

ChatGPT & Co. für Fremdsprachenlehrende und -nutzer

= Linguistic Perspectives on
Large Language Models for
Advanced (C1) English Writing

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Überblick

1. Einführung
2. Large Language Models (LLMs)
3. Prompts
4. Schreiben
5. Korrigieren
6. Bewerten

1 Einführung

- 1.1 Free large language models
- 1.2 Demos: epistemic modality, discourse markers, concept diagram
- 1.3 Presse-Hype
- 1.4 Spektrum der LLM Lehr-/Lernanwendungen

1.1 Free large language models

JS which free LLMs can I use for language learning?

Several free LLMs are available for language learning:

- ChatGPT (free tier) - Good for conversation practice and grammar corrections
- Llama 2 - Open source, can be run locally
- Google Bard/Gemini - Free with a Google account
- Claude (free tier) - Strong language capabilities
- Mistral - Open source, specialized in multiple languages

For best results, consider using these alongside traditional learning methods, as LLMs can sometimes make language errors. I recommend verifying their suggestions against reliable language resources.

Claude can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.

1.2 Demos: Epistemic language modality, discourse markers, concept diagram

LLMs

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

<https://claude.ai/new>

<https://chat.mistral.ai/>

<https://gemini.google.com/app>

<https://chatgpt.com/>

Prompts

- 1) What is epistemic modality?
- 2) Explain discourse markers to grammar school English teachers with many examples in 1000 words!
- 3) Draw a simple diagram to illustrate the relationship of artificial intelligence, agents, chatbots and LLMs

explain discourse markers to grammar school English teachers with many examples in 1000 words

Quellen

Discourse Markers: Definition, Meaning, Example & Types
studymarter.co

Discourse marker - Wikipedia
en.wikipedia

Antwort

Discourse markers are essential linguistic tools that help structure and organize spoken and written communication. As English teachers, understanding and effectively teaching these markers can significantly enhance students' language skills and their ability to convey ideas coherently.

Definition and Function

Discourse markers are words or phrases that serve to connect, organize, and manage the flow of discourse. They act as signposts, guiding listeners or readers through the content by clarifying relationships between ideas, introducing new topics, or signaling transitions. These markers play a crucial role in making communication clear, coherent, and well-structured.

Categories of Discourse Markers

Discourse markers can be broadly categorized into four main types:

what is epistemic modality?

Quellen



Epistemic Modality | Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy · iep.utm.edu
Epistemic modality is the kind of necessity and possibility that is determined by epistemic constraints.

Whose Information Determines... · How is Epistemic Modality...

Epistemic Modality (Epistemic Modality)

What is a Epistemic Modality - Glossary of Linguistic Terms | glossary.sill

Epistemic Modality Definition - Grammar Terminology | usingenglish

Alle anzeigen

Antwort

Epistemic modality is a type of linguistic modality that expresses the speaker's degree of certainty, knowledge, or evidence about a proposition. It reflects how confident the speaker is in the truth of their statement.

Key aspects of epistemic modality include:

1. Expression of certainty: It indicates the level of confidence or doubt a speaker has about the information they are conveying.
2. Use of modal verbs: In English, epistemic modality is often conveyed through modal verbs such as "may," "might," and "must." For example, "It might be true" expresses the speaker's uncertainty about the statement's veracity.

Common Pitfalls and Tips

1. Overuse: Warn students against overusing discourse markers, which can make their speech or writing seem cluttered or artificial.
2. Misuse: Emphasize the importance of using markers accurately. For example, "however" and "moreover" are not interchangeable.

Teach students to choose appropriate markers for the level of different situations.

Diese Antwort umschreiben

1. ensure students understand the correct punctuation in discourse markers.
2. highlight that the use and interpretation of some discourse markers varies across cultures and languages.

Pro Search

Unsere leistungsfähigste Suche

Claude 3.5 Sonnet

Neuestes schnelles Modell von Anthropic

Sonar Large

Neuestes schnelles Modell von OpenAI

GPT-4o

Neuestes fortschrittliches Modell von OpenAI

Sonar Huge

Neuestes fortschrittliches Modell von OpenAI

Grok-2

Neuestes Modell von xAI

Claude 3.5 Haiku

Neuestes schnelles Modell von Anthropic

O1

Aktuelles Modell von OpenAI

Verbleibende tägliche Nutzungen: 0

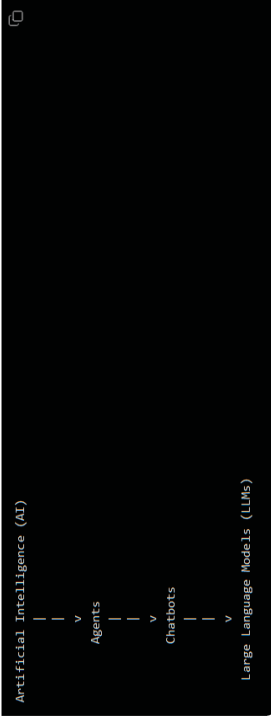
Teilen

Umschreiben



To illustrate the relationship between artificial intelligence (AI), agents, chatbots, and Large Language Models (LLMs), let's break down each term and how they interconnect:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI):** This is the broadest category, encompassing any technology that enables machines to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. This includes learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding.
- Agents:** In the context of AI, an agent is a system that perceives its environment through sensors and acts upon that environment through actuators to achieve specific goals. Agents can be simple or complex and can be designed to perform a wide range of tasks.
- Chatbots:** These are a type of agent specifically designed to simulate conversation with human users. Chatbots can be rule-based or powered by AI, particularly through natural language processing (NLP) techniques.
- Large Language Models (LLMs):** These are a subset of AI models specifically designed to understand and generate human language. LLMs are trained on vast amounts of text data and can be used to power chatbots and other language-based applications.



Explanation

- AI is the overarching field that includes all the other components.
- Agents are a type of AI system designed to perform tasks autonomously.
- Chatbots are a specific type of agent designed for conversational interactions.
- LLMs are advanced AI models that can be used to enhance the capabilities of chatbots by providing more sophisticated language understanding and generation.

In summary, LLMs are a type of AI model that can be used to power chatbots, which are a type of agent, all of which fall under the broader category of AI.



Here's a simple diagram illustrating the relationship between artificial intelligence, agents, chatbots, and LLMs:

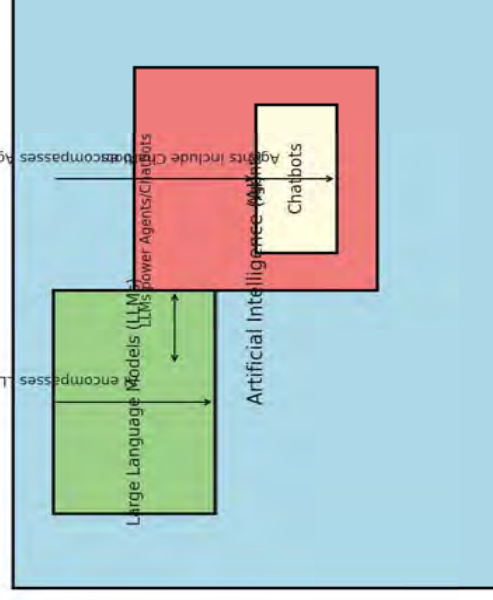


Here's a simple diagram illustrating the relationship between artificial intelligence, agents, chatbots, and LLMs:

- Explanation of the Diagram**
- Artificial Intelligence (AI):** This is the broadest category, encompassing any technique that allows computers to mimic human intelligence. It includes a wide range of approaches, from simple rule-based systems to complex machine learning models.
 - Agents:** These are AI systems designed to perceive their environment and take actions to achieve specific goals. They can be simple or complex, and may or may not involve natural language processing.
 - Chatbots:** These are AI systems designed to simulate conversation with human users. They typically rely on natural language processing to understand and respond to user input.
 - LLMs (Large Language Models):** These are a type of AI model that is trained on vast amounts of text data to generate human-like text. They are often used in chatbots to provide more natural and engaging conversations.

Key Points

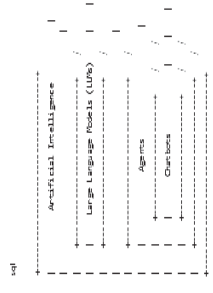
- Chatbots and LLMs are both subsets of AI.
- Chatbots often use LLMs to enhance their conversational abilities.
- Agents can be chatbots, but they can also take other forms, such as robots or autonomous vehicles.
- Not all agents are chatbots, and not all chatbots use LLMs.





Here's a simple box diagram illustrating the semantic relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI), Large Language Models (LLMs), agents, and chatbots:

© Codecademy



Explanation:

- Artificial Intelligence (AI): The broadest category encompassing all aspects of machine intelligence designed to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence.
- Large Language Models (LLMs): A subset of AI focused on understanding and generating human-like text. LLMs, such as GPT-3, are trained on vast amounts of text data to perform tasks like content generation, summarization, and translation.
- Agents: AI entities capable of perceiving their environment, making decisions, and taking actions to achieve specific goals. Agents can utilize LLMs to enhance their language understanding and generation capabilities.
- Chatbots: A specific type of agent designed to engage in conversational interactions with users. Chatbots often leverage LLMs to provide more natural and context-aware responses.

This hierarchical structure demonstrates how chatbots are a specialized form of agents, which in turn are components within the broader field of LLMs. LLMs serve as foundational technology that can be utilized by both agents and chatbots to enhance their language processing capabilities.

What do you plan to do with Paperpal Today?

Improve Writing

Enhance language, academic tone and rephrase my text

210 M+ sentences perfected

Research & Cite

Support my writing with citations and well-researched content

250 M+ research articles repository

Help me Write

Get writing suggestions, outlines, and use my notes to write

413K suggestions provided

[I am here to explore](#)



Chatbots, Agents, and LLMs: A Synergistic Relationship

relationship of chatbots, agents and LLMs

Summary of top 4 papers

Recent research highlights the significant impact of Large Language Models (LLMs) on conversational AI, enhancing chatbots and virtual assistants across various industries (Guzdala & Allan, 2023). LLM-based chatbots have set new standards in AI, offering improved natural language understanding and generation capabilities (Ding et al., 2023). These models excel at capturing linguistic nuances and context, leading to more human-like interactions and adaptability across diverse tasks (Guzdala & Allan, 2023). Benchmarking LLM-powered chatbots is crucial for assessing their performance, with the proposed B2E benchmarks showing promising results in evaluating accuracy and usefulness (Gajugan et al., 2023). While LLMs have demonstrated improvements in chatbot response quality compared to traditional rule-based approaches, a combination of methods is suggested as the best way forward (Gajugan et al., 2023). Despite their advancements, challenges such as ethical considerations and biases remain important areas for ongoing research and development (Guzdala & Allan, 2023; Guin et al., 2023).

Abstract summary

This paper provides a comprehensive survey on the evolution and deployment of applications, and the challenges involved.

[Add new step](#)

1.3 Presse-Hype

Fremdsprachen lernen: Wie man ChatGPT zum Sprechtrainer aufrüstet

Sie möchten mit einem KI-Sprechtrainer eine Fremdsprache üben, dafür aber kein Abo abschließen? ChatGPT macht es möglich - sogar in der kostenlosen Version.



16.04.2024, 07:20 Uhr | Lesedzeit: 7 Min. | 17 Magazin

<https://www.heise.de/ratgeber/Fremdsprachen-lernen-Wie-man-ChatGPT-zum-Sprechtrainer-aufruestet-9675269.html>

➤ Drei KI-Sprechtrainer im Test: Fremdsprache mit KI lernen

Mit KI-Sprechtrainern lassen sich Konversationen auf einer anderen Sprache wie mit einem richtigen Menschen führen – ohne Angst, sich zu blamieren.

Artikel verschicken



Bild: KI-Magazine | Collage: CI

16.06.2024, 07:30 Uhr | Lesedzeit: 21 Min. | c1 Magazin
Von Nico Jansen

Apps wie Babbel, Busuu und Duolingo stehen beim Erlernen von Sprachen hoch im Kurs. Doch egal, ob man diese Art des Selbststudiums sinnvoll findet, ist es heute Konsens, dass damit kein richtiges Sprechtraining möglich ist. **Es gibt diverse Gründe, warum sie scheitern. Hier sind sie aufgelistet, lassen sie sich aber auf die Erkenntnis: "Sprechen lernt man nur durch Sprechen"**

Insofern ist nachvollziehbar, dass Babbel seit einiger Zeit mit "Babbel Live" parallel einen Dienst für Onlinegruppenunterricht mit echten Lehrkräften betreibt. Andere Möglichkeiten für Sprechtraining umfassen unter anderem Gruppenkurse in Präsenz, etwa an einer Volkshochschule, Sprachhandels mit Muttersprachlern oder Onlineeinzelunterricht, den Dienste wie iTalki und Preply vermitteln. Gegenüber dem Lernen mit Apps ist man damit aber zeitlich weniger flexibel. Der Frontalunterricht in einer Einzelstunde ist zudem nicht jedermanns Sache, im Gruppenunterricht kommt man wiederum eventuell nicht oft genug zum Sprechen.

<https://www.heise.de/tech/Drei-KI-Sprechtrainer-im-Test-Fremdsprache-mit-KI-lernen-9676010.html>

Sprachen lernen Sprachlern-Apps Online Sprachkurse Ratgeber und Tipps Fremdsprachen im Überblick



Wie KI die Zukunft des Sprachenlernens verändert

KI hat massenhafte Übersetzungen bereits erheblich verbessert. Aber kann Künstliche Intelligenz Sprachlehrer ersetzen?

Wie KI die Zukunft des Sprachenlernens verändert

Linda erzählt ihrem argentinischen Sprachlehrer aufgeregt, dass Sie angefangen hat ChatGPT zu benutzen, um ihr Spanisch zu üben. Das Programm kann nicht nur Fehler korrigieren, sondern bietet auch regionale Variationen des Spanisch an, einschließlich mexikanisches Spanisch, argentinisches Spanisch und sogar Spanglish. Ihr Sprachlehrer ist weniger begeistert: "Du hast mich also ersetzt?", scherzt er. Ein KI-Chatbot kann zwar nicht mit einem anderen Menschen konkurrieren, ist jedoch eine nützliche Ergänzung zum Sprachenlernen. Wir tauchen tiefer in das Zusammenspiel zwischen künstlicher Intelligenz und Sprachenlernen ein.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1. Künstliche Sprachkennung
2. Die Vorteile von KI-gestütztem Sprachenlernen
3. Boomender Markt
4. Die besten KI-gestützten Sprachlernprogramme
5. Ist Grammatik noch wichtig?
6. Weitere interessante Artikel

1.4 Spektrum der Lehr- und Lernanwendungen

social media	„Künstliche Intelligenz“	„Office“
chatbots	Large Language Models	autonomer Lerner
Lehrer	Lerner	Lerner
Lehrplanung	Fertigkeiten	Übungen
Kurs-	„Regeln“, etc.	Lösungen
Stunden-		synchron Konversation

2 Large language models

- 2.1 Grundlegende Prinzipien
- 2.2 Neuronale Netzwerke (GPT)
- 2.3 Visualisierungen von Transformer
- 2.4 Linguistische Prinzipien

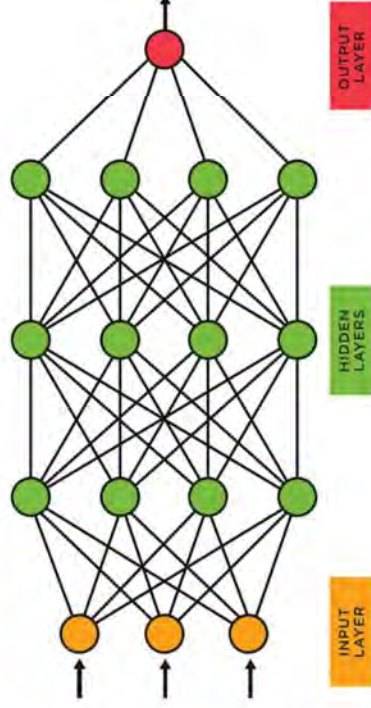
2.1 Grundlegende Prinzipien



für das Netzwerk sind unterschiedliche Eingangsdaten und Ausgangsdaten möglich

2.2 Neuronale Netzwerke

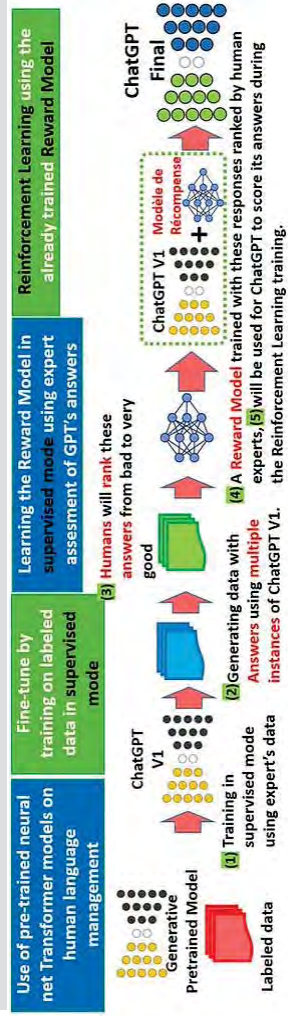
Generative P T



ABER das menschliche Gehirn hat eher 100 Billionen Neuronen mit je 1000 Synapsen!:

2.3 Belohnungsmodell Training

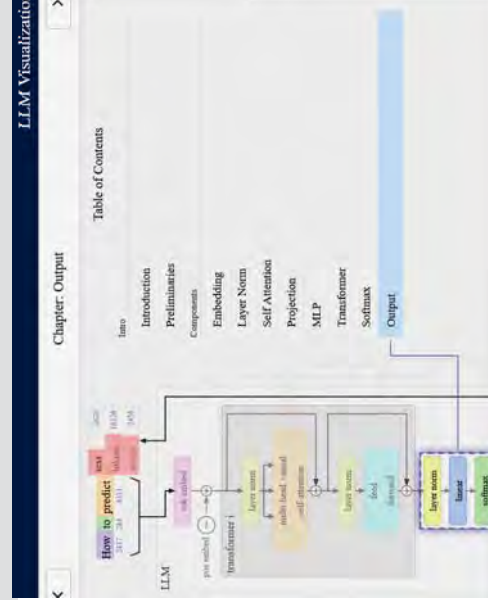
G Pretrained T



„Clickworkers“ sind sowohl schlecht? bezahlte online Beschäftigte
<https://www.handelsblatt.com/technik/it-internet/appen-wie-eine-million-clickworker-google-ki-fuer-niedrigloehne-trainieren/29225530.html>
 als auch Nutzer, die Feedback zu LLM Vorschlägen geben: hier von Gemini - Schlechte Antwort - Antwort anpassen:



2.4 Visualisierungen von (G P) Transformer



<https://bbycroft.net/llm>

Berechnungen mit Sprache im Transformer



How AI chatbots like ChatGPT or Bard work - visual explainer

In the last year, chatbots powered by large language models are everywhere and ever... useful. But how do they work?

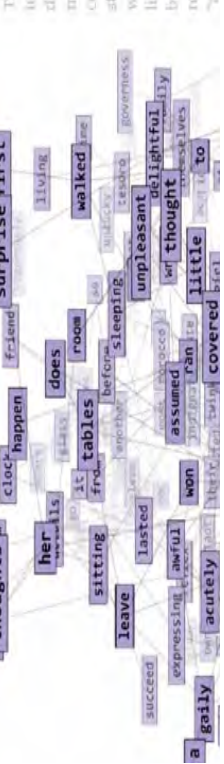
Large language models (LLMs) are the fundamental architecture behind chatbots like ChatGPT or Bard. A question typed in to ChatGPT, such as "What is the capital of France?", has to be processed by an LLM in order to

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/ai/interactive/2023/nov/01/how-ai-chatbots-like-chatgpt-or-bard-work-visual-explainer>

Berechnungen mit Sprache im Transformer

The sibling s are un happy

0.33658	0.17711	0.089794	-0.11651	0.21122	0.16358	0.10697	-0.14924	0.27439	-0.2
-0.23534	0.19899	-0.77775	0.83359	0.55016	-1.0701	-0.30365	-0.75692	-0.2221	0.12196
0.93925	-0.038423	-0.23047	0.27205	-0.31359	-0.02843	-0.015746	-0.021269	0.07952	0.31622
-0.23652	-0.01021	-0.55726	0.038226	-0.17975	-0.072388	-0.14231	-0.34444	-0.38723	-0.65264
-0.66815	-0.041302	-0.81019	0.14565	0.12786	-0.62428	0.09539	-0.20977	-0.24698	-0.40151
0.82454	0.33783	0.12811	0.21995	0.38581	0.01102	0.31732	0.29485	0.03711	-0.021396
-0.12682	-0.47122	0.71344	-0.52369	-0.68097	0.43216	0.0713	-0.11568	-0.38967	-0.21508
-0.51805	0.20916	-0.26186	-0.059457	-0.40885	-0.21192	-0.052608	-0.13245	0.96776	-0.2823
0.095621	-0.32895	-0.55728	0.32756	0.86118	0.33973	0.14936	-1.0915	0.26923	-0.36886
-0.049021	-0.38974	-0.17264	-0.09287	0.24752	0.48518	-0.83403	-0.072443	-0.47082	0.65437



The words, and in some cases parts of words, such as the plural marker "s" or the prefix "un-", are stored in the model as **tokens**. Each **token** is represented not as a sequence of letters, but as a **vector**, a sequence of numbers.

A transformer is a mathematical process that recalculates the **vector** for each **token**, that is, it assigns new distances between each pair of **tokens**, based largely on what other **tokens** are in its utterance. If you ask "What is a nice thing to eat pasta with?" and (in a different chat "...") "What is a nice thing to eat pasta with?" the LLM will start typing its answer...

The basic predictive text in SMS apps, in contrast, only really has one dimension; what is the word which most commonly, in all scenarios, comes next. But crucially an LLM is still, deep down, only figuring out what word - or sequence of words - is most likely to come next. It can do so much better than predictive text for two related reasons: "transformers" and "attention".

Berechnungen mit Sprache im Transformer

What is a **tidy** thing to eat pasta with?

A **tidy** thing to eat **pasta** with **is**

What is a **nice** thing to eat pasta with?

A **nice** thing to eat **pasta** with **is**

What is a **tidy** thing to eat pasta with?

A **tidy** thing to eat **pasta** with **is** a **fork**.

What is a **nice** thing to eat pasta with?

A **nice** thing to eat **pasta** with **is** **pesto**.

First the LLM weights all the relationships between all the words it knows, in thousands of dimensions, based on its immense corpus of training data. But then, crucially, it looks at what words have come before and reweights those associations. It is possible that within the model's computations, "tidy" has a close relationship with "utility" and "tools" and that informs the output. And the word "with" itself will be reweighted by the preceding terms to lie closer to one set of its alternatives, such as "using", "by means of". In the second sentence "nice", it seems, has relationships with "taste" and "flavour" and the word with gets reweighted to lean closer to its other alternative, "accompanied by".

2.5 Linguistische Prinzipien: Berechnungen MI (=Mutual Information= gegenseitige Abhängigkeit von Wörtern)



In our corpora, Mutual Information is calculated as follows:

$$MI = \log \left(\frac{AB * \text{sizeCorpus}}{A * B * \text{span}} \right) / \log(2)$$

Suppose we are calculating the MI for the collocate color near **purple** in BNC.

A = frequency of node word (e.g. purple): 1246

B = frequency of collocate (e.g. color): 112

sizeCorpus = size of corpus (of words; in this case the BNC): 96.263.399

span = span of words (e.g. 3 to left and 3 to right of node word): 6

log(2) is literally the natural log of the number 2: 0.6931

$$MI = 11.30 = \log \left(\frac{1246 * 96.263.399}{(1246 * 112 * 6)} \right) / 0.6931$$

Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass **purple** mit **color** kombiniert ist, ist viel höher als die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass **color** mit **purple** kombiniert ist, weil **color** einfach viel häufiger vorkommt und allgemeiner ist.

2.5 Linguistische Prinzipien:

Kollokationen von *color purple*: *crimson, mauve, pink*

HELP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	LOOSESTRIFE	BERBERIS	TYRMAN	SANDWIPERS	COLOE	CRIMSON	MAUVE	BIRUISE	HAZE	ROBES	PINK	HEATHIER	PATCH	PROISE	POLLAGE
	7	15	14	34	22	13	7	6	5	8	43	13	19	9	7
	87.50	36.84	35.71	26.47	19.64	3.49	3.29	3.26	2.36	1.22	1.39	1.10	1.05	0.99	0.99
	13.46	12.21	12.17	11.73	11.30	8.81	8.73	8.71	8.25	7.79	7.48	7.38	7.26	7.08	7.00

Zahlen klein! auf Basis des BNCweb (=100 Million Wörter)

Corpus of Contemporary American English

SEARCH WORD CONTEXT ACCOUNT

See in Web Collocates Clusters Topics Texts KWIC HELP

alcohol (NOUN) #2202

BLOG WEB TV/M SPOK FIC MAG NEWS ACAD

1. a liquor or brew containing alcohol as the active agent 2. any of a series of volatile hydroxyf compounds that are made from hydrocarbons by distillation

DM O C C E

YouGlish PlayPhrase Yarn DE Google WordRef Reverso Linguee

TOPICS (more)

drinking, drug, drink, liquor, substance, cocaine, abuse, smoking, addiction, marijuana, heroin, smoking, consumption, drink, beer, drunk, treatment, excessive, use, harmful

COLLOCATES (more)

NOUN drug, use, abuse, consumption, tobacco, problem, blood, level

VERB drink, consume, rub, avoid, abuse, smell, smoke, associate

ADJ fetal, excessive, illegal, heavy, moderate, illicit, smoking, related

ADV eg, ie, prenatally, voluntarily, negatively, excessively, moderately, capita

RELATED WORDS

alcoholic, alcoholism, alcohol-related, alcohol-free, alcohol-based, blood-alcohol

alcoholic ist ADJ und Nomen!

2.6 Integration in MS Office

office-kompetenz

Office-Blog

Start / Office-Blog / Künstliche Intelligenz direkt in Word mit dem Add-In-Ghostwriter

Events & Workshops

Künstliche Intelligenz direkt in Word mit dem Add-In Ghostwriter

08.03.2023 Dieter Schickel

ChatGPT wird aktuell viel diskutiert und soll laut Microsoft demnächst auch in die Office eingebaut werden. Wer nicht so lange warten will, kann schon jetzt direkt in Word einen ChatBot nutzen. Möglich wird dies durch das Add-In **Ghostwriter**. Ich teste es seit drei Wochen und bin beeindruckt. Nicht nur vom Tempo und den gelieferten Ergebnissen, sondern auch davon, wie differenziert sich Inhalt und Form der Ergebnisse einstellen lassen. Hier eine kurze Vorstellung der Abläufe und Einstellungen.

3 Prompten

3.1 Eingabe ist entscheidend für gute Ausgabe

3.2 Eingabe nutzer-spezifisch

3.1 Eingabe ist entscheidend für gute Ausgabe

ChatGPT optimal nutzen
Die Leistung von ChatGPT kann durch die Art und Weise, wie Sie Ihre Anfragen formulieren, beeinflusst werden. Selen Sie so präzise wie möglich und verwenden Sie Mehrdeutigkeiten, um die besten Ergebnisse zu erzielen.

ChatGPT hat eine Fülle von Anwendungen. Es kann zum Lernen verwendet werden, um Hausaufgaben zu unterstützen, Geschichten zu generieren, Prompts für KI-Modelle zu erstellen von To-Do-Listen zu erstellen oder einfach nur zum Spaß und zur Unterhaltung.

Artificial Intelligence | **Erkenntnis** | **On Tech: AI**

Get the Best From ChatGPT With These Golden Prompts
Our personal tech columnist shares how to improve many parts of your life.

Prompt engineering
Article Talk Read Edit View history Tools

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Prompt engineering is the process of structuring an instruction that can be interpreted and understood by a generative AI model.^[1] A **prompt** is natural language text describing the task that an AI should perform.^[1]

A prompt for a text-to-text language model can be a query such as "what is Fermat's little theorem?";^[1] a command such as "write a poem about leaves falling";^[2] or a longer statement including context, instructions,^[1] and conversation history. Prompt engineering may involve paraphrasing a query, specifying a style,^[5] providing relevant context^[1] or assigning a role to the AI such as "Act as a native French speaker".^[6] A prompt may include a few examples for a model to learn from, such as asking the model to complete "maison — house, chat — cat, chien —" (the expected response being dog).^[6] An approach called **few-shot learning**^[10]

Konstruiere einen englischen Text mit 10 Lücken zum Gebrauch von englischen Modalverben für deutsche B1 Lerner und erkläre die richtige Lösung.

Here's a gap-fill exercise on modal verbs with explanations:
Text: A Day at Work Sarah _____ (1) be at the office by 8 AM – it's company policy. She _____ (2) work overtime yesterday because of an urgent project. Today, she _____ (3) attend a meeting with clients, but she _____ (4) prepare the presentation first. Her colleague John _____ (5) help her, but he's too busy. Sarah thinks she _____ (6) take a break soon – she's tired. Her boss told her she _____ (7) leave early today if she finishes. Looking at her schedule, she _____ (8) have time for lunch with colleagues. Last week, she _____ (9) work from home, which was nice. For tomorrow, she _____ (10) reschedule some appointments.

Solutions with explanations:

1. must (obligation/rule)
2. had to (past obligation)
3. has to (present necessity)
4. needs to/must (necessity)
5. could (ability/possibility)
6. should (recommendation)
7. can (permission)
8. might/may (possibility)
9. was able to (past ability)
10. will need to (future necessity)

Each gap tests different aspects of modal verbs (obligation, possibility, ability, permission) across different time frames (present, past, future).



3.2 Eingabe nutzer-spezifisch

unterrichten. digital
HOME | UNTERRICHT | KI | SCHULENTWICKLUNG | SCHULE 2020 | FORTBILDUNGEN | ÜBER

ChatGPT Unterrichts

Lernbegleitung mit ChatGPT Mega-Prompts? Erste Überlegungen zu KI als Writing-Tutor

Die Integration von ChatGPT in den Unterricht ist ein Thema, das in den letzten Monaten immer mehr Aufmerksamkeit erregt hat. Die KI kann dabei helfen, den Unterricht zu bereichern und die Lernenden zu unterstützen. In diesem Artikel werden wir uns mit den Möglichkeiten und Herausforderungen der Nutzung von ChatGPT als Writing-Tutor beschäftigen.

Inhaltsverzeichnis | weiterlesen

1. Wer oder was wird simuliert?
2. Aufgabe / Tätigkeit – was ist zu tun?
3. Arbeitsschritte – was ist in welcher Reihenfolge zu tun?
4. Kontext / Nebenbedingungen / Einschränkungen / ... – was muss dabei beachtet werden?
5. Ziel – was soll der Bot-Dialog erreichen?
6. Format des Outputs – wie soll die Rückmeldung des Bots aussehen?

Von der einfachen Frage zum Mega-Prompt:

1. Wer oder was wird simuliert?
2. Aufgabe / Tätigkeit – was ist zu tun?
3. Arbeitsschritte – was ist in welcher Reihenfolge zu tun?
4. Kontext / Nebenbedingungen / Einschränkungen / ... – was muss dabei beachtet werden?
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6. Format des Outputs – wie soll die Rückmeldung des Bots aussehen?

Konstruiere einen englischen Text mit 10 Lücken zum Gebrauch von englischen Modalverben für deutsche B1 Lerner und erkläre die richtige Lösung für Schüler in Deutsch

Modal Verbs Exercise with Solutions
Click to open document

Möchten Sie weitere Übungen zu bestimmten Modalverben oder haben Sie Fragen zu einzelnen Lösungen?

Copy Retry

Claude can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.

Modal Verbs Exercise

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb (can, could, must, should, may, might, will, would). Sarah wants to become a doctor. She _____ (1) study hard to pass her exams. Yesterday, she _____ (2) not concentrate because she was tired. Her friend told her she _____ (3) take more breaks. "You _____ (4) get sick if you don't rest," he warned. Sarah thinks she _____ (5) need help with her studies. When Sarah graduates, she _____ (6) work in any hospital she wants. She _____ (7) even become a surgeon one day! Her parents told her she _____ (8) be proud of her achievements. "We _____ (9) help you if you need anything," they said. Sarah knows she _____ (10) achieve her dreams with hard work.

Lösungen und Erklärungen:

- 1. must** - Hier drücken wir eine starke Notwendigkeit aus. Es ist zwingend erforderlich für ihren Berufswunsch.
- 2. could** - Die Vergangenheitsform zeigt eine nicht vorhandene Fähigkeit in der Vergangenheit.
- 3. should** - Drückt einen gut gemeinten Ratschlag oder eine Empfehlung aus.
- 4. might/could** - Zeigt eine mögliche negative Konsequenz. Beide Modalverben sind hier möglich.
- 5. might/may** - Drückt eine Vermutung oder Möglichkeit aus.
- 6. can** - Beschreibt eine zukünftige Möglichkeit oder Fähigkeit.
- 7. could** - Zeigt eine mögliche zukünftige Entwicklung.
- 8. should** - Drückt einen emotionalen Ratschlag aus.
- 9. will** - Zeigt die Bereitschaft der Eltern, ein festes Versprechen.
- 10. can** - Drückt eine Fähigkeit oder Möglichkeit aus.

Merke: Modalverben helfen uns, verschiedene Aspekte auszudrücken:

- Fähigkeit (can, could)
- Notwendigkeit (must)
- Ratschläge (should)
- Möglichkeit (may, might)
- Versprechen/Absichten (will)



Advanced Modal Verbs Exercise: Epistemic vs. Deontic Use

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate modal verb (must, may, might, should, could, will, would). Some gaps may have multiple correct answers depending on whether you choose epistemic or deontic meaning. Detective Thompson is investigating a mysterious case. The victim _____ (1) have left the building around midnight, according to witnesses. The security guard _____ (2) have seen something, but he _____ (3) not speak about it due to police regulations. "We _____ (4) interview all witnesses by tomorrow," the chief declared. Thompson thinks the suspect _____ (5) be hiding in the old warehouse - it's the only logical conclusion. A colleague suggested: "You _____ (6) check the surveillance cameras first." The footage _____ (7) reveal something important. The detective knows he _____ (8) follow protocol, even though he _____ (9) prefer to act immediately. "This case _____ (10) take weeks to solve," he sighed.

Solutions and Explanations:

- 1. must** (epistemic)
 - Expresses logical conclusion/deduction based on evidence
 - Alternative: **would** (deontic) if expressing a scheduled action
- 2. must/might/could**
 - Epistemic: **must** (logical deduction)
 - Epistemic: **might/could** (possibility based on circumstances)
- 3. may/can** (deontic)
 - Expresses permission or prohibition (deontic authority)
 - NOT epistemic as it's about rules, not probability
- 4. must** (deontic)
 - Expresses obligation/requirement from authority
 - NOT epistemic as it's not about logical conclusion
- 5. must** (epistemic)
 - Expresses logical conclusion based on evidence
 - Alternative: **could/might** (epistemic) if expressing less certainty ...



Konstruiere einen englischen Text mit 10 Lücken zum epistemischen und deontischen Gebrauch von englischen Modalverben für deutsche C1 Lerner und erkläre die richtige Lösung



Advanced Modal Verbs Exercise: Epistemic vs. Deontic Use

Click to open document

Would you like me to provide additional examples or explain any particular usage in more detail? I can also create exercises focusing specifically on either epistemic or deontic use if you prefer.

Copy ⌂ Retry ↶ ↷



Claude can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.



Key Distinctions:

Epistemic Use:

- Expresses knowledge, belief, or conclusion
- Deals with probability, likelihood, logical deduction
- Often involves mental processes and reasoning
- Examples: logical conclusions, speculations, deductions

Deontic Use:

- Expresses permission, obligation, or prohibition
- Deals with rules, regulations, authority
- Involves social or institutional power
- Examples: commands, permissions, obligations

Notes:

- Context often determines whether a modal verb is used epistemically or deontically
- Some situations allow for both interpretations
- Epistemic modality often involves more subjective judgment
- Deontic modality typically involves clearer power structures or rules

4 Schreiben

doppeldeutig:
Erkläre ... in Englisch?
Erkläre im Englischen?

- Regeln nachschlagen am Beispiel von *hedging*
- 1. Erkläre die Bedeutung von Hedging in Englisch und erkläre die wichtigsten englischen hedging Regeln für business texts!
- 2. Now explain the same in English!

1

Hedging ist ein sprachliches Phänomen, bei dem **vorsichtige oder nicht verbindliche Ausdrücke** verwendet werden, um absolute Aussagen zu vermeiden oder potenzielle Risiken oder Unsicherheiten im Zusammenhang mit Aussagen zu mildern. In geschäftlichen Texten wird Hedging häufig verwendet, um ein Gefühl von Professionalität und Objektivität zu wahren und Unsicherheiten oder Variabilitäten in bestimmten Situationen anzuerkennen. Es hilft, Aussagen abzuschwächen und sie diplomatischer zu gestalten. Hier sind einige prominente Formen von Hedging, die in englischen Geschäftstexten häufig vorkommen:

1. ****Modalverben****: Modalverben wie "could", "might", "may" und "would" werden häufig verwendet, um Möglichkeit, Wahrscheinlichkeit oder Spekulation anzuzeigen, ohne absolute Sicherheit zu behaupten. Zum Beispiel: "Sales could increase by 10% next quarter."
 2. ****Adverbien und adverbiale Phrasen****: Adverbien wie "possibly", "potentially", "likely" und "probably" werden verwendet, um die Wahrscheinlichkeit eines Ereignisses oder Ergebnisse zu qualifizieren. Zum Beispiel: "The company will likely pursue a merger."
 3. ****Qualifizierende Adjektive****: Adjektive wie "possible", "probable", "likely" und "potential" werden verwendet, um Unsicherheit oder Variabilität anzuzeigen. Zum Beispiel: "There is a potential risk of market downturn."
 4. ****Hedges mit Verben****: Phrasen wie "seems to", "appears to", "suggests that" und "could indicate" werden verwendet, um Aussagen einzuführen und dabei die Möglichkeit alternativer Interpretationen oder Ergebnisse anzuerkennen. Zum Beispiel: "The data suggests that there may be a correlation between price and demand."
 5. ****Hedges mit Substantiven****: Substantivphrasen wie "a possibility", "a likelihood", "an indication" und "a potential" werden verwendet, um Aussagen in Bezug auf Wahrscheinlichkeit oder Unsicherheit zu formulieren. Zum Beispiel: "There is a possibility of a budget shortfall."
 6. ****Bedingte Aussagen****: Bedingte Strukturen wie "if...then" oder "in the event that" werden verwendet, um potenzielle Szenarien und ihre Konsequenzen zu skizzieren, ohne absolute Vorhersagen zu treffen. Zum Beispiel: "If market conditions remain stable, the company will consider expanding its product line."
 7. ****Equivocation****: Dies beinhaltet die Verwendung **vager oder mehrdeutiger** Sprache, um definitive Aussagen zu vermeiden. Anstatt zu sagen "The project will be completed by Friday," könnte man sagen: "The project is expected to be completed by Friday, barring any unforeseen circumstances."
- Diese Formen des Hedging sind in Geschäftstexten weit verbreitet, weil sie Autoren ermöglichen, Informationen auf nuancierte und diplomatische Weise zu vermitteln, Unsicherheiten und Variabilitäten anzuerkennen, ohne übermäßig selbstsicher zu wirken oder absolute Aussagen zu machen. Dies trägt dazu bei, **Glaubwürdigkeit und Professionalität in der Geschäftskommunikation zu wahren**.

5 Korrigieren

5.1 KI-Vorschläge evaluieren und verbessern

5.2 online nachschlagen

2

Hedging is a linguistic phenomenon where cautious or non-committal expressions are used to avoid making absolute statements or to mitigate potential risks or uncertainties associated with statements. In business texts, hedging is commonly employed to maintain a sense of professionalism and objectivity, and to acknowledge uncertainty or variability in certain situations. It helps to soften assertions and make them more diplomatic.

Here are some prominent forms of hedging commonly found in English business texts:

1. ****Modal Verbs****: Modal verbs such as "could", "might", "may", and "would" are frequently used to indicate possibility, probability, or speculation without asserting absolute certainty. For example: "Sales could increase by 10% next quarter."
 2. ****Adverbs and Adverbial Phrases****: Adverbs like "possibly", "potentially", "likely", and "probably" are used to qualify the likelihood of an event or outcome. For instance: "The company will likely pursue a merger."
 3. ****Qualifying Adjectives****: Adjectives such as "possible", "probable", "likely", and "potential" are employed to indicate uncertainty or variability. For example: "There is a potential risk of market downturn."
 4. ****Hedges with Verbs****: Phrases like "seems to", "appears to", "suggests that", and "could indicate" are used to introduce statements in a way that acknowledges the possibility of alternative interpretations or outcomes. For example: "The data suggests that there may be a correlation between price and demand."
 5. ****Hedges with Nouns****: Noun phrases such as "a possibility", "a likelihood", "an indication", and "a potential" are used to frame statements in terms of probability or uncertainty. For example: "There is a possibility of a budget shortfall."
 6. ****Conditional Statements****: Conditional structures such as "if...then" or "in the event that" are employed to outline potential scenarios and their consequences without making absolute predictions. For example: "If market conditions remain stable, the company will consider expanding its product line."
 7. ****Equivocation****: This involves using **vague or ambiguous** language to avoid making definitive statements. Instead of saying "The project will be completed by Friday," one might say: "The project is expected to be completed by Friday, barring any unforeseen circumstances."
- These forms of hedging are prevalent in business texts because they allow authors to convey information in a nuanced and diplomatic manner, acknowledging uncertainty and variability without appearing overly confident or making absolute assertions. This helps to maintain credibility and professionalism in business communication.



Übersetzung deutscher Text ins Englische: DeepL translate

Künstliche Intelligenz als Werkzeug in Fremdsprachenwerb und -nutzung

Doch ChatGPT, Bard, Perplexity oder DeepL sind heute (noch?) kostenlose Werkzeuge, deren Nutzung erlernt werden muss, um sie individuell für den beruflichen oder privaten Bedarf einsetzen zu können. In diesem Kurs werden die Grundlagen der gängigsten KI-Tools ("stochastische Papageien") erläutert, auf verschiedene (englische) Textsorten (Reiseberichte, Buchrezensionen, Zusammenfassungen, etc.) angewendet und die KI-generierten Ergebnisse diskutiert. Wir schreiben nicht, sondern verbessern, wir übersetzen nicht, sondern vergleichen Varianten. Der Kurs ist für alle interessant, die beruflich oder privat fremdsprachliche Texte v.a. auf fortgeschrittenem Niveau erstellen möchten.

Artificial intelligence as a tool for learning and using foreign languages

The fast development of AI opens up new possibilities for learning and using foreign languages. Although tools like ChatGPT, Bard, Perplexity, or DeepL are currently free, their applications need to be learned to use them effectively for personal or professional needs.

In this course, we will explain the basics of the most common AI tools (often called "stochastic parrots"). We'll apply these tools to various types of English texts, such as travelogues, book reviews, summaries, etc., and discuss the results generated by AI. We don't write - we improve. We don't translate - we compare versions. This course is suitable for anyone who wants to create foreign-language texts, especially at an advanced level, either for personal or professional purposes.

Online
nachschiagen
traditionell im
Synonym-
wörterbuch



<https://www.ideoonline.com/dictionary/fast>

THESAURUS

fast moving or able to move quickly

The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world at fast car

quick moving fast or doing something in a short time

He was much quicker than I was over the first 100 metres. Do I have time for a quick shower?

high-speed (only before noun) designed to travel or operate very quickly

a high-speed train
high-speed internet access

rapid especially written happening in a short period of time - used about changes, increases, improvements etc

a rapid increase in the population
the rapid expansion of the firm's business in the Middle East
a rapid decline in profits

swift written moving quickly or happening after only a short time

The horses ran along the track at a swift trot.
He received a swift response to his letter.

brisk quick and energetic

a brisk walk
his brisk reply
his manner was very brisk

speedy (only before noun) happening after only a short time

Everyone wishes you a speedy recovery
a speedy resolution to the problem

hurried done more quickly than usual, because you do not have much time

She also hurried breakfast in the cafe before catching her train.
We made a hurried departure.

hasty deciding or doing something very quickly, especially when this has bad results.

It was a hasty decision, which he later regretted.
Lena's not be too hasty.

Überarbeitung des Stils: DeepL write

Can you improve the following text to make it more specific academic?



ChatGPT

Certainly! Here's the improved version of the text with a more specific academic tone:

"The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technology has heralded a new era in language acquisition and utilization. Emerging tools such as ChatGPT, Bard, Perplexity, and DeepL offer unprecedented opportunities for linguistic exploration. While these resources are presently accessible without cost, their effective integration into personal or professional contexts necessitates proficiency acquired through dedicated learning."

"In this instructional program, we will elucidate the fundamental principles underlying prevalent AI tools, colloquially referred to as 'stochastic parrots'. Through practical application, participants will engage with various genres of English literature, including travelogues, literary critiques, and abstracts, leveraging AI-generated outputs for critical examination. Emphasizing iterative refinement over original composition and comparative analysis in lieu of direct translation, the curriculum is tailored to individuals seeking to refine their multilingual textual composition skills, particularly at an advanced level, to serve both personal and professional objectives."



ChatGPT

Certainly! Here are several synonyms for "fast" along with explanations of their differences:

- Quick:** This synonym emphasizes speed and efficiency in completing a task or action. It often implies a rapid response or movement without delay. For example, "She has a quick wit" suggests that she is mentally sharp and responds rapidly in conversations.
- Rapid:** Similar to "quick," "rapid" also denotes a high speed or rate of movement. However, "rapid" tends to suggest a swiftness that is sustained over a period of time. For instance, "The company experienced rapid growth" indicates that the growth occurred swiftly and continuously.
- Swift:** "Swift" conveys a sense of speed and agility, often implying graceful or effortless movement. It is commonly used to describe actions or motions that are smooth and efficient. For example, "The swift runner crossed the finish line first" suggests that the runner moved quickly and smoothly.
- Speedy:** This synonym emphasizes the characteristic of being fast or quick, often in comparison to a standard or expectation. It suggests that something is accomplished or achieved in a short amount of time. For instance, "He provided a speedy resolution to the problem" implies that he resolved the problem quickly, perhaps faster than anticipated.
- Fleet:** "Fleet" refers to a group of vehicles or vessels moving together, but it can also be used to describe something that moves swiftly or with agility. It often implies a sense of nimbleness or quickness in motion. For example, "The fleet-footed deer darted through the forest" suggests that the deer moved swiftly and gracefully.

Englisch (British) ▾



The fast development of AI opens up new possibilities for learning and using foreign languages. Although tools like ChatGPT, Bard, Perplexity, or DeepL are currently free, their applications need to be learned to use them effectively for personal or professional needs. In this course, we will explain the basics of the most common AI tools (often called 'stochastic parrots'). We'll apply these tools to various types of English texts, such as travelogues, book reviews, summaries, etc., and discuss the results generated by AI. We don't write - we improve. We don't translate - we compare versions. This course is suitable for anyone who wants to create foreign-language texts, especially at an advanced level, either for personal or professional purposes.

Vorschläge Varianten meist besser!

Stil akademisch

The rapid development of AI is opening up new possibilities for learning **specific** languages. Although tools like ChatGPT, **specific** **formal** **informative** **specific** **positive**

New opportunities for learning and using foreign languages are opening up with the rapid development of AI.

The rapid development of artificial intelligence is opening up new possibilities for language learning and use.

The rapid development of AI presents new opportunities for learning and utilizing foreign languages. While tools such as ChatGPT, Bard, and other AI tools are **formal** **informative** **specific** **positive** recently available at no cost, it is necessary to gain an understanding of their applications in order to utilize them effectively for personal or professional purposes.

This course will **specific** **verbose** **fundamental** concepts associated with the most prevalent AI tools, which are often referred to as "stochastic parrots". The course will apply these tools to a variety of English texts, including **less** **personal** book reviews, summaries, and others. The **less** **personal** generated by AI will be discussed.

Rather than writing, the focus will be on improving existing texts. Rather than translating, the objective will be to compare versions. This course is suitable for anyone who wants to create foreign-language texts, especially at an advanced level, for personal or professional purposes.

explicit

6 Bewerten

- 6.1 Ethische-rechtliche Fragen
- 6.2 Detection Tools
- 6.3 Detection and Correction
- 6.4 ChatGPT – “bessere” oder “andere” Essays?
- 6.5 SWOT Analysis ChatGPT in education
- 6.6 Fazit

6. 1 Ethisch-rechtliche Fragen

Am Ende entscheidet der KI Nutzer – er ist verantwortlich!

- Copyright Fragen sind ungeklärt!
- Hilfsmittel müssen angegeben werden!

<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2023/02/5-free-tools-detecting-chatgpt-gpt3-gpt2.html>



After the launch of ChatGPT, the Pandora box opened. We are now observing a technological shift in the ways we do work. People are creating websites, apps, and even writing novels using ChatGPT.

With all the hype and introduction of AI generative tools, we have seen a rise in bad actors if you are following the latest news, you must have heard that ChatGPT has passed the Wharton MBA exam. There is a whole list of exams passed by ChatGPT, from medical to a law degree - List: Here Are the Exams ChatGPT Has Passed so Far.

Apart from exams, students are using it to submit assignments, writers are submitting generative content, and researchers are producing high-quality papers just by typing prompts.

To counter the abuse of generative content, I am introducing you to 5 Free AI content detector tools. You can use them to check the validity of the content and improve your SEO ranking.

6.2 Detection tools

KI-Detektor wurde aktualisiert: Wir haben das neue Detektor V2-Modell mit 300 Mio. Token trainiert, um die neuesten KI-Strukturmuster deutlich besser zu erkennen!

KI-Detektor [Preis](#) [Kontakt](#) [User Blog](#) [Funktionen](#)

KI-Detektor

Geben Sie Ihren Text unten ein, um auf KI-generierte Inhalte zu überprüfen.

Discourse markers are essential linguistic tools that help structure and organize spoken and written communication. As English teachers, understanding and effectively teaching these markers can significantly enhance students' language skills and their ability to convey ideas coherently, Definition and Function

Discourse markers are words or phrases that serve to connect, organize, and manage the flow of discourse. They act as signposts, guiding listeners or readers through the content by clarifying relationships between ideas, introducing new topics, or signaling transitions. These markers play a crucial role in making communication clear, coherent, and well-structured. Formal vs. Informal Discourse Markers

It's important to note that discourse markers can be both formal and informal. Teaching students to

Heruntergeladen: Text wurde wahrscheinlich von KI generiert...

KI Modell: V2

[Überprüfen Sie Prognose](#)

[Erneuern](#)

79.5%

Dieser Text wurde wahrscheinlich geschrieben von KI

Es besteht eine 79.5% Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass dieser Text vollständig geschrieben wurde von KI

6/7 Text heruntergeladen

RESULT DEEP SCAN SOURCES

Learn more about the updated version of GPTZero

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

3% probability of (mis)classification highly confident

The rapid development of AI presents new opportunities for learning and utilizing foreign languages. While tools such as ChatGPT, Bard, Perplexity, or DeepL are currently available at no cost, it is necessary to gain an understanding of their applications in order to utilize them effectively for personal or professional purposes.

This course will provide an overview of the fundamental concepts associated with the most prevalent AI tools, which are often referred to as "stochastic parrots". The course will apply these tools to a variety of English texts, including travelogues, book reviews, summaries, and others. The results generated by AI will be discussed. Rather than writing, the focus will be on improving existing texts.

Rather than translating the objective will be to compare versions. This course is suitable for anyone who wants to create foreign-language texts, especially at an advanced level, for personal or professional purposes.

6.3 Detection and correction tools

Being Concise

Since there are so many (ELT) courses available on **Given** the internet, it is not surprising that **abundance of online ELT courses**. LLMs (based on their training data in the offline versions and based on the web data in the online versions) can offer a whole range of course outlines, leaving **requiring** teachers the work of selecting **to select** the most appropriate one for their learners and learning objectives.

The sentence is overly complex and contains redundant phrases, making it less concise. The phrase "it is not surprising that" adds unnecessary length and could be simplified for clarity.

Being Concise

Now more complex perspectives, such as the critical analysis of idiomaticity and style, become more prominent.

This sentence is overly complex and could be simplified for clarity. The phrase "more complex perspectives" is vague and could be expressed more directly to enhance understanding.

6.3 Detection and correction tools

Centent at Scale

Try the AI Content Detector.

Our AI Checker is trained on blog posts, wikipedia entries, essays, and more articles found online and across multiple large language models (LLMs).

Characters: 434 / 75000

Did you write this yourself? Unfortunatly you're going to get graded like a robot. Optimize AI content to get a better grade.

Predicted basic grade: 4.0 (4.0-5.0)

Fully Human Mixed

AI Detector Score

READS LIKE AI!

Want Undetectable AI Content? Then AI Humanizer Has You Covered!

The AI Humanizer uses a proprietary mix of 3 AI engines, NLP and semantic analysis algorithms to rewrite sentences and paraphrase paragraphs in a way that is so humanlike it bypasses even the toughest and most accurate AI detection tools - like this one!

Rewrite All AI Sentences

LOG IN

avoid making absolute statements (going to commonly employed to try to contain situations. (Hedges to)

AI Content

write like a robot, learning how to

6.4 ChatGPT - „bessere“ („andere“) Essays

Herbold et al. (2013), <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-023-45644-9>

PROMPT: "Write an essay with about 200 words on "[topic]"

guidelines for essay assessment established by the Ministry for Education of Lower Saxony:

zero is the worst score (e.g. no relation to the topic) and **six** is the best score (e.g. addressed the topic to a special degree).

658 ratings by 111 experienced secondary school teachers for 270 essays (90 topics for each essay type: human-, ChatGPT-3-, ChatGPT-4-generated).

Criterion	Humans			ChatGPT-3			ChatGPT-4		
	M	SD	α	M	SD	α	M	SD	α
Topic and completeness	3.58	1.30	0.95	4.24	1.16	0.95	4.54	1.12	0.95
Logic and composition	3.64	1.27	0.96	4.29	1.04	0.96	4.64	1.01	0.96
Expressiveness and compr.	3.42	1.25	0.95	3.90	1.04	0.95	4.23	1.12	0.95
Language mastery	3.90	1.37	0.89	5.03	1.19	0.89	5.25	1.08	0.89
Complexity	3.72	1.26	0.92	4.20	1.14	0.92	4.60	1.10	0.92
Vocabulary and text linking	3.78	1.18	0.97	4.41	1.05	0.97	4.81	1.06	0.97
Language constructs	3.80	1.15	0.97	4.47	1.02	0.97	4.73	1.07	0.97
Overall	3.69	1.26		4.36	1.14		4.68	1.11	

“clear order of the mean values, with students having the worst ratings, ChatGPT-3 in the middle rank, and ChatGPT-4 with the best performance”

Herbold et al. (2013) Table 3:

... no clear tendency regarding the direction of the differences. For instance, while the

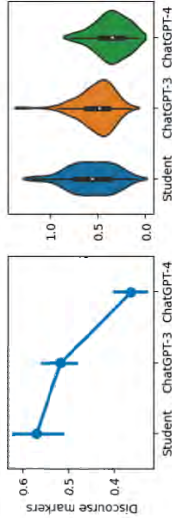
ChatGPT models write more complex sentences and use 1

humans tend to use more modals and epistemic markers

The lexical diversity of humans is higher than that of Chat

ChatGPT-4. While there is no difference in the use of disc

and ChatGPT-3, ChatGPT-4 uses significantly fewer discou



Linguistic characteristic	Humans	ChatGPT-3	ChatGPT-4
Lexical diversity	95.72	23.50	75.68
Syntactic complexity (depth)	5.72	0.80	6.18
Syntactic complexity (clauses)	1.81	0.57	2.31
Nominalizations	1.06	0.51	1.56
Modals	10.84	5.30	8.97
Epistemic markers	0.06	0.06	0.02
Discourse markers	0.57	0.24	0.52

Farrokhi, M., Banihashem, S. K., Noroozi, O., & Wals, A. (2024). A SWOT analysis of ChatGPT: implications for educational practice and research. *Innovations in Education and Teaching International* 61(3), 460–474. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14703297.2023.2195846>

6.5 SWOT Analysis ChatGPT in education



6.6 Fazit

LLMs

- sind faszinierend und haben breite Anwendungsmöglichkeiten („Alleskönner“)
- „halluzinieren“ (erfundene „Fakten“) immer weniger durch mehr Dateninput, Training und Endkontrolle
- sind ein guter Einstieg, wenn man ein Thema bereits kritisch beurteilen kann
- sind oft nicht so verlässlich wie spezielle (digitale) Ressourcen von Experten, aber sie sparen Zeit und sind für Routineaufgaben „Alleskönner“

ABER

- ethische Regeln sind immer zu beachten (z.B. LLMs sind als Tools anzugeben bei Prüfungstexten)
- Eingaben sind „Kunst“ und Training (möglichst spezifisch) und immer noch gilt: Unsinn rein – Unsinn raus!
- obwohl LLMs nicht „intelligent“ sind, werden „KI Texte“ oft BESSER beurteilt als von Menschen verfasste! (v.a. Schülersätze und Gedichte!)

d.h. wenn es sprachlich zu gut für die Schreiber klingt, ist es „KI“!

das erkennen „KI“ Detektoren und machen KI Texte „menschlicher“ -> ein dauerndes Rennen zwischen Programmieren! WIR MÜSSEN ERNSTHAFT ÜBERLEGEN, WAS WIR ALS GUT BEWERTEN (v.a. IN PRÜFUNGEN) bzw.

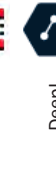
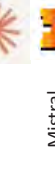
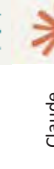
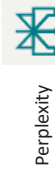
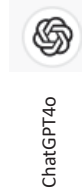
wie wir Sprache bewerten, v.a. wie wir stereotype und kreative Aspekte bewerten!

Durch LLMs lernen wir viel über Sprache und wie sie funktioniert, aber nichts z.B. wie sie in bestimmten Kontexten (verletzend) wirken kann!

Volkshochschule Bayreuth 10.01.25

ChatGPT & co. für Fremdsprachenlehrende und -nutzer

=Linguistic Perspectives on Large Language Models for Advanced (C1) English Writing



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