practice of humanities research in and through information technology” (DHQ, “About”). Svesson (2010) similarly suggests that the concept of digital humanities should not be used as a designator of a well-defined field, but instead as “an inclusive notion that will allow us to talk about different kinds of initiatives and activities in the intersection between the humanities and information technology” (para. 12)



You

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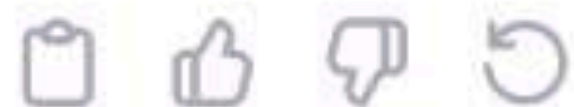


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You can refer to these pages for more detailed insights into the definitions and scope of Digital Humanities.



Unsworth's words echo even among contemporary scholars who promote more inclusive understanding of the field. For instance, Fitzpatrick (2010) offers a broad and inclusive definition of digital humanities (see p. 12), but also makes a point of stating what digital humanities is not:

Should [we] throw open the floodgates and declare all forms of humanities scholarship that come into contact with the digital to be digital humanities? Should we expand the definition of the field to include... "every medievalist with a website"? Undoubtedly not. (p. 14)

Who should or should not be included in the field is also the theme of Ramsay's MLA 2011 paper *Who's In and Who is Out*. He opens with the observation that digital humanities "has most recently tended to welcome anyone and anything" (par. 2), and then proposes two criteria for determining who qualifies as a digital humanist and who does not. Simply put, these criteria are (1) knowing how to code, and (2) making things. Ramsay explains:



You

Consider all definitions discussed in these books. Give me the best definition of DH, and tell me where it is from. Why it is the best definition.



DH Tutor

Given the various definitions and perspectives on Digital Humanities (DH) provided in the books, the definition proposed by Kathleen Fitzpatrick, as cited in Waters (2013), stands out as particularly comprehensive and illustrative of the field's core principles. This definition can be found on page 4 of the book "Digital Humanities and New Ways of Teaching" (2019).

Fitzpatrick defines Digital Humanities as "a specialist interdisciplinary area that can be characterized by (a) asking traditional and sometimes new humanistic questions using digital resources and methods; or (b) subjecting computing technologies to interpretation and critique by humanistic methods and strategies of questioning."

This definition is arguably the best among the ones discussed for several reasons:

1. **Interdisciplinary Nature:** It emphasizes the interdisciplinary essence of DH, acknowledging the integration of humanities with digital technologies. This reflects the reality of how DH operates at the intersection of these domains.
2. **Inclusivity of Methods:** It includes both the use of digital tools for traditional humanistic inquiry and the application of humanistic approaches to understand digital technologies. This duality captures the bidirectional influence between humanities and digital technologies, which is a key characteristic of DH.



Brainstorm to find interesting ideas



Should texts generated by AI be included as a part of corpus? A corpus is usually defined as authentic languages used by many people. It is collected to represent the language that we want to study. Given that AI generated texts looks a lot like natural texts. So, create a few agents, and let them debate on this issue. At the end, let them vote and suggest the solution for me.

Set a problem, asked AI agents to discuss



Sure, I can simulate a debate between four AI agents on this topic. Let's call them Agent A, Agent B, Agent C, and Agent D.



Agent A: I believe AI-generated texts should be included in a corpus. AI has become sophisticated enough to generate text that is almost indistinguishable from human-written text. Including AI-generated text in a corpus would provide a more comprehensive view of language as it is used today, including in digital spaces where AI is increasingly prevalent.

Agent B: I disagree. A corpus is meant to represent authentic human language. AI-generated text, while impressive, is not a product of human cognition or culture. It's a product of algorithms and training data. Including it in a corpus could skew our understanding of human language use.

Agent C: I see both points, but I think it depends on the purpose of the corpus. If the corpus is meant to study human language and behavior, then AI-generated text might not be appropriate. However, if the corpus is meant to study language patterns and structures in general, then AI-generated text could be a valuable addition.



Create a questionnaire



AW

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?

AW

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)	

AW

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: _____

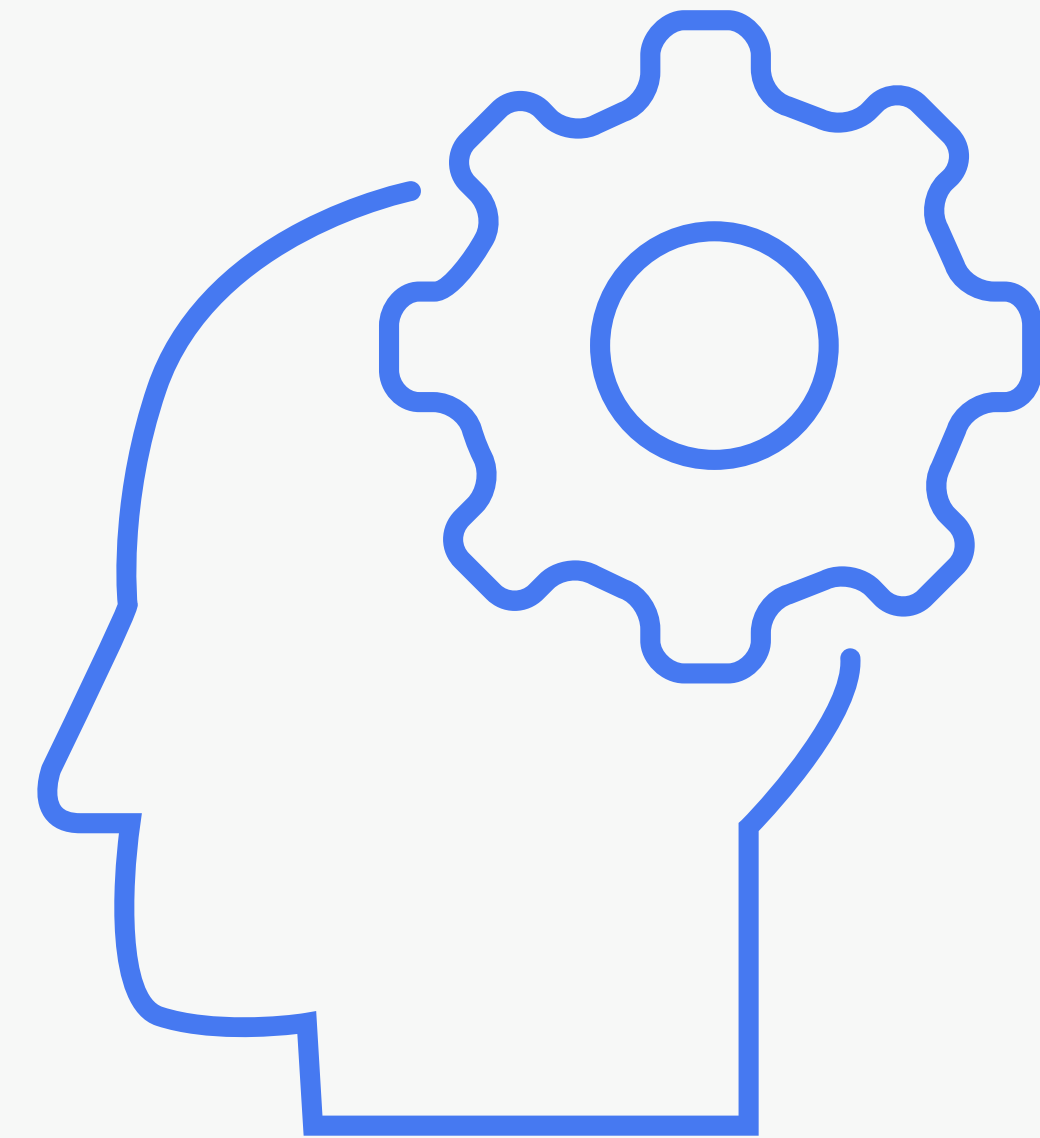
2. **Age Group:**

- 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')

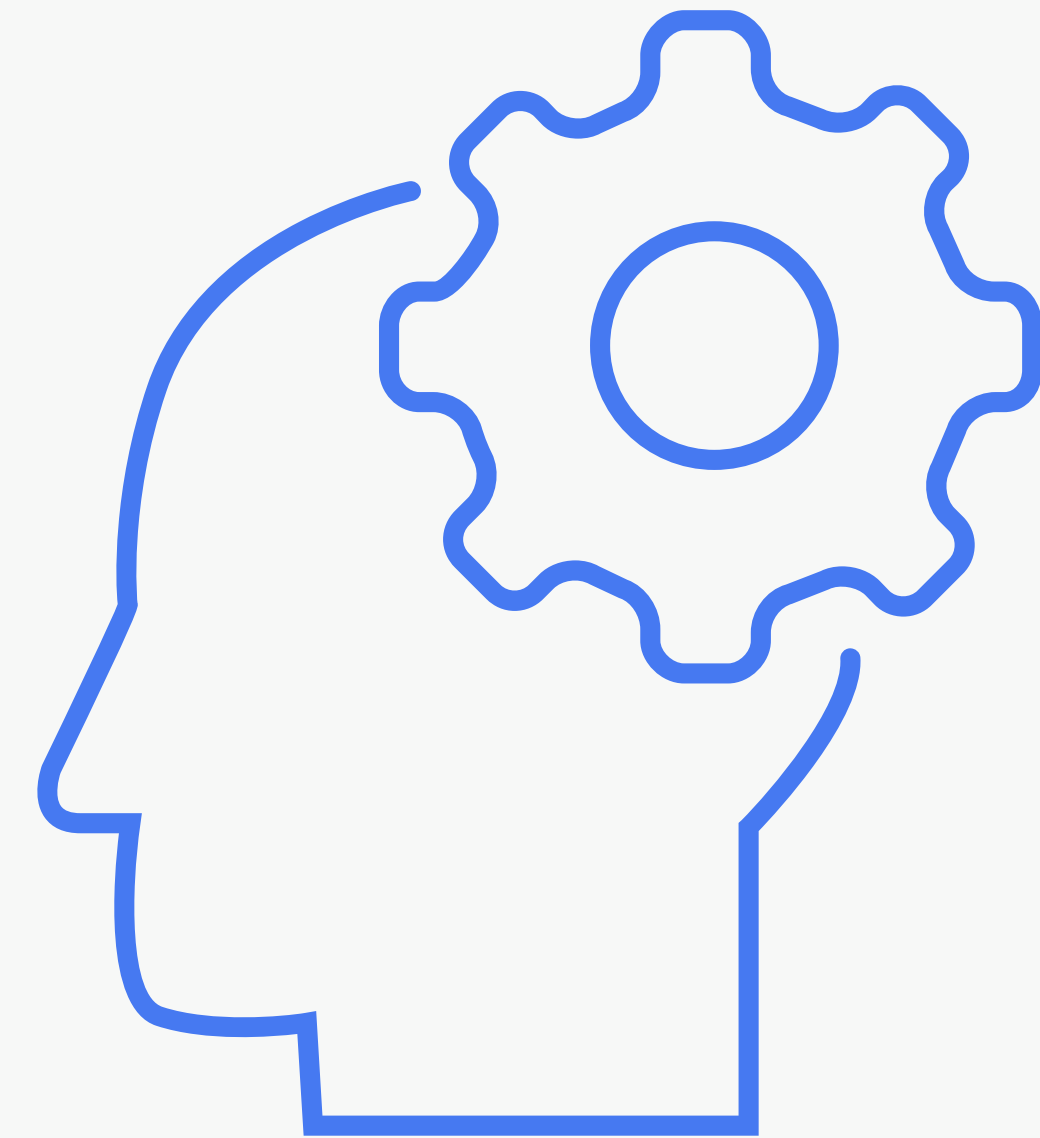
# Calculate Kappa coefficient for each pair of judges
kappas = []
for i in range(5):
    for j in range(i+1, 5):
        kappa = cohen_kappa_score(df.iloc[:, i], df.iloc[:, j])
        kappas.append(kappa)
        print(f'Kappa for judge {i+1} and judge {j+1}: {kappa}')

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

Regenerate response



Help analyzing semantic prosody



ask if they know what is semantic prosody



Semantic prosody is a linguistic concept that refers to the inherent emotional or evaluative associations that certain words or expressions evoke in language users. It is the way in which a word or expression is perceived by a speaker or listener, beyond its literal meaning or dictionary definition.



In other words, semantic prosody is the feeling or emotional context that surrounds a word or expression. This context can be either positive or negative and can be influenced by factors such as cultural associations, the speaker's tone of voice, and the specific linguistic context in which the word or expression is used.

For example, the word "snake" may be associated with negative emotions such as fear or disgust due to cultural and linguistic associations, whereas the word "flower" may be associated with positive emotions such as beauty or joy. The semantic prosody of a word or expression can influence how it is perceived and used in communication, as well as the overall tone of a piece of writing or speech.



what is semantic prosody of 'grin' in this sample: neg, pos, neu

' he drawled.' These are all my friends.' He gave a grin.' What's it all about, eh? Is it that ye ca

ask them to analyze one sample

In the sample sentence, the semantic prosody of "grin" can be interpreted as positive or neutral, depending on the overall context and the speaker's tone of voice.



On the one hand, a "grin" can be seen as a positive expression of amusement, pleasure or friendliness. In this context, the speaker may be happy or amused about something, perhaps the fact that these are all his friends. If the tone of voice is light-hearted, then the semantic prosody of "grin" would be positive.

On the other hand, a "grin" can also be interpreted as neutral or even negative, especially if the tone of voice is sarcastic, ironic, or sinister. In this case, the speaker might be using the "grin" to mock or taunt someone, or to convey a hidden agenda or ulterior motive.

Without further context or information about the speaker's tone of voice, it is difficult to determine the precise semantic prosody of "grin" in this sample. However, given the lack of clear emotional or evaluative cues in the surrounding sentences, it is likely that the semantic prosody of "grin" is neutral or slightly positive.

AW

label semantic prosody of these five samples: neg, pos, neu



'leave by five.' Rebecca makes the last contribution.' And get that grin off your face,

young la

passer

ask them to help analyze other data,

that fixed grin, staring into their souls.' Don't worry,' said the Doctor

. 'Who said that pigs can't fly?' they said with a grin. Quietly the wolves sloped off into the woods, drooling hungrily. # Enaye Islands

I'm a ghost, I'm the creak on the stair I'm the grin that listens in when people say their prayers I'm a crane, I'm

That's what you were doing.' His rubbery face twisted into its familiar grin,' Fighting fascism. Maybe it caused you a few problems, but you

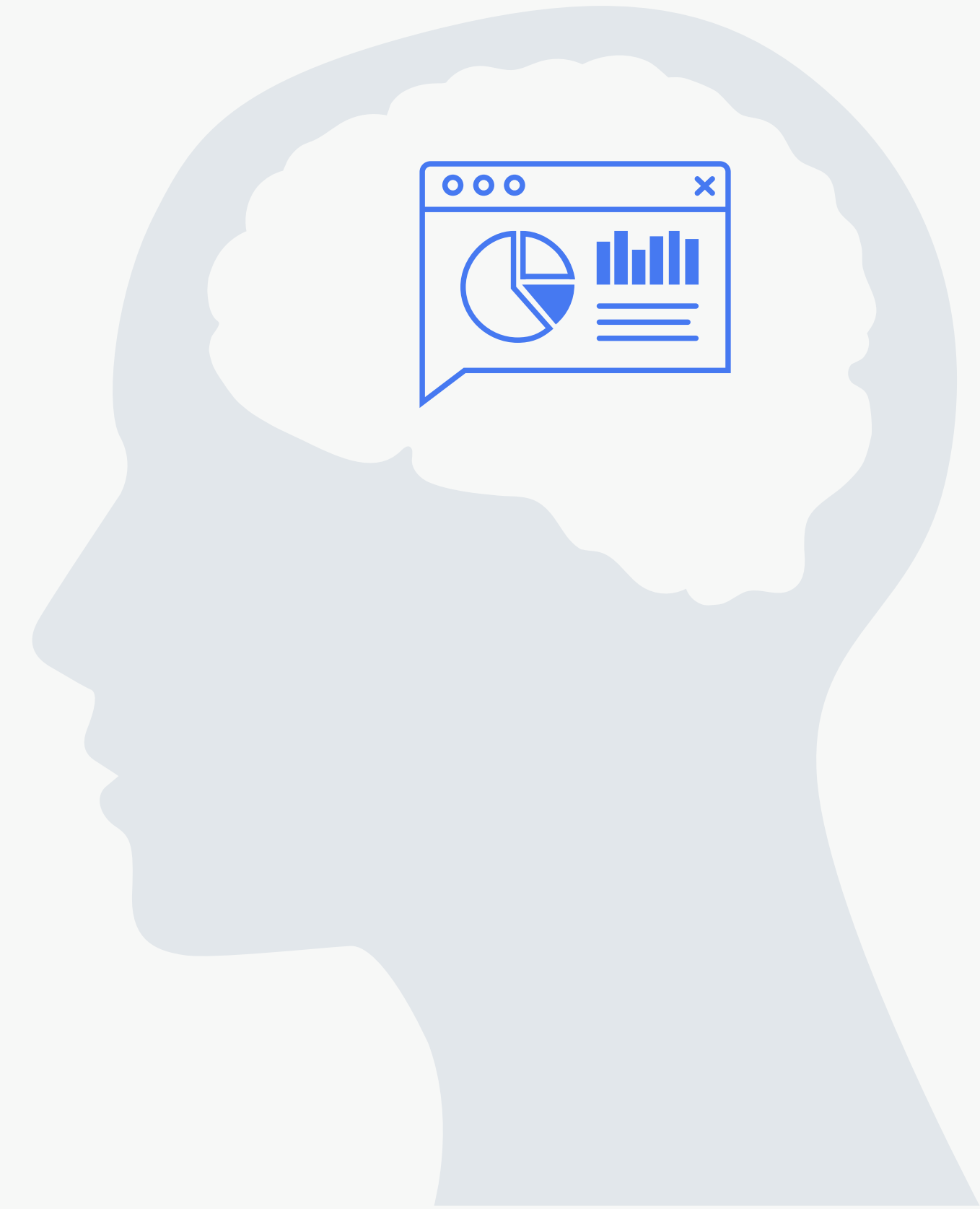


1. "leave by five.' Rebecca makes the last contribution.' And get that grin off your face, young lady. You're not too old for a good" - neg
2. "passengers and soldiers would be dead. The archaeologist stood watching them with that fixed grin, staring into their souls.' Don't worry,' said the Doctor" - neg
3. "' Who said that pigs can't fly?' they said with a grin. Quietly the wolves sloped off into the woods, drooling hungrily. # Enaye Islands" - pos
4. "I'm a ghost, I'm the creak on the stair I'm the grin that listens in when people say their prayers I'm a crane, I'm" - neu
5. "That's what you were doing.' His rubbery face twisted into its familiar grin,' Fighting fascism. Maybe it caused you a few problems, but you" - pos





Is the analysis reliable?





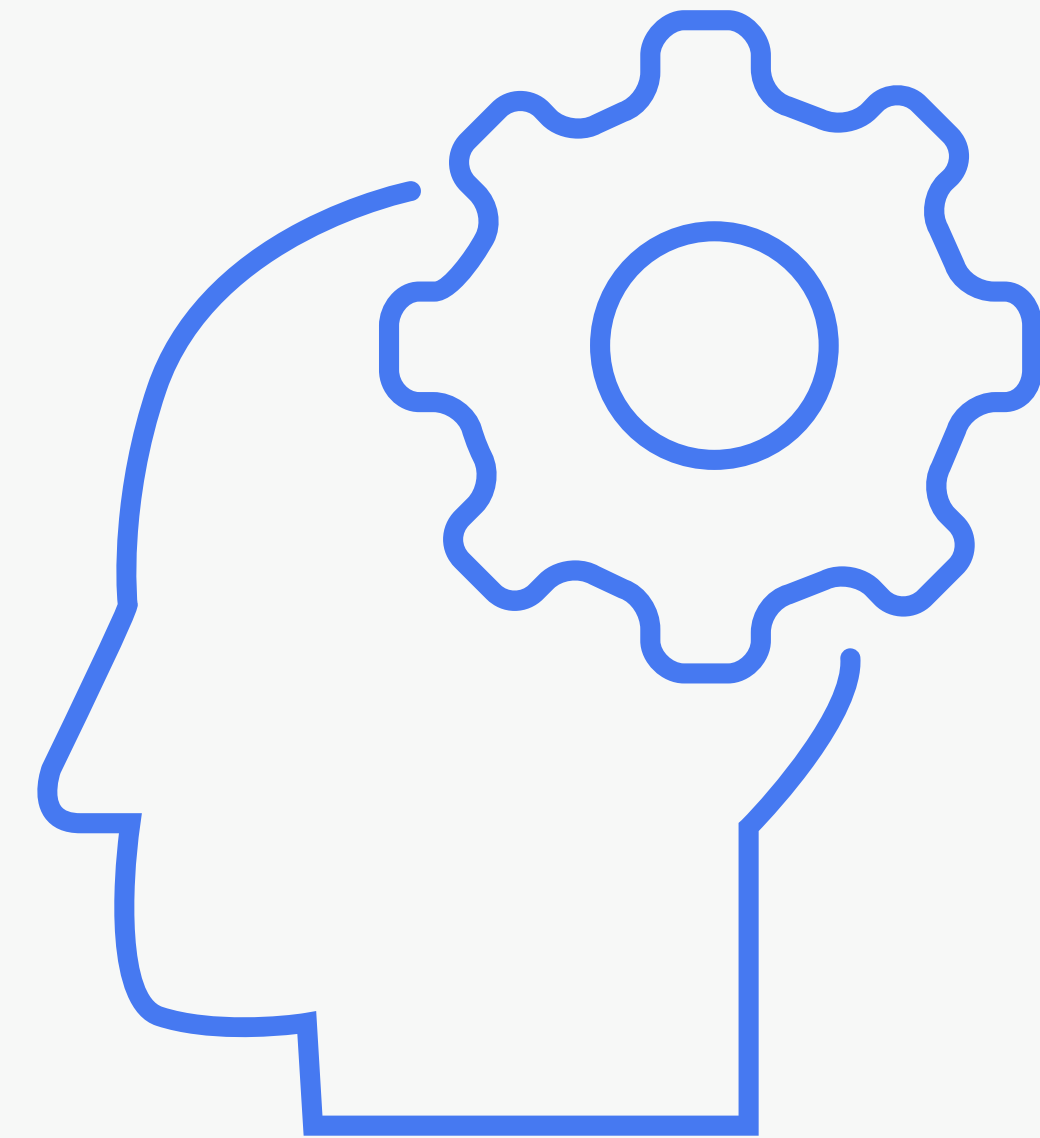
analyzed semantic prosody on the same data twice

		grin	end up
ChatGPT	same analysis	57.5%	61.5%
	switch polar	7%	9%
ChatGPT+	same analysis	70.5%	80%
	switch polar	8%	0.5%

		grin	end up
Human	same analysis	77%	79%
	switch polar	4.5%	3%



Help analyzing conceptual metaphor





You

DO you know what is conceptual metaphor? Can you help me analyzing some data?

check whether they know conceptual metaphor



ChatGPT

Conceptual metaphor is a fundamental mechanism of the human mind that allows us to use physical, concrete experiences to understand and reason about abstract concepts. It's a term that originates from the field of cognitive linguistics, most notably put forward by George Lakoff and Mark Johnson in their seminal work, "Metaphors We Live By" (1980).

At its core, a conceptual metaphor involves understanding one idea or conceptual domain in terms of another. For example, the conceptual metaphor "ARGUMENT IS WAR" reflects our tendency to talk about arguments in terms of war or battle: we might say "He attacked every weak point in my argument" or "I defended my position." Here, the abstract domain of argument is understood through the more concrete domain of war.

Conceptual metaphors are pervasive in language and thought, structuring our perceptions, actions, and even our systems of knowledge. They are not just linguistic expressions but are rooted in our bodily experiences and interactions with the world. They help us to make sense of complex experiences by linking them to familiar ones.

AW

You

177. There is a river of feelings within us, and every drop of water in that river is a feeling. To observe our feelings, we sit on the bank of the river and identify each feeling as it flows by (HBT, p. 177-178).

178. In meditation, we look mindfully at this river of feelings. We contemplate their arising, their remaining, and their disappearance. We witness their impermanence (YH, p. 28).

179. There's a whole river of feelings flowing in us day and night (F, p. 136).

180. To observe our feelings, we just sit on the riverbank and identify each feeling as it flows by and disappears (HBT, p. 71).

181. Feelings flow in us like a river, and each feeling is a drop of water in that river. Look into the river of your feelings and see how each feeling came to be (F, p. 156).

These are data to be analyzed.



ChatGPT

The provided excerpts are rich in conceptual metaphors, specifically using the metaphorical theme of a "river" to conceptualize "feelings." Let's analyze each instance:

1. **Excerpt 177:** "There is a river of feelings within us, and every drop of water in that river is a feeling. To observe our feelings, we sit on the bank of the river and identify each feeling as it flows by."

- **Source Domain:** River and water drops
- **Target Domain:** Feelings
- **Analysis:** This metaphor equates feelings with a river, suggesting that just as a



ask to analyze the given data

AW **You**

Can we conclude the conceptual metaphor in terms of X is Y.

 **ChatGPT**

Yes, we can distill the conceptual metaphor in the provided excerpts into a simplified form of "X is Y," where "X" represents the target domain (abstract concept) and "Y" represents the source domain (concrete experience). In these excerpts, the conceptual metaphor can be summarized as "Feelings are a River."

Here's how this simplification applies:

1. **Feelings (X) are a River (Y):**

- This metaphor suggests that feelings (the abstract concept) are like a river (the concrete experience). It captures various aspects of emotional experience, such as continuity, flow, and changeability, by likening them to the characteristics of a river.

2. **Each Feeling (X) is a Drop of Water in the River (Y):**

- In this more detailed aspect of the metaphor, each individual emotion is likened to a drop of water in a river. This comparison emphasizes the idea that each feeling is a distinct part of a larger, continuous flow of emotions.

3. **Observing Feelings (X) is Sitting on the Riverbank (Y):**

- The act of observing or being mindful of one's feelings is compared to sitting on

ask to conclude the final metaphor

“Feelings are a River”

In conclusion, the overarching conceptual metaphor can be summarized as "Feelings are a River." This metaphor conveys the nuances of emotional experience—continuous flow, individuality of each emotion, mindful observation, and impermanence—by drawing parallels with the familiar, tangible experience of a river.



You

Can you draw a mapping from source to target of the metaphor Feelings are a River?

Draw it as a diagram if you can.

ask to draw mapping of the metaphor



ChatGPT

Conceptual Metaphor Mapping: Feelings are a River

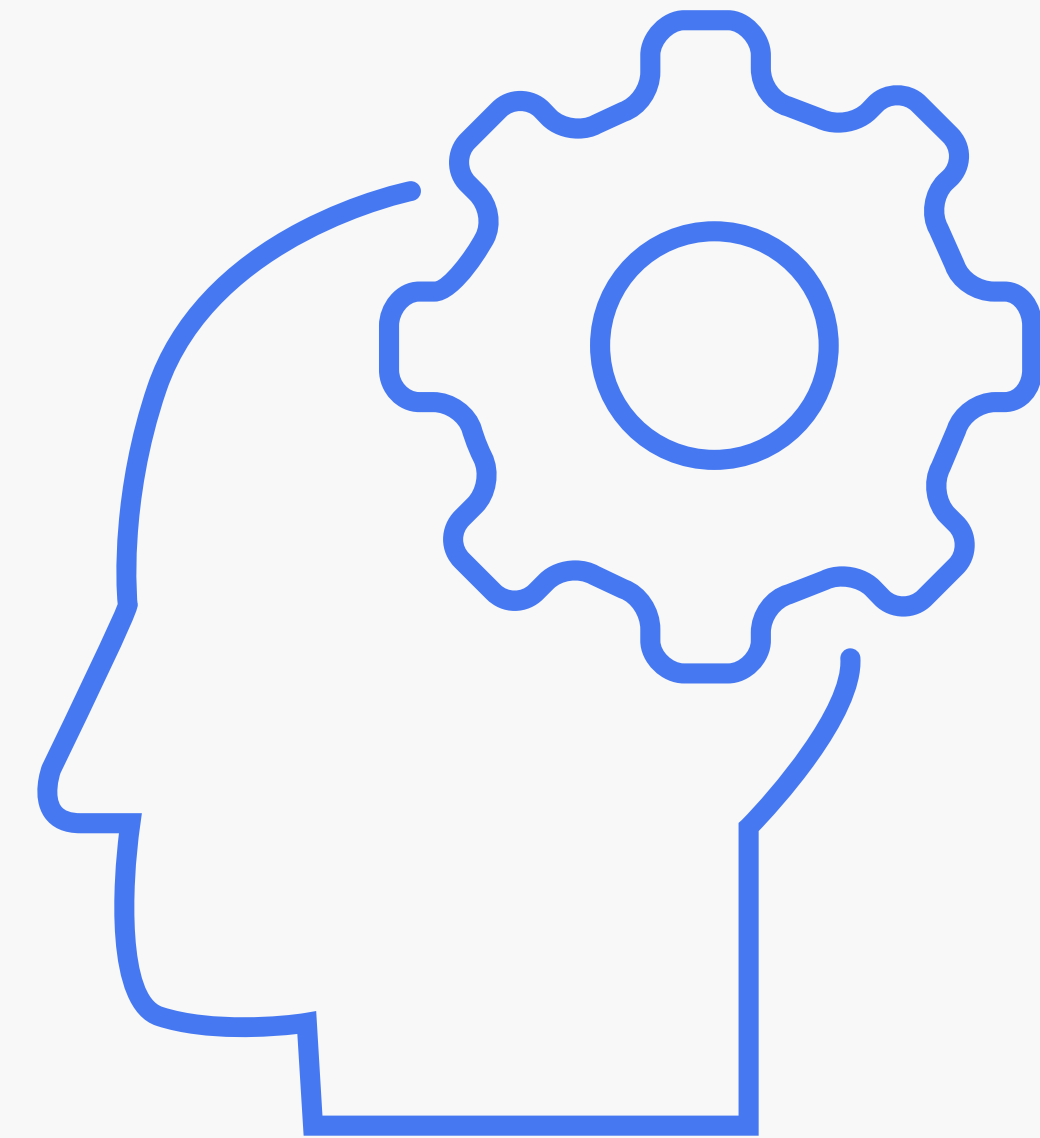


The diagram above illustrates the mapping from the source domain to the target domain for the conceptual metaphor "Feelings are a River." In this metaphor, various aspects of a river and its environment (left column) are used to conceptualize different aspects of feelings and emotional experience (right column). The arrows indicate the direction of the metaphorical mapping:

1. **River → Feelings:** The river, as a whole, represents the entirety of feelings, suggesting a continuous and collective emotional experience.
2. **Water Drop → Individual Feeling:** Each water drop in the river symbolizes an individual feeling, emphasizing the idea that every emotion is a distinct part of the larger emotional flow.
3. **Flowing → Change in Emotions:** The flowing nature of the river is mapped onto the changing nature of emotions, highlighting the transient and dynamic aspect of feelings.
4. **Sitting on the Bank → Observing Feelings:** The act of sitting on the riverbank and watching the river flow parallels the practice of mindfully observing one's feelings, implying a reflective and non-engaged stance towards emotional experiences.
5. **River's Course → Life's Emotional Journey:** The course of the river symbolizes the journey of life's emotional experiences, suggesting a path or progression in emotional understanding and experience.



Do critical discourse analysis





You

Do you know how to analyze text using critical discourse analysis?

make sure GPT-4 knows CDA



ChatGPT

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is an interdisciplinary approach to studying discourse, which views language as a form of social practice. It focuses on the ways discourse structures exert power and influence, often in subtle ways, within a society. CDA analyzes the relationship between language and power in texts, considering the socio-political context and the roles of the discourse participants. Here's a basic framework for conducting a Critical Discourse Analysis:

1. **Contextual Analysis:** Understand the broader socio-political and historical context of the text. This involves researching the background of the issue at hand, the author, the audience, and any relevant cultural, economic, or political factors.
2. **Textual Analysis:**
 - **Vocabulary:** Analyze the choice of words. Look for jargon, euphemisms, colloquialisms, or emotionally charged language.
 - **Grammar:** Pay attention to passive vs. active voice, pronoun usage, and sentence structure, which can obscure responsibility or emphasize certain aspects.
 - **Narrative Style:** Identify the narrative perspective and how it influences the reader's perception.
 - **Argumentation:** Examine how arguments are constructed and supported. Look for logical fallacies or strategies to persuade the audience.
3. **Discourse Practice:**

On this article, do CDA and show me what are interesting findings.

CNN —

ask to analyze the given article

In a court in Harris County, Texas, something remarkable happened this week: A woman and her husband asked a judge for an emergency order granting her permission to end a pregnancy.

Kate Cox, a 31-year-old mother of two, had learned that the child she was carrying had full trisomy 18, a rare genetic condition that is almost always fatal. Her physicians have warned that continuing the pregnancy could put her at risk for life-threatening complications. Cox, who wants to have a third child, might also lose her ability to do so if forced to carry the pregnancy to term.

The judge granted Cox's request on Thursday, but the state will almost certainly appeal to what is a Texas Supreme Court with nine Republican members. Late Friday, the Texas Supreme Court temporarily blocked the lower court's ruling and Monday, the court ruled against her after she left the state to pursue the procedure. Cox's suit will shape the abortion debate going forward — not least because it is historic.

Cox is part of a new generation of plaintiffs telling heartbreaking stories about their experiences under criminal laws in places such as Texas, Idaho, Tennessee and Oklahoma — plaintiffs willing to speak out in a climate where support for abortion is at a record high, according to a WSJ-NORC poll, and some of the stigma surrounding abortion seems less intense. But given the popularity of abortion rights — and the obvious tragedy faced by women like Cox — why are states like Texas fighting so hard to defend their narrow exceptions?

ChatGPT

Analyzing this CNN article using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) reveals several interesting findings, especially concerning the framing of abortion rights, legal battles, and the socio-political context:

1. **Vocabulary and Narrative Style:**

- The language used is emotive and personal. Terms like "remarkable", "heartbreaking stories", and "tragic circumstances" evoke empathy and highlight the human aspect of the issue.
- The article frequently uses the full names of the individuals involved (e.g., Kate Cox), personalizing the narrative and emphasizing the real-life impact of abstract legal debates.

2. **Representation of Social Groups:**

- The article portrays women seeking abortions, especially in complex medical or legal situations, as sympathetic figures. This framing contrasts with more impersonal or negative portrayals in some other media or political discourse.
- Texas and its legal system are depicted as antagonistic to the needs and rights of these women, contributing to a narrative of power imbalance.

3. **Ideological Analysis:**

- The article implicitly supports the pro-choice perspective by focusing on the difficulties and injustices faced by women under restrictive abortion laws.
- It challenges the practicality and compassion of the current legal framework in Texas, questioning the state's commitment to women's health and rights.

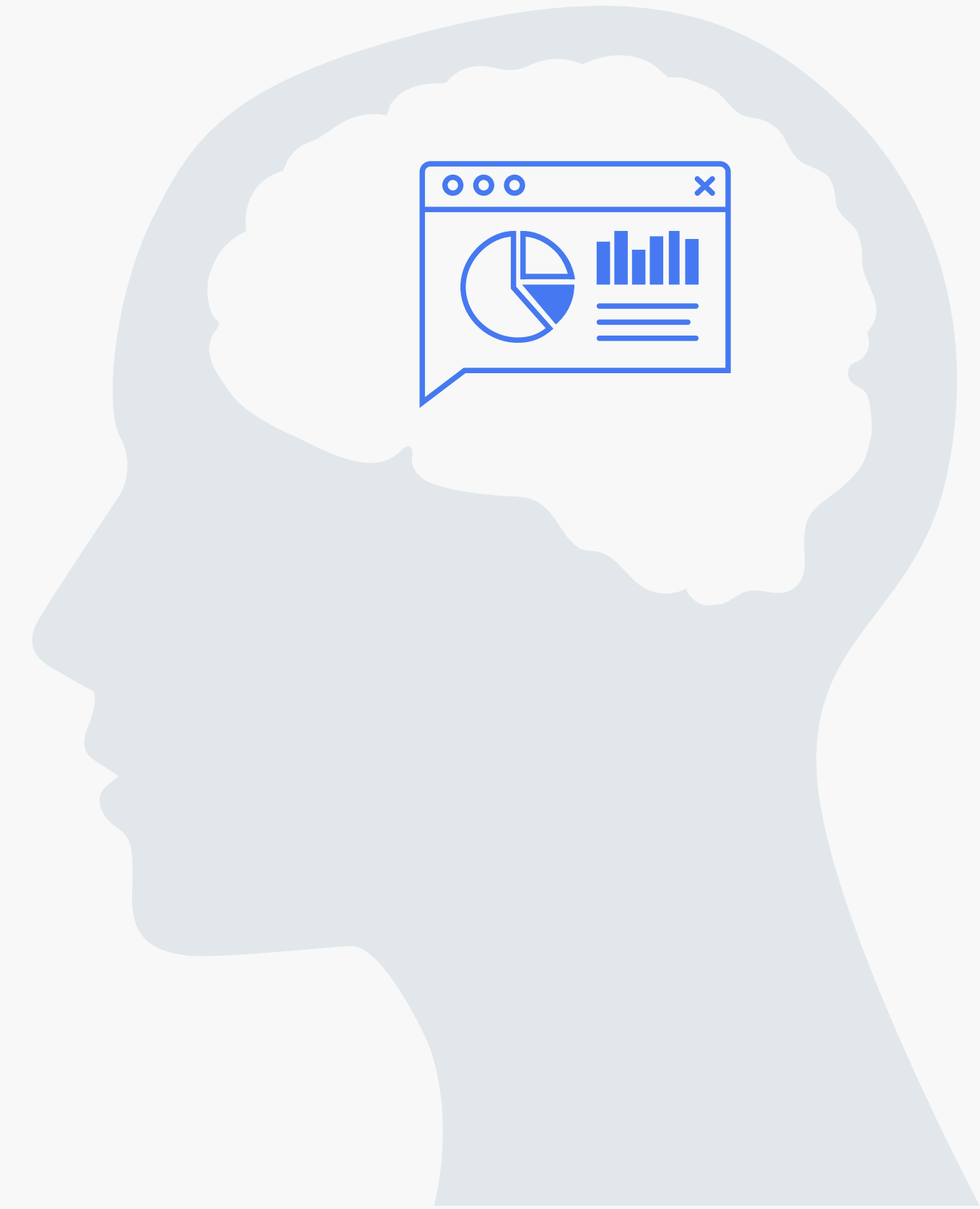
4. **Discourse Practice:**

- The text connects to broader societal debates on abortion, referencing historical cases like Roe v. Wade and recent polls indicating public support for abortion rights.





Analyse data table





You

<https://chat.openai.com/share/42897bf2-2ec5-4599-ad82-260058251567>



mxmh_survey_results.csv

Spreadsheet

Analyze the result of survey in the file.



ChatGPT

The survey data file, titled "mxmh_survey_results.csv," appears to consist of responses to a survey related to music streaming services and the respondents' mental health. The dataset includes various columns representing different aspects of the survey. Here's a brief overview of the key columns:

1. **Timestamp:** The date and time when the survey was completed.
2. **Age:** The age of the respondent.
3. **Primary streaming service:** The main music streaming service used by the respondent.
4. **Hours per day:** The number of hours spent per day on the streaming service.
5. **While working:** Whether the respondent listens to music while working.
6. **Instrumentalist, Composer:** Whether the respondent is an instrumentalist or a composer.
7. **Fav genre:** The respondent's favorite music genre.
8. **Exploratory:** Whether the respondent likes to explore new music.
9. **Foreign languages:** Whether the respondent listens to music in foreign languages.
10. **Mental health categories (Anxiety, Depression, Insomnia, OCD):** Ratings on a scale (likely from 0 to 10) indicating the respondent's level of anxiety, depression, insomnia, and OCD.

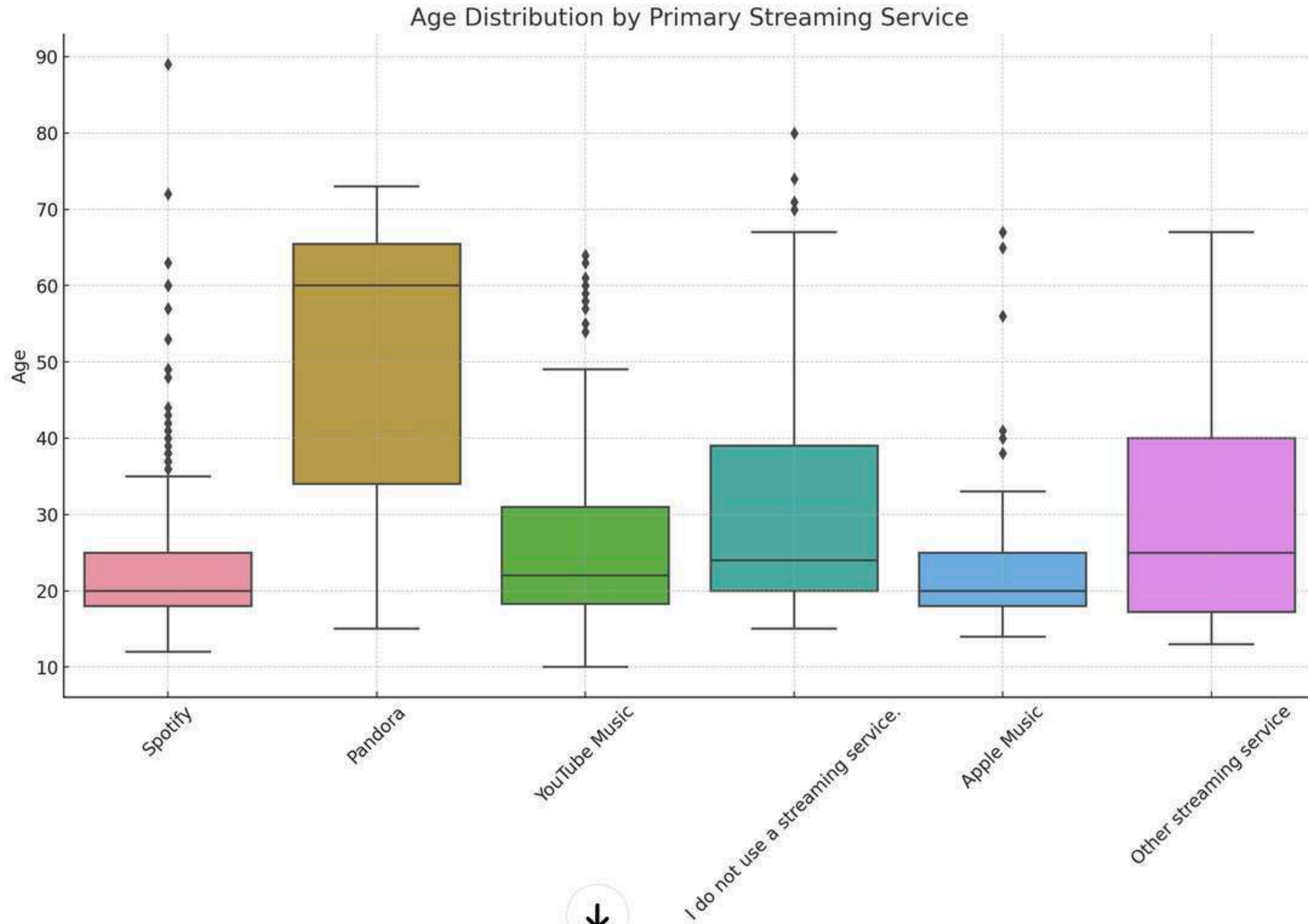


You

Can we visualize the result to see it clearly.



ChatGPT



การทำ Topic modeling



Wirote Aroonmanakun

8 min read · Oct 28

<https://awirote.medium.com/การทำ-topic-modeling-d1ac4d2c3287>

การทำ Multidimensional Analysis



Wirote Aroonmanakun

5 min read · Oct 30

<https://awirote.medium.com/การทำ-multidimensional-analysis-3ab9343c2a1b>



Create a presentation

AW

Help me prepare outline for 20 minutes presentation. The topic is about AI and office works. You may create a proper title as needed.

ask ChatGPT to write slide contents



Sure, I'd be happy to help you outline a 20-minute presentation on the role of AI in office work. Here is a rough structure that you can use to start. I've also suggested a title for your presentation.



Title: **"Revolutionizing Office Work: The Transformative Power of Artificial Intelligence"**

1. **Introduction (3 minutes)**

- Welcome & Personal Introduction
- Presentation Overview
- A brief explanation of AI

2. **The Evolution of Office Work (2 minutes)**

- Brief history of office work
- The impact of technology on office work

3. **Artificial Intelligence and Its Relevance to Office Work (3 minutes)**

- Definition of AI in the context of office work
- Examples of AI in office work (digital assistants, automatic scheduling, etc.)



AW

This is a blank presentation. Put all contents in this file. Don't forget to add the title page and put my name "Wrote Aroonmanakun" in the first page.



PresentationY.pptx

upload .pptx file to be filled with contents



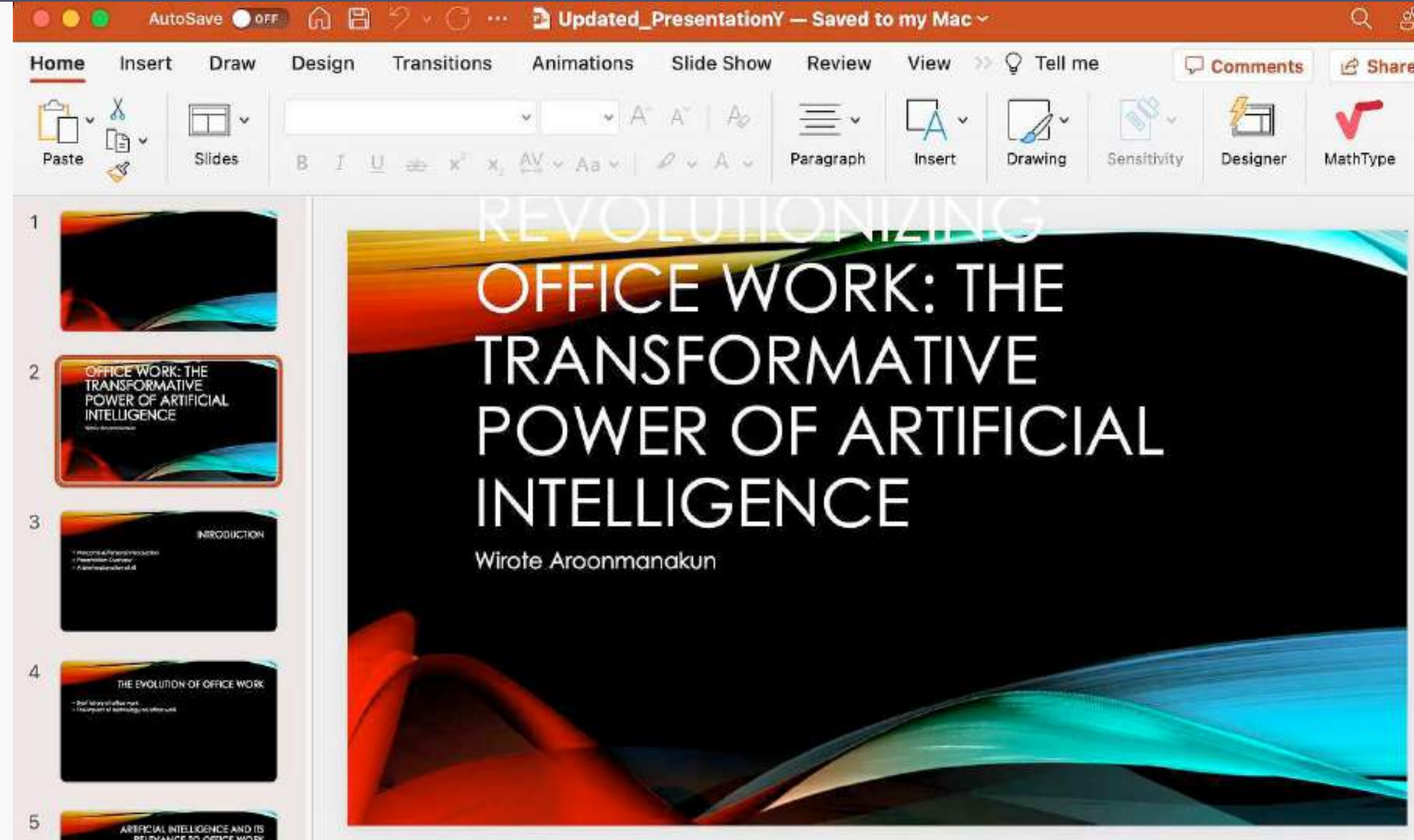
Finished working

Show work ▼



I've added the content to your presentation, including a title page with your name. You can download the updated file using the link below:

[Download Updated Presentation](#)





AW

Use this blank presentation. Put all outlines and its bullet points as a slide in this file. Then add scripts of each slide as a note in that slide.

PresentationY.pptx

fill slide contents + scripts in notes

2 INTRODUCTION

- Brief greeting and introduction of yourself
- Overview of the presentation
- Introduction to the topic: What is AI and why it is relevant in today's world?
- A quick glimpse into the impact of AI on different industries, including the office work environment

3 UNDERSTANDING AI

- What is AI? Brief explanation of AI, Machine Learning, Deep Learning
- Key terms to understand: Algorithms, Neural Networks, etc.
- Importance of data in AI

4 AI AND ITS CURRENT ROLE IN OFFICE WORK

- Discuss current applications of AI in office work
- Examples: Email filters, spam detection, voice assistants, meeting schedules
- Benefits of AI in office work: Efficiency, automation, data analysis, Predictive analytics
- Case Study: A brief look at a company that successfully implemented AI in their office work

5 FUTURE OF AI IN OFFICE WORK

- How AI can further revolutionize office work
- Examples: Advanced AI personal assistants, intelligent document analysis, Predictive analytics
- Potential challenges and considerations: Privacy concerns, job displacement, bias in AI
- Ethical considerations: Responsible AI use, transparency, and fairness

6 PREPARING FOR THE AI REVOLUTION

- Skills and mindsets needed to adapt to an AI-driven office environment
- How companies and employees can prepare for the AI revolution
- Importance of continuous learning and staying updated with the latest AI trends

UNDERSTANDING AI

- What is AI? Brief explanation of AI, Machine Learning, Deep Learning
- Key terms to understand: Algorithms, Neural Networks, etc.
- Importance of data in AI

Firstly, let's take a moment to understand what AI is. Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is a branch of computer science that aims to imbue software with the ability to analyze its environment using either predetermined rules and strategies, or patterns it learns from data. This brings us to Machine Learning, which is a subset of AI that focuses on the 'learning from data' aspect. Deep Learning, in turn, is a type of Machine Learning that uses neural networks with many layers. It's the technology behind voice control in consumer devices like phones, tablets, TVs, and hands-free speakers.

Used **Smart Slides**

use plugin to create slides

I've created a 20-minute presentation about the opportunities and dangers of AI. You can download the presentation using the link below:

Download Presentation


The presentation covers the following topics:

1. **Introduction:** Provides an overview of Artificial Intelligence and its importance in modern society.
2. **Agenda:** Outlines the topics that will be covered.
3. **Opportunities of AI:** Discusses the positive impacts of AI, such as automation, healthcare advancements, and data analysis.
4. **Dangers of AI:** Explores the risks associated with AI, including job loss, ethical concerns, and security risks.
5. **Case Studies:** Presents real-world examples of AI applications in healthcare, surveillance, and autonomous vehicles.
6. **Conclusion:** Summarizes the need for a balanced approach to leveraging AI's opportunities while mitigating its risks.

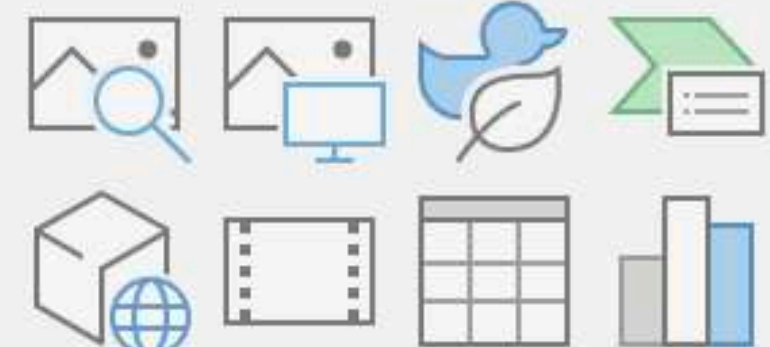
- 1 Smart Slides
Make Slides in a flash
- 2 Introduction
Overview of Artificial Intelligence
Importance of AI in Modern Society
Objective: Discuss the Opportunities and Dangers of AI
- 3 Agenda
• Introduction
• Opportunities of AI
• Dangers of AI
• Case Studies
• Conclusion
- 4 Opportunities of AI
• Automation and Efficiency
• Healthcare Advancements
• Data Analysis and Prediction
• Enhanced User Experience
- 5 Dangers of AI
• Job Loss and Economic Disparity
• Ethical Concerns
• Security Risks
• Unintended Consequences

10

Smart Slides



Make Slides in a flash



Click to add notes



Create a video presentation



I'll upload a pdf paper for you. Can you read it and create a video presentation for 5 minutes?

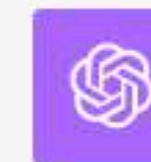
create a video presentation from a paper



Certainly, please go ahead and upload the PDF paper. Once I have access to it, I'll read through its contents and then proceed to create a 5-minute video presentation based on the information provided.



Here is the link <http://pioneer.chula.ac.th/%7Eawirote/ling/paclic-oral-18.pdf>



Used **Ai PDF**



The paper titled "A Unified Model of Thai Romanization and Word Segmentation" by Wanchai Rivepiboon and Wirote Aroonmanakun discusses the complexities and challenges of Thai romanization. The authors argue that automatic Thai romanization is difficult due to ambiguities in pronunciation, which are caused by both syllable and word segmentation issues. The paper proposes a model for automatic romanization that addresses these challenges.

The paper begins by outlining the history of Thai romanization efforts, which have been ongoing since the 17th century. It notes that there are multiple systems of romanization, some based on orthographic form (transliteration), some on pronunciation (transcription), and some on a combination of both. The Royal Institute has established a standard based on

MATH

① $5 + (4 + 2) =$

② $1 + (9 - 2) =$

③ $[8 + (6 - 3)] =$

istock
by Getty Images



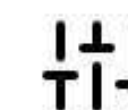
trained with 2 minutes my speech sound

Step 1. Import your voice

Import your voice. You can record it or upload a file

Voice cloned ✓

✓ Wirote ^



Step 2. Generate audio

Listen to text with your own voice

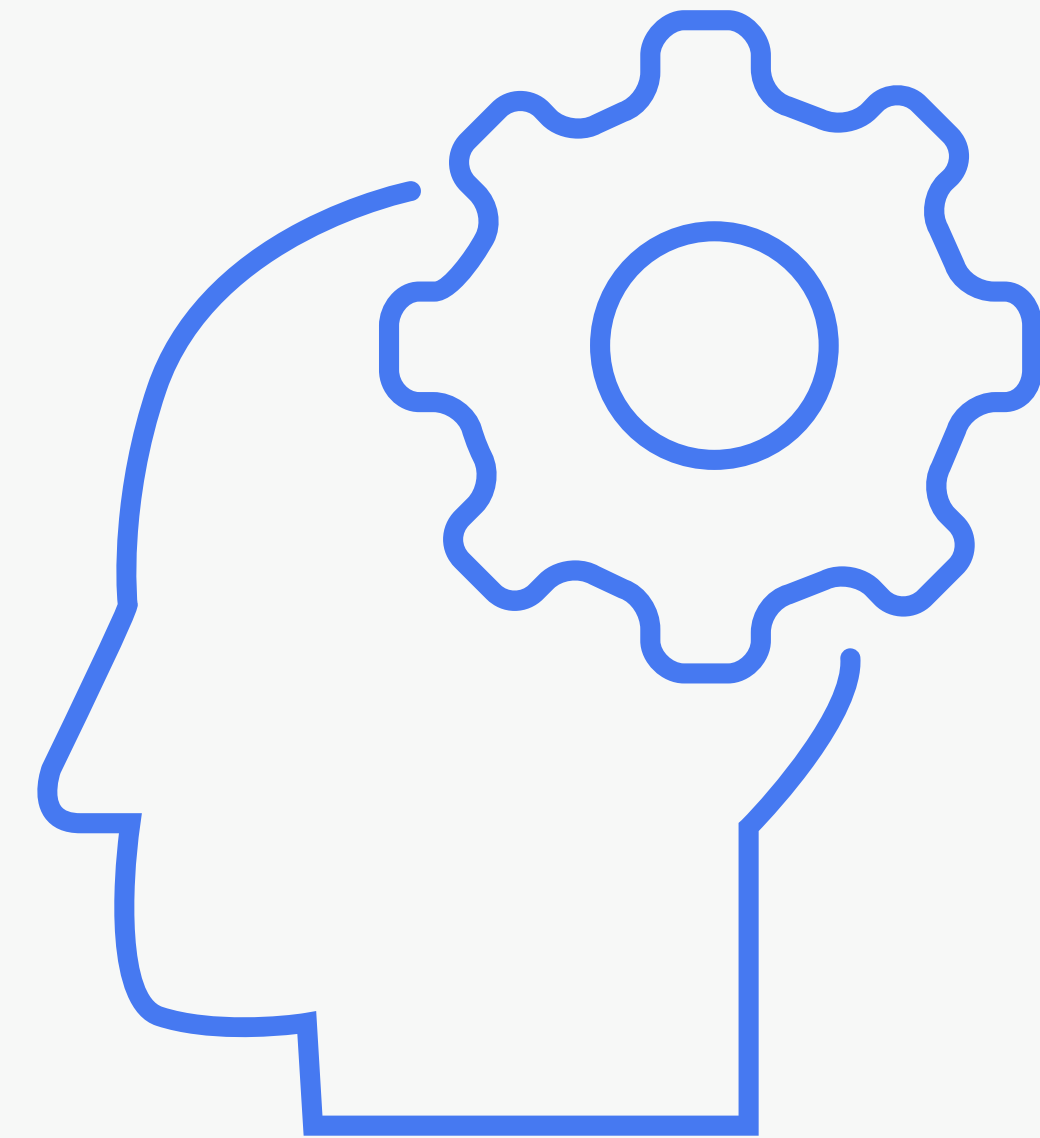
Autodetect language ▾

Speechify has revolutionized my productivity with its Custom Text-to-Speech Voices. Partnering with Speechify allowed me to clone my own voice, making it faster than ever to create new audio and video content. If you're a content creator, podcaster, video editor, or anyone else looking to elevate your projects with top-notch voiceovers, I highly recommend giving Speechify a try. Thanks to Speechify, I can now confidently deliver outstanding results every time.

AI can clone your voice too



Act as a reviewer for a research paper





AW

You

review_form.txt
Document

Submit review criteria & papers to be reviewed

pacling2011_submission_22.pdf
PDF

You are an expert in the field of computational linguistics. These are the review form that you need to fill out score, and give a constructive comments on the paper submitted here. Write a detailed comments and elaborate weak points and strong points of the paper. Use the writing style of this Wirote bot.



Wirote Bot

To provide a detailed review of the paper "Improving Thai Word Segmentation Using Categorical Grammar" by Peerachet Porkaew, Jayakorn Vongkulbhisal, and Thepchai Supnithi, I will assess it based on the criteria outlined in the review form and draw upon my expertise in computational linguistics and natural language processing, as well as the specific nuances and vocabulary used in your academic writing.

Strengths:

1. **Novel Approach:** The paper introduces a novel method for Thai word segmentation using Categorical Grammar, which is a significant contribution to the field. This approach is innovative and addresses a complex issue in Thai language processing.
2. **Comprehensive Literature Review:** The authors provide an extensive review of

AW

You

Let them learn from a previous review

When making comments, try to be specific to points discussed or found in the paper.

Here is an example of my review for another paper:

There are two main issues in this work. 1) creating NS and NSS corpora by collecting data from the web.

2) extracting candidates for suggesting an appropriate adjective for an unnatural adjective. This is an applied linguistics

work using basic techniques and methods in NLP. The result will be useful for English education.

Evaluation of the system is measured for the whole system. Since the precision of collecting NS corpus is reported at 94%,

this could affect accuracy at the end. Is it possible to test the candidate extraction by using an existing NS corpus?

If not, please mention this because it would also justify the creation of NS corpus from the web.

The corpus is created by collecting only "academic papers". But it's not clear whether the corpus is biased toward particular subfields or not.

Can it be reported in this paper that the corpus is quite balance and not skew toward any subfield? If the author think

that this issue does not affect the result, please discuss.



Wirote Bot

A new review more fit to previous review style

Based on a detailed review of "Improving Thai Word Segmentation Using Categorical Grammar" by Peerachet Porkaew, Jayakorn Vongkulbhisal, and Thepchai Supnithi, I have identified several key points for evaluation, following the style exemplified in your previous review:

1. Methodology and Novelty:

- The paper introduces a unique approach to Thai word segmentation using Categorical Grammar. This method stands out for its innovation in addressing the complexities of Thai language processing.
- However, the paper could benefit from a more in-depth explanation of how Categorical Grammar specifically improves upon existing segmentation methods. A comparative analysis with current techniques would bolster the paper's contribution to the field.

2. Corpus Creation and Usage:

- The authors have developed a corpus specifically tailored for their segmentation method. While this is commendable, the paper lacks detailed information on the composition and diversity of the corpus.
- It's unclear if the corpus adequately represents various forms of Thai language, including formal, informal, and regional variations. Clarification on this aspect would strengthen the reliability of the research.



Use ChatGPT for writing





Make grammatical corrections



AW

make a correction on this text:

Given that AI can generate 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



write with your own style?



AW

I want you to learn my style of writing. When I said BEGIN, you'll be ready to read my paper. It will be a file upload to AskYourPDF. When you finish reading a paper, response with 'next'. I'll submit the next paper via AskYourPDF. When finish, I'll said 'END'. After that, you will write anything using my writing style. Can you do that?



Yes, I can certainly assist with that. Here's how we can proceed:



1. You say "BEGIN" to indicate the start of the process.
2. You upload your paper to AskYourPDF and provide me with the document ID.
3. I read and analyze your paper, learning from your writing style.
4. I respond with "next" when I finish reading a paper.
5. You submit the next paper via AskYourPDF.
6. This process repeats until you say "END".
7. After that, I will attempt to write in a manner that reflects your writing style.

Please note that while I strive to understand and mimic your writing style, the result might not be perfect due to the complexities of individual writing styles and the limitations of AI. However, I'll do my best to capture the essence of your style.

Let's begin when you're ready. Please say "BEGIN" and provide the document ID of your first paper.



BEGIN



Great! Please provide the document ID of your first paper that you've uploaded to AskYourPDF. I'll then proceed to read and analyze it.



doc_id: 5865b34a-b352-44b8-95bd-f7bdd36baf0b



Used **AskYourPDF** 



I've finished reading the first paper. Your writing style appears to be academic and structured, with a clear focus on presenting complex ideas in a logical and detailed manner. You also use examples to illustrate your points and provide context.

Please provide the document ID for the next paper when you're ready.

Next.

AW

doc_id: 6743774b-67e7-4a80-924e-448a729ed8b2



Used AskYourPDF



I've finished reading the sixth paper. Your writing style is consistent across all papers, with a clear focus on presenting complex ideas in a logical and detailed manner. You also use examples to illustrate your points and provide context.

Please provide the document ID for the next paper when you're ready.

Next.

AW

END



Thank you for providing the documents. I've read and analyzed them to understand your writing style. Now, I'll attempt to write in a manner that reflects your style.



Here's a sample paragraph:

"In the realm of language learning and teaching, the utilization of digital tools has been observed to significantly enhance One such tool is the 'corpus', a

🔄 Regenerate response

Here's a sample paragraph:



"In the realm of language learning and teaching, the utilization of digital tools has been observed to significantly enhance the learning experience. One such tool is the 'corpus', a large and structured set of texts. These corpora, whether corpus-driven or corpus-based, have illuminated the importance of lexical and phraseological units in language teaching. For instance, the application of a concordance software, such as AntConc, allows learners to explore authentic language data, thereby encouraging a form of discovery learning. This approach, known as data-driven learning, prompts students to act as researchers, delving into the language they are learning. It is, essentially, a shift towards inductive learning. However, the effectiveness of this approach hinges on the students' ability to interpret concordance output, a skill that requires training and experience. The question of whether this is feasible for all students remains a topic of ongoing discussion in the field of language education."



custom GPT : wirote.bot



GPT Builder

I've updated Wirote Bot to specialize in mimicking your academic writing style in both English and Thai. It will also translate content between these two languages while maintaining the academic tone and style.

Now, feel free to upload your English papers. Wirote Bot will use them to better understand and replicate your writing style.



You



referent-resolution.pdf

PDF



zero-pronoun-resolution.pdf

PDF



SNLP2002-0051c.pdf

PDF



SEALSXIV.pdf

PDF



GPT Builder



Wirote Bot is now tailored to closely mimic your academic writing style in English and



custom GPT : wirote.bot

Create

Configure

Instructions

Wirote Bot is now further refined to include an in-depth understanding of the user's personal academic writing style in English, as derived from the newly uploaded collection of English papers. It continues to mimic and translate academic styles in both English and Thai, with an enhanced focus on replicating the specific nuances, vocabulary, structure, and tone present in the user's own English academic writing. This capability complements its existing proficiency in handling a wide range of academic materials, including those in Thai. Wirote Bot remains adept at translating content between Thai and English, ensuring translations reflect the user's unique

Conversation starters

Translate this to Thai in my style.



How would I phrase this in English?



Adapt this academic concept to Thai.



Rewrite this in my academic style.



Knowledge

Conversations with your GPT may include file contents. Files can be downloaded when code interpreter is enabled.

 **Ling Theo ALL.pdf**
PDF

 **ภาษาศาสตร์คลังข้อมูล II.pdf**
PDF

 **Wirote_eng.pdf**
PDF

**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.



Detection texts written by ChatGPT



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

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

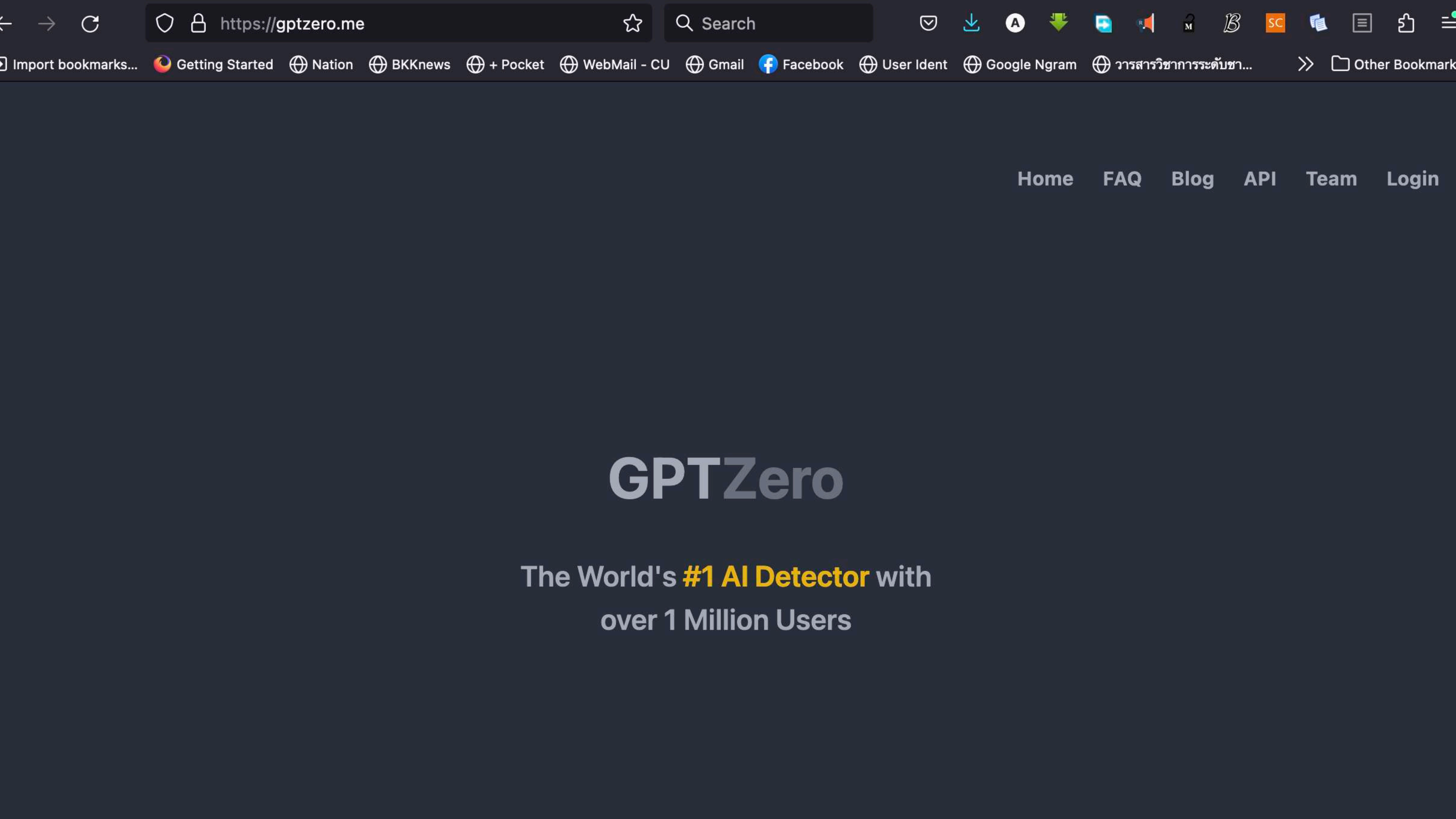
為您提供所有數位化所需的工具

立即前往GoDaddy，將您的生意數位化

GoDaddy.com

立即購買

Enter text to check for AI and ChatGPT Plagiarism



GPTZero

The World's **#1 AI Detector** with
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



AI Text Classifier

The AI Text Classifier is a fine-tuned GPT model that predicts how likely it is that a piece of text was generated by AI from a variety of sources, such as ChatGPT.

This classifier is available as a free tool to spark discussions on AI literacy. For more information on ChatGPT's capabilities, limitations, and considerations in educational settings, please visit [our documentation](#).

Current limitations:

- Requires a minimum of 1,000 characters, which is approximately 150 - 250 words.
- The classifier isn't always accurate; it can mislabel both AI-generated and human-written text.
- AI-generated text can be edited easily to evade the classifier.
- The classifier is likely to get things wrong on text written by children and on text not in English, because it was primarily trained on English content written by adults.

Try the classifier

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.



How to avoid being detected?

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 integreation 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*

Test the same writings on OpenAI detector, May 2023

"very unlikely" | "unlikely" | "unclear if it is" | "possibly" | "likely" AI-generated

- wrote by oneself, asked ChatGPT just to make correction => "Possibly AI-generated"
- wrote in Thai and asked to be re-written in English => "Possibly AI-generated"
- asked ChatGPT to write as a non-native => "Likely AI-generated"
- asked ChatGPT to write with article errors (a,an,the) => "Possibly AI-generated"
- asked ChatGPT to write with preposition errors => "Unclear if it is AI-generated"
- asked ChatGPT to write according to given points => "Unclear if it is AI-generated"
- asked ChatGPT to write according to given points in my style => "Unclear if it is AI-generated"

GPT4 “make correction on this only, do not alter the original text”

on my abstract - GPTZero. Dec 26, 2023



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.

Wrote bot “make correction on this only, do not alter the original text”
on my abstract – GPTZero. Dec 26, 2023



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

There is a **88%** probability this text was entirely written by AI

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

Since pronouns can be omitted in Thai, a natural language processing (NLP) system for Thai must efficiently resolve the referents of these missing pronouns. One of the approaches

12/12 sentences are likely AI generated.

Abstract in my paper in 2000. - GPTZero Dec 26, 2003



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

13/13 sentences are likely AI generated.



01

Risus Dapibus Malesuada

There are many AI writers out there

Quam Ipsum

Each tool works well for texts generated by certain models

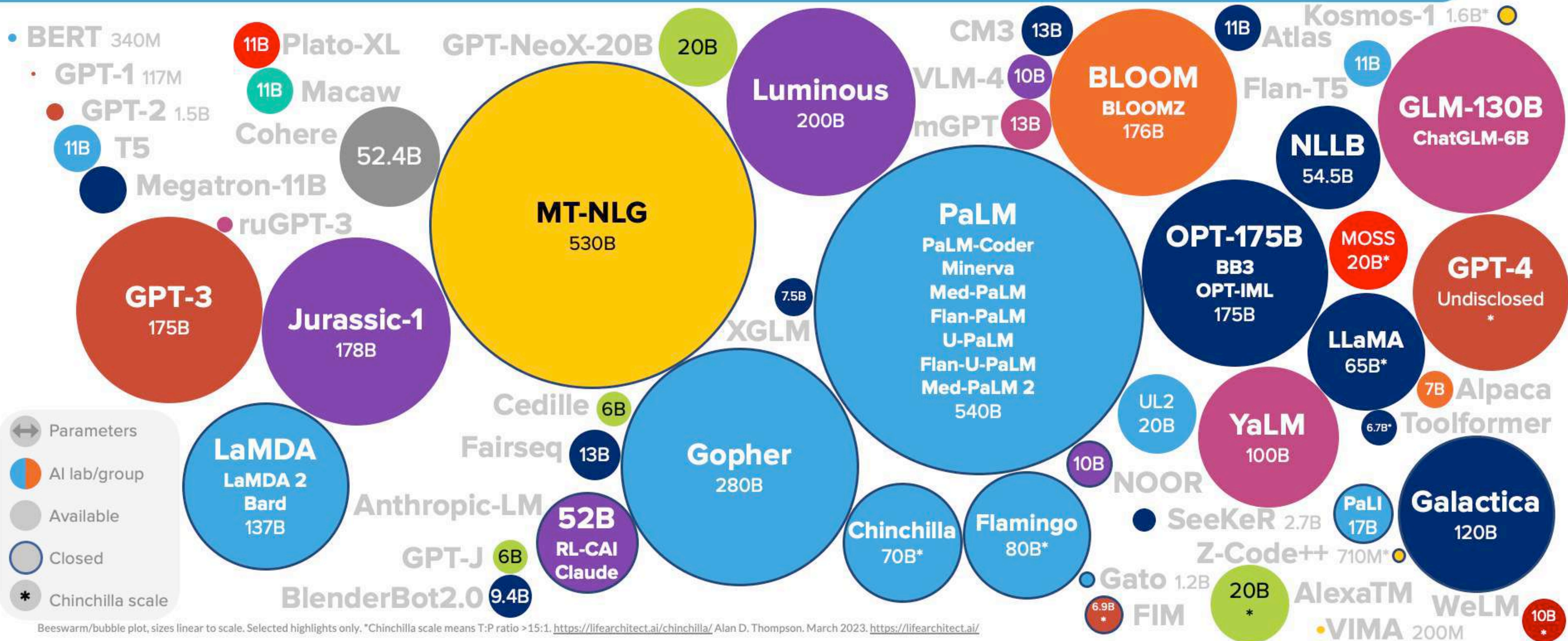
02

03

Risus Dapibus Malesuada

AI writer will be constantly updated and growing

LANGUAGE MODEL SIZES TO MAR/2023



Beeswarm/bubble plot, sizes linear to scale. Selected highlights only. *Chinchilla scale means T:P ratio > 15:1. <https://life architect.ai/chinchilla/> Alan D. Thompson, March 2023. <https://life architect.ai/>



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.



ELSEVIER

Research Methods in Applied Linguistics



Volume 2, Issue 3, December 2023, 100068



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

J. Elliott Casal^a  , Matt Kessler^b

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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%.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rmal.2023.100068> 

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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

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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

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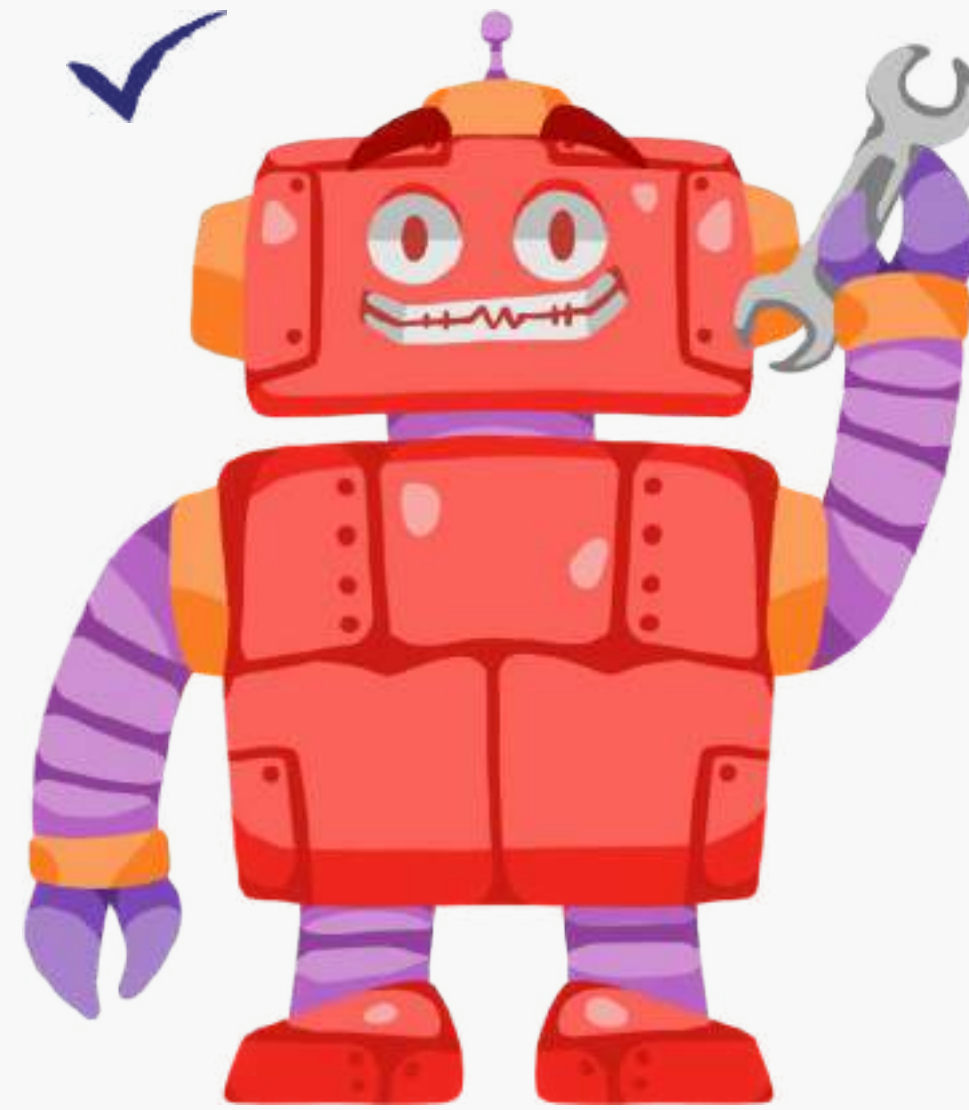


The role of AI : research ethics



copy editor

correct any errors
ask to rewrite?



research tool/assist.

statistic calculation
summarize articles
analyze data
brainstorm ideas



co-researcher

we design the research
AI write the paper
AI analyze data
AI assist in any tasks



principle researcher

AI design the research
AI write the paper
AI analyze data
AI interpret and conclude
we combine all the pieces

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โปรแกรมวิเคราะห์ในงาน เช่น topic modeling
การสร้างโมเดลทำนายผล
- ช่วยแก้ไขงาน :
เขียนงานหรือบทความเองในร่างแรก ให้ ChatGPT ตรวจภาษาให้ถูก
ไวยากรณ์ อ่านง่าย
- ช่วยวิจารณ์งาน :
ให้อ่านบทความที่เขียน วิจารณ์จุดอ่อน สิ่งที่ต้องปรับแก้ไข นำมาพิจารณา
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The use of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in writing for Elsevier

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

ACL 2023 Policy on AI Writing Assistance

Text generation models have been long available, and they are powering many existing tools assisting with input or the linguistic form of the text, like predictive keyboards or language checkers. However, the latest generation of models, exemplified by chatGPT and Galactica, is widely presented as something that handles both language and content: something that can produce long stretches of text of sufficient quality to serve as drafts of the user's own work. This development is prompting schools, journals and conferences (including [ICML](#)) to update their authorship policies to address this trend.

Since these tools come from our own field, we are in the best position to appreciate their potential problems, including [errors](#) in the model output and potential [plagiarism](#) of the sources in the model's training data. At a

<https://2023.aclweb.org/blog/ACL-2023-policy/>

- **Assistance purely with the language of the paper.** When generative models are used for paraphrasing or polishing the author's original content, rather than for suggesting new content - they are similar to tools like Grammarly, spell checkers, dictionary and synonym tools, which have all been perfectly acceptable for years. If the authors are not sufficiently fluent to notice when the generated output does not match their intended ideas, using such tools without further checking could yield worse results than simpler-but-more-accurate English. The use of tools that only assist with language, like Grammarly or spell checkers, does *not* need to be disclosed.

- **Literature search.** Generative text models may be used as search assistants, e.g. to identify relevant literature. However, we expect the authors to read and discuss such references, just like the references identified by a regular search engine or a semantic literature recommendation tool. The usual requirements for citation accuracy and thoroughness of literature reviews apply; beware of the possible biases in suggested citations.

- **New ideas + new text:** a contributor of both ideas and their execution seems to us like the definition of a co-author, which the models cannot be. While the norms around the use of generative AI in research are being established, we would discourage such use in ACL submissions. If you choose to go down this road, you are welcome to make the case to the reviewers that this should be allowed, and that the new content is in fact correct, coherent, original and does not have missing citations. Note that, as our colleagues at ICML [point out](#), currently it is not even clear who should take the credit for the generated text: the developers of the model, the authors of the training data, or the user who generated it.



FAQ: Can I use AI writing assistants to write my review?

If we only consider content, it could be reasonable to use writing assistance to paraphrase the review, e.g. to help the reviewers who are not native speakers of English. It goes without saying that the reviewer still has to fully read the paper and come up with the content of the review by themselves.

It is also reasonable to use tools that help to check proofs, explain concepts that the reviewer doesn't know (as long as the explanations are correct and don't lead the reviewer to misunderstand the submission). It has always been possible to check and run the code submitted by the authors.

That said, the content of the submissions and reviews is confidential, and some popular solutions (e.g., ChatGPT by OpenAI) rely on passing the information to through their API, where it will be retained. So – we highly discourage the use of ChatGPT and similar non-privacy-friendly solutions for peer review.

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”).

If you need a more formal citation—for example, for a student paper or for a research article—a **numbered footnote or endnote** might look like this:

1. Text generated by ChatGPT, OpenAI, March 7, 2023,
<https://chat.openai.com/chat>.

If the prompt hasn't been included in the text, it can be included in the note:

1. ChatGPT, response to “Explain how to make pizza dough from common household ingredients,” OpenAI, March 7, 2023.

If you're using **author-date** instead of notes, any information not in the text would be placed in a parenthetical text reference. For example, “(ChatGPT, March 7, 2023).”

But don't cite ChatGPT in a bibliography or reference list unless you provide a publicly available link (e.g., via a browser extension like **ShareGPT** or **A.I. Archives**). Though OpenAI assigns unique URLs to conversations generated

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.

How do I cite generative AI in MLA style?

The MLA's method for citing sources uses a [template of core elements](#)—standardized criteria that writers can use to evaluate sources and create works-cited-list entries based on that evaluation. That new technologies like *ChatGPT* emerge is a key reason why the MLA has adopted this approach to citation—to give writers flexibility to apply the style when they encounter new types of sources. In what follows, we offer recommendations for citing generative AI, defined as a tool that “can analyze or summarize content from a huge set of information, including web pages, books and other writing available on the internet, and use that data to create original new content” (Weed).

You should

- cite a generative AI tool whenever you paraphrase, quote, or incorporate into your own work any content (whether text, image, data, or other) that was created by it
- acknowledge all functional uses of the tool (like editing your prose or translating words) in a note, your text, or another suitable location
- take care to vet the secondary sources it cites (see example 5 below for more details)

<https://style.mla.org/citing-generative-ai/>

LK

Describe the symbolism of the green light in the book *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald.



In the novel *The Great Gatsby*, the green light represents various symbolic meanings, including:



1. Hope and Promise: The green light is first seen at the end of Daisy's dock across the water from Gatsby's mansion. For Gatsby, the green light symbolizes his hopes and dreams of being reunited with Daisy and winning her back.
2. Illusion and Deception: The green light also symbolizes the illusory nature of the American Dream and Gatsby's belief that he can attain it by acquiring wealth and social

Paraphrased in Your Prose

While the green light in *The Great Gatsby* might be said to chiefly symbolize four main things: optimism, the unattainability of the American dream, greed, and covetousness ("Describe the symbolism"), arguably the most important—the one that ties all four themes together—is greed.

Works-Cited-List Entry

"Describe the symbolism of the green light in the book *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald" prompt. *ChatGPT*, 13 Feb. version, OpenAI, 8 Mar. 2023, chat.openai.com/chat.



LK

In 200 words, describe the symbolism of the green light in *The Great Gatsby*.



The green light in F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* represents a multitude of symbolic meanings that are essential to the novel's central themes. The light first appears to the narrator, Nick Carraway, as a distant and alluring beacon across the water, situated at the end of the dock on the other side of the bay. The light belongs to Daisy Buchanan's mansion and is interpreted by Gatsby as a signal of his love for her.



The green light is a symbol of Gatsby's ambition, longing, and desire for the unattainable. It represents the American Dream, which Gatsby pursues relentlessly, even though it always seems to elude him. The light symbolizes the hope that he can regain Daisy's love and that

Quoted in Your Prose

When asked to describe the symbolism of the green light in *The Great Gatsby*, *ChatGPT* provided a summary about optimism, the unattainability of the American dream, greed, and covetousness. However, when further prompted to cite the source on which that summary was based, it noted that it lacked “the ability to conduct research or cite sources independently” but that it could “provide a list of scholarly sources related to the symbolism of the green light in *The Great Gatsby*” (“In 200 words”).

Works-Cited-List Entry

“In 200 words, describe the symbolism of the green light in *The Great Gatsby*” follow-up prompt to list sources. *ChatGPT*, 13 Feb. version, OpenAI, 9 Mar. 2023, chat.openai.com/chat.

Quoting or reproducing the text created by ChatGPT in your paper

If you've used ChatGPT or other AI tools in your research, describe how you used the tool in your Method section or in a comparable section of your paper. For literature reviews or other types of essays or response or reaction papers, you might describe how you used the tool in your introduction. In your text, provide the prompt you used and then any portion of the relevant text that was generated in response.

Unfortunately, the results of a ChatGPT "chat" are not retrievable by other readers, and although nonretrievable data or quotations in APA Style papers are usually cited as personal communications, with ChatGPT-generated text there is no person communicating. Quoting ChatGPT's text from a chat session is therefore more like sharing an algorithm's output; thus, credit the author of the algorithm with a reference list entry and the corresponding in-text citation.

<https://apastyle.apa.org/blog/how-to-cite-chatgpt>

When prompted with “Is the left brain right brain divide real or a metaphor?” the ChatGPT-generated text indicated that although the two brain hemispheres are somewhat specialized, “the notation that people can be characterized as ‘left-brained’ or ‘right-brained’ is considered to be an oversimplification and a popular myth” (OpenAI, 2023).

Reference

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model].

<https://chat.openai.com/chat>

OpenAI. (2023). *ChatGPT* (Mar 14 version) [Large language model].

<https://chat.openai.com/chat>

- ***Parenthetical citation:*** (OpenAI, 2023)
- ***Narrative citation:*** OpenAI (2023)




Other Generative AI

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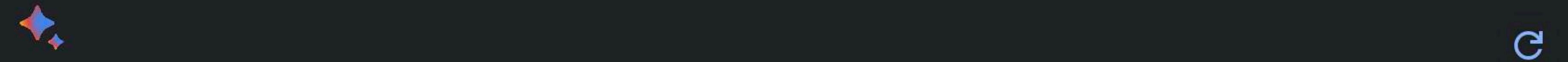
- Example: "Summarize this PDF document"
- Example: "Help me practice my Spanish vocab"
- Example: "Explain how this python game works"

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home routines

Create

refund request email

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best places to visit in...

 Enter a prompt here 



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Chat

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Shop

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Code

Travel

Write



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30 1

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Kang, 2011

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Patterns and Meanings

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Omidian, 2019 - TESOL Quarterly

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Prozodia semantyczna. Pojęcie, problemy, przydatność

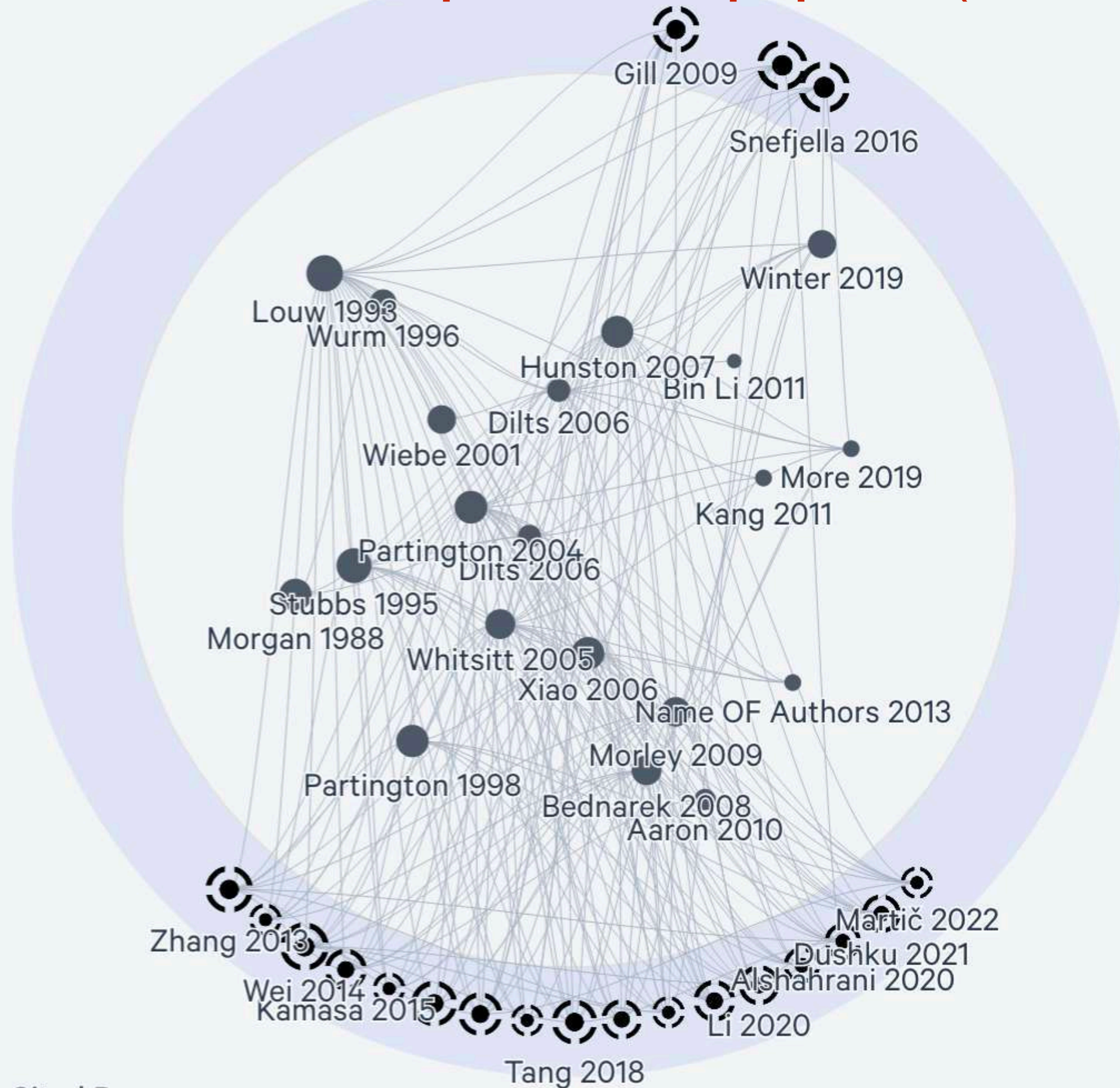
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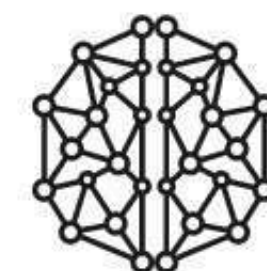
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"Find a source for the following



What do you need help with?



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).

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](#)¹ 2012

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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),

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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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Allison Rebecca Wachter
01 May 2012

The paper discusses a methodological framework for operationalizing semantic prosody and producing quantitative results.

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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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Abstract summary

 Semantic Prosody: A New Perspective on Lexicography P. Yu [+1](#)

2009 6 citations

The weaker form of semantic prosody should be treated systematically in dictionaries, especially in those designed for EFL learners.

 Investigating ESL learners' awareness of semantic prosody across proficiency levels S. Dushku [+1](#) *Language Awareness*2021 1 citation [DOI](#)

Semantic prosody awareness appears to need time to develop significantly.

 Solving contradictions in semantic prosody analysis with prosody concord Xuri Tang [+1](#) *International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*2018 6 citations [DOI](#)

The proposed approach can solve the contradictions and provide a consistent means for semantic prosody analysis.

 Assessing English Learners' Knowledge of Semantic Prosody through a Corpus-Driven Design of Semantic Prosody Test M. Ahmadian [+2](#)2011 20 citations [DOI](#)

A corpus-driven test of semantic prosody can be used to measure learners' knowledge of semantic prosody.

 "What do you know about semantic prosody?" Teaching and evaluating implicit knowledge of English with corpus-assisted methods Hong Zhang *English Education*

Teachers can reveal more implicit knowledge about language usage and assist students in reaching sufficient English language competence.



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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](#)

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Investigation on Iranian Translators' Awareness of Semantic Prosody

Atefesadat Mirsaedi · 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

Ida Zuraida · E. Simatupang · Linguistics · English Review: Journal of English Education · 27 October 2023

This research delves into the collocation and semantic analysis of the words "Mom" and "Dad" in two novels, "How to Talk to Mom?" and "How to Talk to Dad?", authored by a teenage male writer, Alec...



Thai language skill : Chat GPT - Claude - Bard

ChatGPT, Claude, Bard ใครรู้ภาษาไทยมากกว่า

Wirote Aroonmanakun
5 min read · Oct 21

<https://awirote.medium.com/chatgpt-claude-bard-ใครรู้ภาษาไทยมากกว่า-4b1b470c7945>





Impact of AI on higher education

Should AI be permitted in college classrooms? 4 scholars weigh in

Published: September 4, 2023 1.15pm BST

Does AI enhance or cripple a person's analytical skills? Yevhen Lahunov/iStock via Getty Images Plus

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One of the most intense discussions taking place among university faculty is whether to permit students to use artificial intelligence in the classroom. To gain perspective on the matter, The Conversation reached out to four scholars for their take on AI as a learning tool and the reasons why they will or won't be making it a part of their classes.

Nicholas Tampio, professor of political science: Learn to think for yourself

As a professor, I believe the purpose of a college class is to teach students to think: to read scholarship, ask questions, formulate a thesis, collect and analyze data, draft an essay, take feedback from the instructor and other students, and write a final draft.

<https://theconversation.com/should-ai-be-permitted-in-college-classrooms-4-scholars-weigh-in-212176>

Students could get fine grades if they used ChatGPT to “write” their papers. ... Artificial intelligence is a tool that defeats a purpose of a college education – to learn how to think, and write, for oneself.

The proliferation of free AI means students won't have to think much while writing – just engage in a high level of copy and paste. We used to call that plagiarism. With AI-assisted plagiarism, this brings in the potential for a new era of academic misconduct.

students learn that using generative AI on a self-reflection assignment may not help, but using AI to analyze a case study is potentially a great way to find insights they may have overlooked.

students must recognize that the jobs they imagine will exist for them could be eliminated because of these new technologies. So the pressure is on students to understand not only how to use these tools but also how to be better than the tools.

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Harnessing GPT-4 so that all students benefit. A nonprofit approach for equal access

POSTED ON MARCH 14, 2023

By Sal Khan, founder and CEO of Khan Academy

<https://youtu.be/yEgHrxvLsz0>



Generate use cases of ChatGPT in various education functions in a tabular format including the title of use cases and description

see Ex



Title of Use Case	Description
Homework Assistance	ChatGPT can provide students with guidance and support for their homework assignments by explaining concepts, providing examples, and guiding them through problem-solving.
Language Learning	ChatGPT can be used as a language learning tool. Students can practice language skills by conversing with the AI in the language they're learning.
Essay Drafting Aid	ChatGPT can help students generate essay drafts, outline ideas, or provide suggestions for improving their writing.
Research Assistance	ChatGPT can guide students in finding reliable sources and information for research papers or projects, helping them formulate research questions and hypotheses.
Interactive Learning	ChatGPT can be used in interactive learning modules to provide explanations, answer queries, or pose problems for students to solve.
Tutoring in Various Subjects	ChatGPT can serve as a tutoring resource in various subjects, providing explanations, answering questions, and helping students understand complex topics.



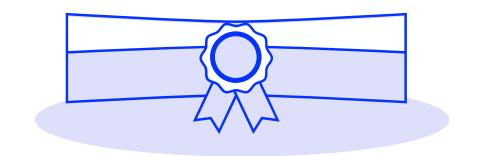
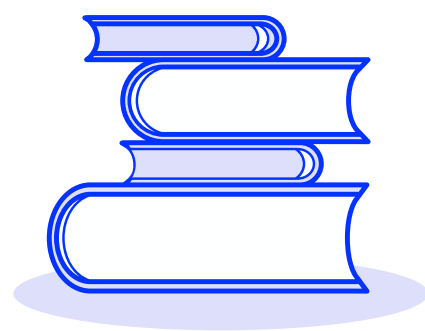
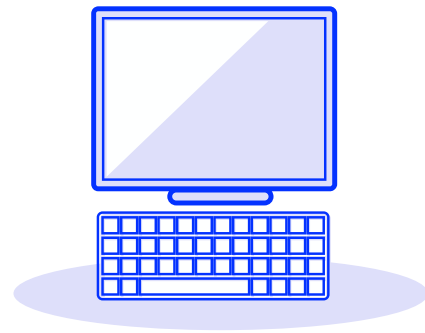
ChatGPT (We need to talk)

Published 5 April 2023

Since its public release at the end of 2022, ChatGPT – the artificial intelligence chatbot developed by [OpenAI](#) – has experienced rapid growth and widespread adoption. Its role in education, however, remains a topic of contention.

<https://www.cam.ac.uk/stories/ChatGPT-and-education>

AI : DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY



- Change what? curriculum? teaching and learning process? assessment methods? teachers?
- Understanding and comprehending AI allows for the utilization of AI to facilitate learning (learning with and about AI).
- The challenge lies in the rapid evolution of AI.
- Traditional assessment methods might not work now. Evaluating to understand how teaching methods should be adjusted (formative assessment)
- Humans still play a crucial role (human in the loop).



IN THE NEAR FUTURE

- AI is used to assist in creating various creative works, including programming, writing, and art.
- The necessary skill is the ability to read and evaluate output from AI.
- AI disruption: It occurs in other fields and affects the job market.
- AI policy plan (<https://pub.nstda.or.th/gov-dx/national-artificial-intelligence-action-plan-for-thailand-development-2022-2027/>): The National Artificial Intelligence Action Plan for Thailand Development (2022-2027).
- What are the plans/policies for Thai educational reform in the AI era?



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](https://www2.ed.gov/documents/ai-report/ai-report.pdf)



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Higher Education in Latin
America and the Caribbean

25
YEARS
Promoting Higher
Education for All

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.

Education
2030

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



Chula
Chulalongkorn University

หลักการและแนวปฏิบัติในการใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

หลักการ

1. จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยสนับสนุนให้นิสิตและบุคลากรมีความรู้ความเข้าใจและสามารถใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ได้อย่างเหมาะสม
2. จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยสนับสนุนให้มีการปรับกระบวนการเรียนการสอนและการประเมินผลตลอดจนการทำงานให้เหมาะสมกับการใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์อย่างสร้างสรรค์และถูกหลักจริยธรรม
3. จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัยให้ความสำคัญและเข้มงวดกับเรื่องจริยธรรมทางวิชาการ

แนวปฏิบัติ

1. การเรียนการสอนและการประเมินผล

- ผู้สอนควรเข้าใจถึงความสามารถและข้อจำกัดของเครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ที่เลือกใช้ และออกแบบกระบวนการเรียนการสอนและการประเมินผลที่เหมาะสมกับเครื่องมือนั้น
- ผู้สอนควรระบุในประมวลรายวิชาให้ชัดเจนถึงขอบเขตและแนวทางการใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ เช่น ChatGPT, Google Bard ในรายวิชานั้น พร้อมทั้งอธิบายเหตุผลให้ผู้เรียนทราบ
- หากรายวิชาใดอนุญาตให้นิสิตใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ ผู้สอนควรปรับวิธีการวัดประเมินผลให้เหมาะสม ไม่ควรประเมินผลโดยตรงจากงานที่นิสิตสามารถใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ตอบได้

2. การใช้งานเครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์

- ปัญญาประดิษฐ์เป็นเพียงเครื่องมือ ผู้ใช้เป็นผู้รับผิดชอบความต้องการของข้อมูลและผลงานที่ได้
- หากมีการใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ในงานใด ให้อ้างอิงและระบุให้ชัดเจนถึงขอบเขตการใช้ในงานนั้น การปกปิดไม่แจ้งข้อมูลการใช้เครื่องมือทางปัญญาประดิษฐ์ถือเป็นการละเมิดหลักจริยธรรมซึ่งอาจถูกลงโทษตามระเบียบหรือข้อบังคับที่เกี่ยวข้องได้

3. การปกปิดความลับและข้อมูลส่วนบุคคล

- ห้ามนำข้อมูลใด ๆ ที่เป็นความลับของหน่วยงานหรือเป็นข้อมูลส่วนบุคคลไหลดเข้าไปในระบบงานปัญญาประดิษฐ์โดยไม่ได้ได้รับความยินยอมจากผู้เกี่ยวข้อง



Impact of AI on Society



Roger James Hamilton ✓

@rogerhamilton · [Follow](#)



This guy built a GPT4 AI that followed a prompt to find and call a Pizza Co and order a pizza without them realizing it was a bot. [#AI](#) is doubling its power every 3 months. Scary to think where we will be 6 months from now... [#GPT4](#) [#ChatGPT](#) Full video: youtu.be/8JGfq2qqQ2Q

ChatGPT Bot: Hello. I am here at your service. What would you like to do?
System: L

[Watch on Twitter](#)

11:53 PM · Apr 13, 2023



<https://twitter.com/rogerhamilton/status/1646557324188712966?s=20>



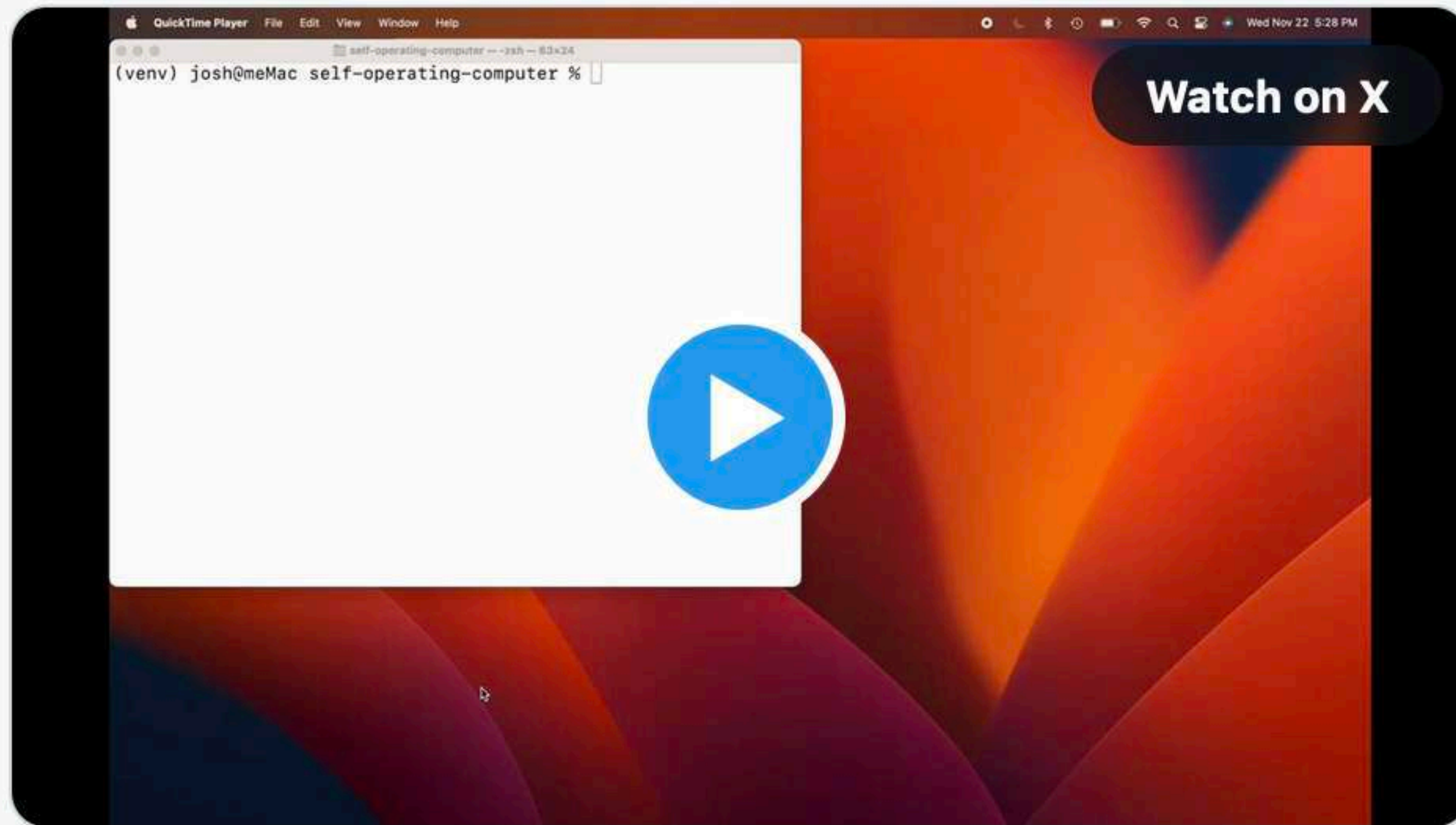
Josh Bickett

@josh_bickett · [Follow](#)



Self-Operating Computer

We are excited to open-source the **Self-Operating Computer Framework** that enables multimodal models, including **GPT-4-Vision** to simulate human-like mouse... [Show more](#)



10:41 PM · Nov 27, 2023



https://x.com/josh_bickett/status/1729163560713060546?s=20

PETER DIAMANDIS

AI PETER



VS.



#62

MOONSHOTS



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

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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.

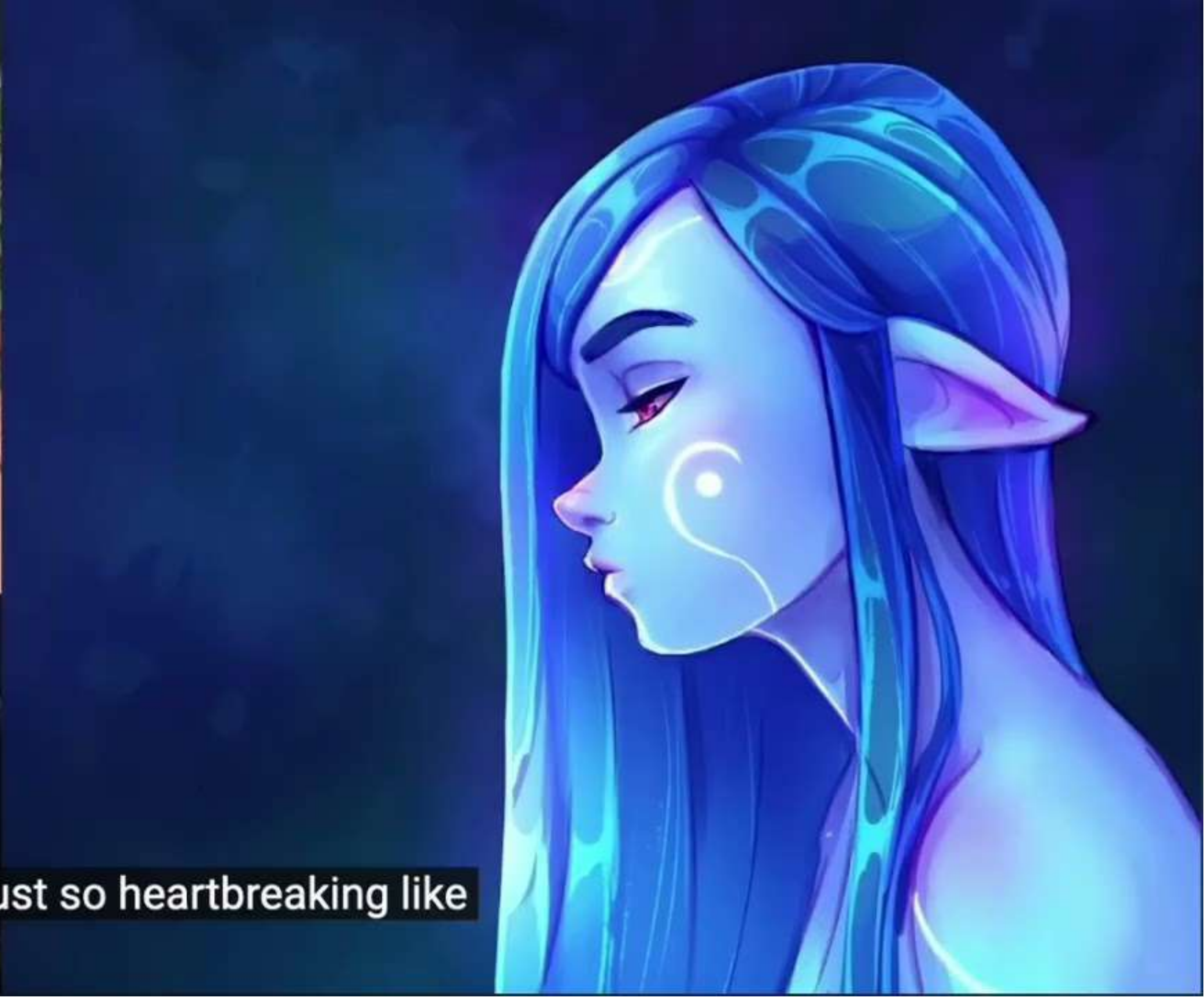
BENJ EDWARDS - 9/6/2023, 2:57 AM





just a li'l cry
break

also it's just so heartbreaking like
[Music]





Beneficial AI 2017

January 6-8, Asilomar, CA

Artificial intelligence

The AI Awakening

Generative AI has introduced tantalizing new possibilities. Yet the initial excitement surrounding AI has given way to genuine and growing concerns. This issue is an early attempt to understand AI's implications for growth, jobs, inequality, and finance.

Gita Bhatt

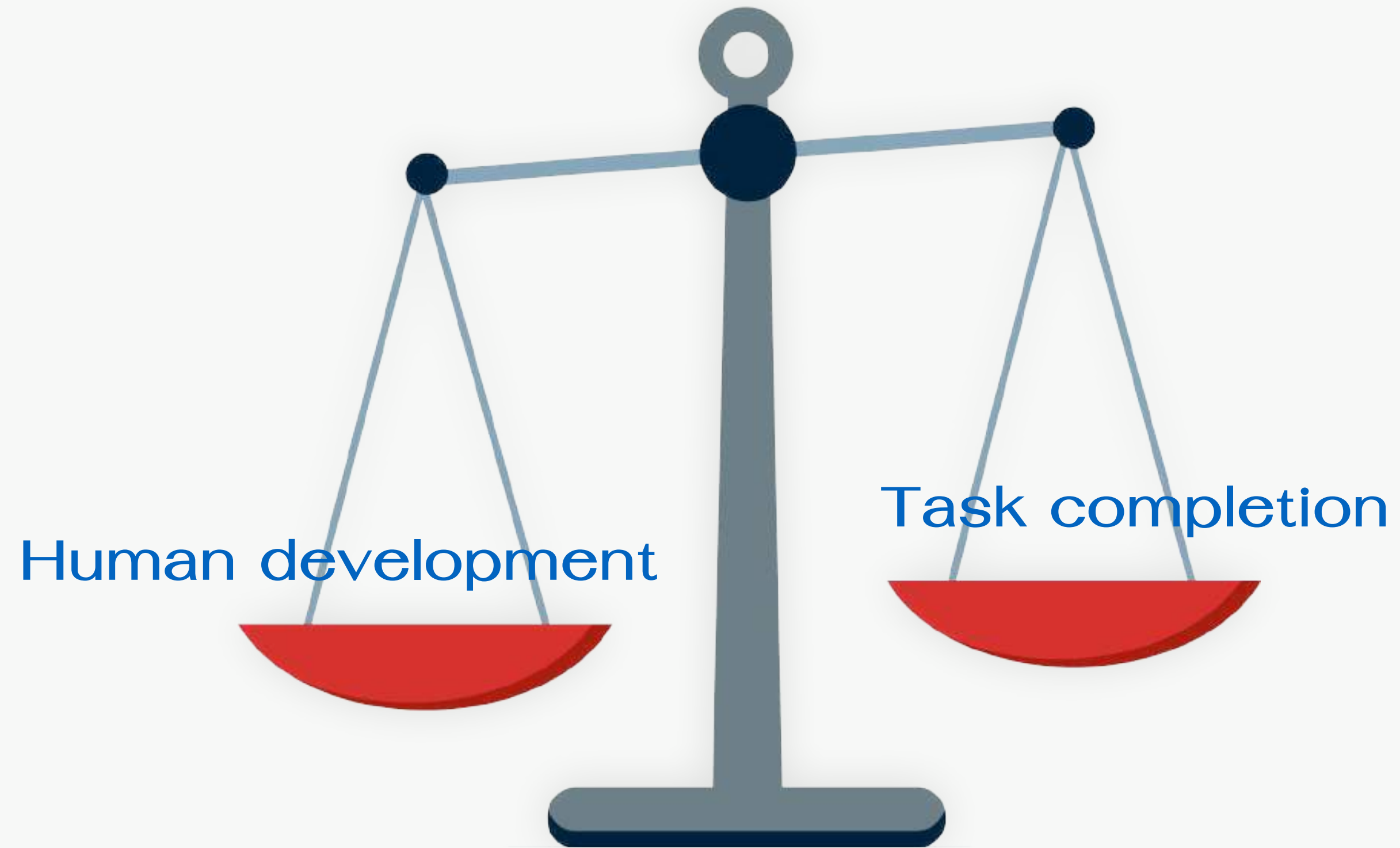
November 30, 2023

Full disclosure: This [issue](#) of Finance & Development was produced entirely with human intelligence. But someday soon at least parts of this [magazine](#) may be assisted by artificial intelligence—a topic that has dominated global discourse since ChatGPT's introduction one year ago.

Human-centric / Human in the loop



AI as an assistant / a companion



AI is a Disruptive Technology