

**Sprachpartner ChatGPT?**  
**Chancen und Probleme des Fremdsprachenlernens**  
**in der Ära der Künstlichen Intelligenz**

**Large Language Models for Autonomous Language Learning?**  
**A Critical Evaluation of Opportunities, Focusing on Advanced English**



Josef Schmied  
English Language & Linguistics  
Chemnitz University of Technology  
[https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations\\_js.php](https://www.tu-chemnitz.de/phil/english/sections/ling/presentations_js.php)  
[josef.schmied@phil.tu-chemnitz.de](mailto:josef.schmied@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)  
<http://tinyurl.com/Josef-Schmied>



## 1. Einführung: Frag ChatGPT ein Alleskönner?

### ChatGPT

Sure, here are some examples of things you can tell me to do:

1. Generate a poem about nature.
2. Summarize the plot of "To Kill a Mockingbird" by Harper Lee.
3. Provide a list of the top 10 tourist attractions in Paris.
4. Explain the concept of quantum entanglement.
5. Create a simple recipe for chocolate chip cookies.
6. Generate a random 5-digit number.
7. Translate the phrase "Hello, how are you?" into Spanish.
8. Summarize the key points of a TED Talk on artificial intelligence.
9. Describe the process of photosynthesis in plants.
10. Provide a brief biography of Albert Einstein.

Which task would you like to start with?

Was this response helpful or worse?

## 1. Einführung: Vorstellung

1982 1. Staatsexamen Lehramt Gymnasium Uni Erlangen  
1985 Promotion Uni Bamberg  
1991 Habilitation Uni Bayreuth  
1993-2021 Professor für Englische Sprachwissenschaft, TU Chemnitz  
Letzte Projekte: SFB: Hybrid Societies: Humans interacting with embodied digital technologies: "Credibility & Language Varieties: Acceptance of conversational pedagogical agents" (chinesische, italienische, tschechische "Akzente")  
Online: Lwiw (Ukraine), Alexander-von-Humboldt Gastprofessoren in Afrika  
2024 Gastprofessor Sun Yat-sen Universität, GZ, China (DAAD) + Universität Modena, Italien  
1982-85 VHS Bamberg, 2024 VHS Bayreuth

erhoffe interessante Diskussionen über Sprache, sprachliche Konventionen und wie KI natürliche Sprache „kann“ oder nicht?

## 1. Einführung: Frag Google/Gemini (ehemals "Bard")

## So nutzen Sie Gemini als Sprachpartner, um Englisch auf Niveau C1 zu lernen:

### \*\*1. Konversation üben:\*\*

**\*\*Freies Gespräch:\*\*** Nutzen Sie Gemini, um sich auf Deutsch oder Englisch mit verschiedenen Themen zu unterhalten. Stellen Sie Fragen, äußern Sie Ihre Meinung und diskutieren Sie verschiedene Perspektiven. So können Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten im Alltag verbessern.

**\*\*Rollenspiele:\*\*** Üben Sie verschiedene Situationen, in denen Sie Englisch benötigen, z. B. Vorstellungsgespräche, Restaurantbesuche oder Einkäufe. Gemini kann verschiedene Rollen übernehmen und Ihnen dabei helfen, Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten in realen Situationen zu verbessern.

**\*\*Debatten:\*\*** Diskutieren Sie kontroverse Themen mit Gemini. Dies hilft Ihnen, Ihre Argumente klar und prägnant zu formulieren und Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten in einer formellen Umgebung zu verbessern.

### \*\*2. Wortschatz und Grammatik erweitern:\*\*

**\*\*Neue Wörter lernen:\*\*** Bitten Sie Gemini, Ihnen neue Wörter und deren Bedeutung zu erklären. Sie können auch nach Synonymen, Antonymen und Beispielsätzen fragen.

**\*\*Grammatikregeln üben:\*\*** Lassen Sie sich von Gemini Grammatikregeln erklären und üben Sie die Anwendung in verschiedenen Übungen.

**\*\*Fehler korrigieren:\*\*** Lassen Sie Gemini Ihre Texte und mündlichen Äußerungen auf Fehler überprüfen. So können Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten verbessern und vermeiden, typische Fehler zu machen.

### \*\*3. Hör- und Leseverständnis verbessern:\*\*

**\*\*Texte lesen:\*\*** Lesen Sie Texte auf Englisch und lassen Sie sich von Gemini unbekannte Wörter und Phrasen erklären. Diskutieren Sie anschließend den Inhalt des Textes.

**\*\*Nachrichten hören:\*\*** Hören Sie englische Nachrichten oder Podcasts und lassen Sie sich von Gemini den Inhalt zusammenfassen. Stellen Sie Fragen zum Gelernten.

**\*\*Filme und Serien ansehen:\*\*** Sehen Sie Filme und Serien auf Englisch mit deutschen Untertiteln. Aktivieren Sie nach einiger Zeit die englischen Untertitel und versuchen Sie, den Dialogen ohne deutsche Übersetzung zu folgen.

# 1. Einführung: Frag Perplexity

## How can I use LLMs as AI Tutors to improve my English at C1 level?

### Quellen

- Analyzing my Lingq Statistics: Vocab vs... forum.lingq - 1
- Insights from the Chatbot-Human... educationaltechn... - 2
- /r/languagelearning - Reddit reddit - 3

### Antwort

Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT can be useful AI tutors to improve your English skills at the C1 level in several ways:

#### Conversation Practice

You can engage in open-ended conversations with LLMs on a wide range of topics to practice your speaking and writing abilities. The LLM can provide feedback on your grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure in real-time.

#### Explanations and Clarifications

LLMs can provide detailed explanations and clarifications on complex grammar rules, idiomatic expressions, and nuances of the English language that you may be struggling with at the C1 level.

#### Personalized Feedback

LLMs can analyze your writing samples or transcripts of your spoken English and provide personalized feedback on areas that need improvement, such as word choice, phrasing, and tone.

#### Access to Learning Materials

LLMs can suggest and provide access to a wide range of learning materials, such as articles, books, podcasts, and videos, tailored to your proficiency level and interests.

However, it's important to note that while LLMs can be valuable supplementary tools, they should not be relied upon as the sole resource for language learning. Engaging in real-world conversations, reading authentic materials, and seeking feedback from human tutors or language exchange partners are still crucial for developing true fluency and mastering the nuances of the language.

# 1. Einführung: Presse-Hype

## 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 verschenken



(Bild: KI Midjourney | Collage c't)

16.04.2024, 07:30 Uhr Lesezeit: 21 Min. | c't Magazin

Von Nico Jurrion

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

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, merkmale sprechen 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, Sprachtandems 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.

# 1. Einführung: Presse-Hype

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

## 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.

Artikel verschenken



(Bild: KI Midjourney | Bearbeitung c't)

16.04.2024, 07:30 Uhr Lesezeit: 7 Min. | c't Magazin

Von Nico Jurrion

# 1. Einführung: : Presse-Hype



<https://www.rtl.de/tools/sprachen-lernen/ki-sprachenlernen/>

Partner-Services | Sprachen-Lernen Vergleich

In Kooperation mit: COMPADO

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

## Wie KI die Zukunft des Sprachenlernens verändert

11. März 2024

KI hat das schnelle Übersetzen bereits erheblich verbessert. Aber kann künstliche Intelligenz Sprachlehrer ersetzen?



Sprachen Lernen Wie KI die Zukunft des Sprachenlernens verändert

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1. Künstliche Spracherkennung
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

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 Spanischen 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.

Braucht es noch Sprachkurse?  
**Sprachen lernen mit KI**

Datum: 27.2.2024, 9:55 Uhr  
 Von Wafa Dykine, Sophia Möhle

Ein Sprachlehrer, der jederzeit und überall verfügbar ist, individuelles Feedback gibt und auch noch vergleichsweise günstig ist. Kann die Zukunft beim Lernen einer Sprache mithilfe von KI so aussehen?



Audio heruntergeladen (L, M | MP3)

Drei junge Schweizer arbeiten seit 2022 an der App Univerbal, mit der sie eine KI-basierte Alternative zu teuren Sprachkursen schaffen wollen. Philipp Hagen ist einer der Gründer und spricht über seine Motivation: „Wir möchten die gleiche Erfahrung, die man mit einem Sprachlehrer hat, nachbauen und allen Leuten zur Verfügung stellen. Weil momentan ist das halt einfach etwas, was sich nur wohlhabende Leute leisten können.“

<https://www.swr.de/wissen/ki-sprachen-lernen-mit-kuenstlicher-intelligenz-100.html>

<https://www.sciena.ch/de/tech-transfer/learn-a-language-by-chatting-with-an-ai-tutor.html>  
<https://www.univerbal.app/de/> (kostenlos testen)

<https://talkpal.ai/> (14-days trial)



Eine Demo von Quazel (Video: ETH Zürich / Quazel)

## Sprachen lernen war mit KI noch nie so einfach

Das Erlernen von Sprachen ist seit jeher eine wichtige Fähigkeit für die persönliche Entwicklung, das berufliche Fortkommen und das kulturelle Verständnis. Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenlernens können jedoch zeitaufwändig und nicht immer effektiv sein. Mit den rasanten Fortschritten in der Technologie revolutioniert die künstliche Intelligenz (KI) die Art und Weise, wie Menschen Sprachen lernen, und macht den Prozess zugänglicher, effizienter und angenehmer. In diesem Artikel werden wir die Auswirkungen von KI auf das Sprachenlernen untersuchen und beliebte KI-gestützte Tools, Techniken und zukünftige Trends diskutieren.

- Traditionelle Methoden**  
 In der Vergangenheit bestand das Erlernen einer neuen Sprache in der Regel aus dem Besuch von Kursen, dem Durcharbeiten von Lehrbüchern und dem Üben mit Muttersprachlern. Diese Methoden können zwar wirksam sein, erfordern aber oft einen erheblichen Zeit-, Arbeits- und Finanzaufwand.
- Die Rolle der Technologie**  
 Das Aufkommen des Internets und der digitalen Technologie hat neue Möglichkeiten für Sprachenlernende geschaffen. Online-Kurse, Sprachtauschplattformen und mobile Anwendungen haben das Lernen zugänglicher und bequemer gemacht. Die KI hebt das Sprachenlernen jedoch auf die nächste Stufe, indem sie personalisierte und immersive Erfahrungen bietet.

PROBIEREN SIE ES AUS

## Sprachen lernen war mit KI noch nie so einfach

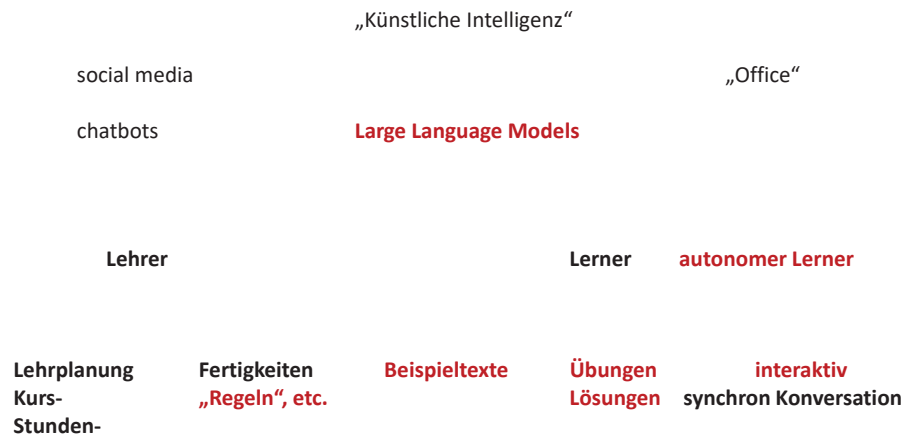
Das Erlernen von Sprachen ist seit jeher eine wichtige Fähigkeit für die persönliche Entwicklung, das berufliche Fortkommen und das kulturelle Verständnis. Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenlernens können jedoch zeitaufwändig und nicht immer effektiv sein. Mit den rasanten Fortschritten in der Technologie revolutioniert die künstliche Intelligenz (KI) die Art und Weise, wie Menschen Sprachen lernen, und macht den Prozess zugänglicher, effizienter und angenehmer. In diesem Artikel werden wir die Auswirkungen von KI auf das Sprachenlernen untersuchen und beliebte KI-gestützte Tools, Techniken und zukünftige Trends diskutieren.

- Traditionelle Methoden**  
 In der Vergangenheit bestand das Erlernen einer neuen Sprache in der Regel aus dem Besuch von Kursen, dem Durcharbeiten von Lehrbüchern und dem Üben mit Muttersprachlern. Diese Methoden können zwar wirksam sein, erfordern aber oft einen erheblichen Zeit-, Arbeits- und Finanzaufwand.
- Die Rolle der Technologie**  
 Das Aufkommen des Internets und der digitalen Technologie hat neue Möglichkeiten für Sprachenlernende geschaffen. Online-Kurse, Sprachtauschplattformen und mobile Anwendungen haben das Lernen zugänglicher und bequemer gemacht. Die KI hebt das Sprachenlernen jedoch auf die nächste Stufe, indem sie personalisierte und immersive Erfahrungen bietet.

PROBIEREN SIE ES AUS

**Fazit/Conclusion 1 DEVELOPMENT:**  
 Huge Press coverage of developing online business  
**CON:** serious AI language tutors only offer short trial runs  
**PRO:** the free general ("generative" "pre-trained") LLMs (like ChatGPT3.5) are still the easiest and most used systems for (autonomous) learners

## 1. Einführung: Spektrum der LLM Lehr-/Lernanwendungen



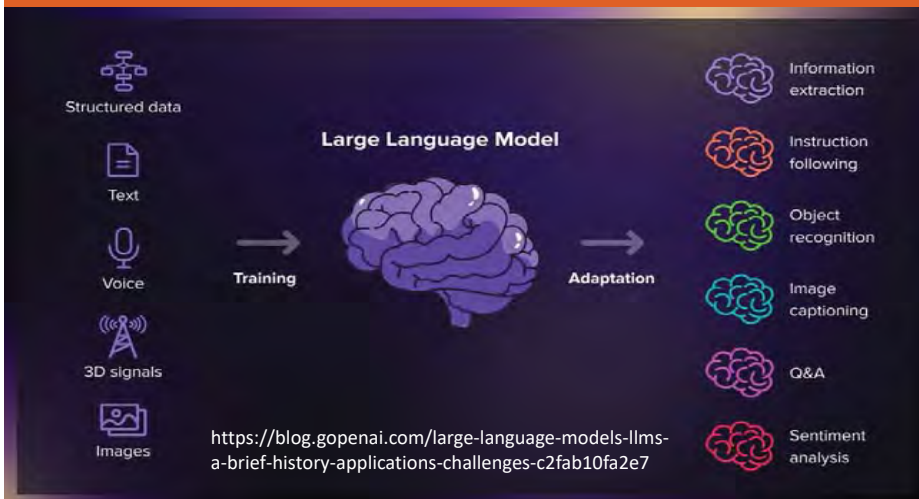
## 2. Large Language Models: Prinzipien

# What Are Large Language Models?

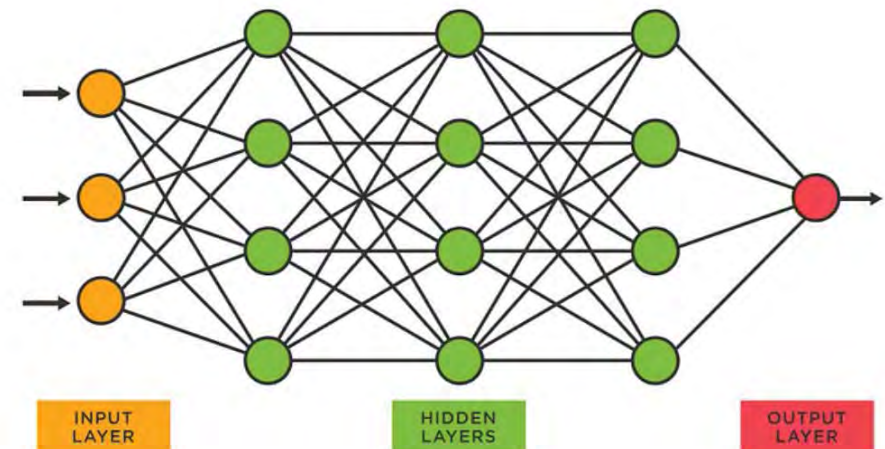
An LLM is a machine learning model that processes and generates human language from training on massive volumes of data. It uses a deep learning algorithm to learn the patterns and nuances of language and provide human-like responses to a wide variety of queries and prompts. LLMs can also learn new skills such as creative writing or sentiment analysis.

The “large” in its name refers to the size of the datasets on which it’s trained. The goal of an LLM at its core is to infer what comes next in a sequence of texts. ChatGPT is a conversational agent built on top of an LLM that can generate text in a way that’s extremely similar to humans. When it comes to expanding the search experience, Coveo is testing **generative AI** capabilities that surface answers directly within search results.

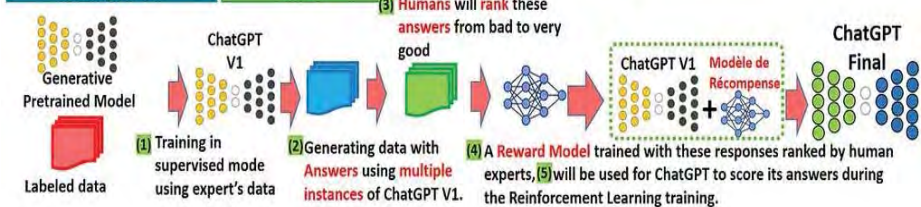
## 2. Large Language Models: Prinzipien



## 2. Large Language Models: Neuronale Netze



Use of pre-trained neural net Transformer models on human language management    Fine-tune by training on labeled data in supervised mode    Learning the Reward Model in supervised mode using expert assesment of GPT's answers    Reinforcement Learning using the already trained Reward Model



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



### LLM Visualization

Chapter: Output

Table of Contents

- Intro
- Introduction
- Preliminaries
- Components
- Embedding
- Layer Norm
- Self Attention
- Projection
- MLP
- Transformer
- Softmax
- Output

How to predict text tokens: 2420, 16526, 2456

tokens: 2437, 254, 4331

tok embed

pos embed

transformer i

layer norm

multi-head, causal self-attention

layer norm

feed forward

layer norm

linear

softmax

https://bbycroft.net/llm

English-Corpora.org

corpora PDF guides videos related resources users my account upgrade help

In our corpora, Mutual Information is calculated as follows:  
 $MI = \log \left( \frac{AB * \text{sizeCorpus}}{A * B * \text{span}} \right) / \log(2)$     <https://www.english-corpora.org/mutualInformation.asp>

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  
 AB = frequency of collocate near the node word (e.g. color near purple): 22  
 sizeCorpus = size of corpus (# 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  
 $MI = 11.30 = \log \left( \frac{22 * 96,263,399}{(1246 * 112 * 6)} \right) / 0.6931$

BNCweb

HELP	WORDS	FREQ	ALL	%	MI
1	LOOSESTRIFE	7	8	87.50	13.46
2	BERBERS	7	19	36.84	12.21
3	TYRIAN	5	14	35.71	12.17
4	SANDPIPERS	9	34	26.47	11.73
5	COLOR	22	112	19.64	11.30
6	CRIMSON	13	372	3.49	8.81
7	MAUVE	7	213	3.29	8.73
8	BRUISE	6	184	3.26	8.71
9	HAZE	6	839	2.36	8.25
10	ROBES	5	291	1.72	7.79
11	PINK	43	3103	1.39	7.48
12	HEATHER	13	1005	1.29	7.38
13	PATCH	19	1598	1.19	7.26
14	FROGE	9	857	1.05	7.08
15	FOLIAGE	7	706	0.99	7.00

Corpus of Contemporary American English

SEARCH WORD CONTEXT ACCOUNT

See in iWeb Collocates Clusters Topics Texts KWIC HELP

alcohol (NOUN) #2307

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

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

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

### Künstliche Intelligenz direkt in Word mit dem Add-In Ghostwriter

06.03.2023 Dieter Schaecke

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.

[https://twitter.com/jingwen\\_Ou/status/1781275463857651869](https://twitter.com/jingwen_Ou/status/1781275463857651869)

AntConc

Target Corpus: BAWE-Linguistics  
 Prompt Tokens: 1954 (Tot=3906) Completion Tokens: 78 (Tot=178) Total Tokens: 4084

Files: 115  
 Tokens: 309907

Exercises  
 Expression  
 Factor  
 Features  
 Finding  
 Findings  
 Language  
 Linguistic  
 Reader  
 Words

Some nouns that collocate with the adjective "key" based on the provided data are: role, tool, factors, aspect, aspects, element, evidence, factor, features, finding, factor, reader, implication, boundary, change, component, criterion, cultural, data, distinction, exercises, expression, information, ingredient, knowledge, language, linguistic, observation, observation, role.

Max Tokens: 100 Temp: 1.0 Stream

Model: gpt-3.5-turbo-0613 Source Cluster Prompt History 1: None Save Prompt

Context Policy Remove previous context Maintain rolling context window

Type your prompt here.

0:39 / 2:08

ACADEMIC SEARCH PAGE 2 3 4

<p>What Mistakes Do English Learners Make with Regular and Irregular Verbs?</p> <p>Vedrana Pusicar (2008)</p>	<p>How Do Verbs Differ in English Writing of Chinese Learners?</p> <p>The thesis is a demonstration of a corpus-based comparative approach in detecting the needs of the ...</p> <p>Rachael Swan (2008)</p>	<p>Can experience alter non-native perception of English vowels?</p> <p>J. Page, G. Bohn and others (1997)</p>
<p>Why Do Some Languages Make Learning Verbs Hard?</p> <p>Van Alkemade Leung (2008)</p>	<p>Do Regular and Irregular Verbs Forming Match for Native and Non-Native Speakers?</p> <p>Collectively, regular facilitation for regulars and patterns across verb types and task provided by ...</p> <p>J. Kaufman &amp; Kroll and others (2015)</p>	<p>Are Native English Speaking Teachers Better for EFL Learners?</p> <p>T. Elgar, Nur-Mustajir Alghafali (2016)</p>
<p>Do Interference and Overgeneralization Affect French Speakers Learning English Dative Verbs?</p> <p>Betty Le Compenon (1984)</p>	<p>Why do Non-Native English Speakers Struggle with Past Tense?</p> <p>J. McDonald, Christine C. Rousset (2012)</p>	<p>Are Non-native Academics Writing Challenges Different Across Languages?</p> <p>Darymp Carl; Orlay Yagci (2010)</p>

ACADEMIC SEARCH PAGE 2 3 4

<p>What Mistakes Do English Learners Make with Regular and Irregular Verbs?</p> <p>Vedrana Pusicar (2008)</p>	<p>How Do Verbs Differ in English Writing of Chinese Learners?</p> <p>The thesis is a demonstration of a corpus-based comparative approach in detecting the needs of the ...</p> <p>Rachael Swan (2008)</p>	<p>Can experience alter non-native perception of English vowels?</p> <p>J. Page, G. Bohn and others (1997)</p>
<p>Why Do Some Languages Make Learning Verbs Hard?</p> <p>Van Alkemade Leung (2008)</p>	<p>Do Regular and Irregular Verbs Forming Match for Native and Non-Native Speakers?</p> <p>Collectively, regular facilitation for regulars and patterns across verb types and task provided by ...</p> <p>J. Kaufman &amp; Kroll and others (2015)</p>	<p>Are Native English Speaking Teachers Better for EFL Learners?</p> <p>T. Elgar, Nur-Mustajir Alghafali (2016)</p>
<p>Do Interference and Overgeneralization Affect French Speakers Learning English Dative Verbs?</p> <p>Betty Le Compenon (1984)</p>	<p>Why do Non-Native English Speakers Struggle with Past Tense?</p> <p>J. McDonald, Christine C. Rousset (2012)</p>	<p>Are Non-native Academics Writing Challenges Different Across Languages?</p> <p>Darymp Carl; Orlay Yagci (2010)</p>

**Fazit/Conclusion 2 LLM TECHNOLOGY:**  
 All LLMs use a complex neural network, whose hidden layers perform differently each time (linguistic principles like mutual information of collocates included)  
 PRO: results provide a wide spectrum of natural-sounding (English) options  
 CON: since even identical prompts generate different results, LLM usage cannot be "proven" easily

**ChatGPT optimal nutzen**

Die Leistung von ChatGPT kann durch die Art und Weise, wie Sie Ihre Anfragen formulieren, beeinflusst werden. Sehen Sie so präzise wie möglich und vermeiden 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, Produktivitätsaufgaben wie das Erstellen von To-Do-Listen zu erleichtern oder einfach nur zum Spaß und zur Unterhaltung.

### Prompt engineering

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.<sup>[1][2]</sup> A **prompt** is natural language text describing the task that an AI should perform.<sup>[3]</sup>

A prompt for a text-to-text language model can be a query such as "what is Fermat's little theorem?"<sup>[4]</sup> a command such as "write a poem about leaves falling",<sup>[5]</sup> or a longer statement including context, instructions,<sup>[6]</sup> and conversation history. Prompt engineering may involve phrasing a query, specifying a style,<sup>[6]</sup> providing relevant context<sup>[7]</sup> or assigning a role to the AI such as "Act as a native French speaker".<sup>[8]</sup> 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),<sup>[9]</sup> an approach called **few-shot learning**.<sup>[10]</sup>

progressive function

In English grammar, the continuous form, also known as the progressive form, is used to indicate actions that are ongoing or in progress at a particular time. The continuous form is constructed using a form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) followed by the present participle (the "-ing" form) of the main verb. Here's an overview of the functions of the English continuous form:

- 1. Continuous Action in the Present:** The continuous form is used to describe actions that are happening at the moment of speaking or around the current time. Example: "She **is studying** for her exam." (=progressive)
- 2. Continuous Action in the Past:** The continuous form can also describe actions that were ongoing in the past at a specific moment or during a specific period. Example: "I **was studying** all night yesterday." (=progressive)
- 3. Future Plans and Arrangements:** The continuous form is sometimes used to talk about future plans or arrangements, especially when those plans are fixed or have been made in advance. Example: "We **are meeting** at 7:00 tomorrow."
- 4. Temporary Situations:** The continuous form is used to describe situations or states that are expected to change in the future. Example: "He **is staying** with us until he finds a permanent home." (collocate or sentiment?)
- 5. Repetitive Actions with "Always":** When combined with "always," the continuous form can describe actions that are habitual or repeated, often with a sense of annoyance or frustration. Example: "She **is always interrupting** me when I'm talking."
- 6. Politeness in Offers and Requests:** The continuous form can be used to make offers or requests sound more polite and less direct. Example: "I **was wondering** if you could help me with this."
- 7. Describing Changes or Developments:** The continuous form can be used to describe changes or developments that are happening gradually over time. Example: "The climate **is getting** warmer every year."
- 8. Background Information in Narratives:** In storytelling or narrative contexts, the continuous form can provide background information or set the scene for other events. Example: "It **was raining** heavily when I left the house."
- 9. Emphasizing Duration:** The continuous form can emphasize the duration of an action or situation, especially when paired with time expressions. Example: "He **has been working** on this project for months."

These functions of the continuous form help convey different nuances of meaning and context in English sentences, allowing speakers to express various intentions and emotions.

ALTERNATIVE- better than 5?

**Expressions of Annoyance or Criticism:** It's used to express annoyance or criticism about repeated or ongoing actions. Example: "You **are always interrupting** me when I'm speaking!"

In English grammar, the non-progressive functions of the continuous form refer to the uses of the verb form that **do not imply ongoing or continuous action**. Instead, these functions often emphasize the completion, habitual nature, or timeless quality of an action. Here are the main non-progressive functions of the English continuous form:

- Habitual Actions or States:** While the continuous form typically indicates ongoing action, it can also be used to describe habitual actions or states when used with certain stative verbs. In this case, it emphasizes the repetition or regularity of the action. Example: "She **is loving** her new job." (Emphasizing ongoing enjoyment rather than a temporary action)
- Expressions of Temporary States or Conditions:** Although the continuous form usually signifies temporary actions, it can also be used to describe temporary states or conditions, particularly with stative verbs. Example: "I **am understanding** the concept now." (Temporary understanding)
- Emphasizing Specific Moments or Periods:** The continuous form can be used to emphasize specific moments or periods, particularly in contrast with habitual or general statements. Example: "He **is loving** the vacation, but he misses home." (Emphasizing enjoyment at this particular time)
- Dynamic Verbs in General Statements:** In some cases, dynamic verbs (verbs that describe actions) can be used in the continuous form to make general statements about typical or characteristic behavior. Example: "She **is always complaining** about something." (Characterizing her behavior, not necessarily at this exact moment)
- Expressions of Future Arrangements or Plans:** While the continuous form often indicates future arrangements, it can also express future arrangements or plans when used with specific verbs or contexts. Example: "They **are leaving** for Paris tomorrow." (Expressing a future arrangement)
- Stative Verbs in Expressions of Change:** Stative verbs, which typically do not occur in the continuous form, can sometimes be used in this form to indicate a change in state or condition. Example: "He **is becoming** more patient with age." (Emphasizing a change in patience over time)
- Narrative Descriptions:** In storytelling or narrative contexts, the continuous form can be used to vividly describe scenes or events, even if the action is not ongoing at the time of narration. Example: "The sun **was shining**, and birds were chirping as he walked through the park."

These non-progressive functions demonstrate the flexibility of the continuous form in English grammar, allowing speakers and writers to convey various nuances beyond the simple indication of ongoing action.

**With Verbs of Perception and Mental States:** Verbs of perception and mental states such as "believe," "think," and "understand" are often used in the simple aspect. Example: "I **believe you**."

Absolutely! Let's simplify it for a B1-level learner:

- 1. Actions Happening Now:** When we want to talk about actions that are happening right now, we use the continuous form. Like, "I **am studying** English."
- 2. Temporary Actions:** If something is happening temporarily, like a situation or an action that won't last, we also use the continuous form. For example, "She **is staying** with her grandparents this week."
- 3. Future Plans:** We can use the continuous form to talk about future plans or arrangements that have already been decided. Like, "We **are going** to the beach tomorrow."
- 4. Changes or Developments:** When we want to talk about changes or developments, we use the continuous form. For example, "The weather **is getting** warmer."
- 5. Actions Around a Specific Time:** If we want to talk about actions that are happening around a specific time, we use the continuous form. For instance, "She **was cooking** dinner when I arrived." (=incomplete)
- 6. Polite Offers or Requests:** Sometimes, we use the continuous form for polite offers or requests. For example, "I **am just wondering** if you could help me with this."
- 7. Actions Annoying or Surprising:** When something is annoying or surprising **because it's happening now**, we use the continuous form. Like, "He **is always interrupting** me!"

So, when we use the continuous form, we're talking about actions or situations **that are happening right now, temporary plans, changes, or actions around a specific time. It's a way to show that something is ongoing or in progress.**

### 3. Eingabe: Prompting

Explain in German when to use the English continuous form **with English examples**

Natürlich! Du benutzt **das** Englische Continuous Form, auch bekannt als **das** Progressive Form, in verschiedenen Situationen, um anzuzeigen, dass eine Handlung im Gange, fortschreitend oder vorübergehend ist. Hier sind die Hauptanwendungen **des** Continuous Forms:

**Handlungen im Moment:** Benutze das Continuous Form, um Handlungen zu beschreiben, die gerade in diesem Moment passieren.

Beispiel: "Ich **schreibe gerade** einen Brief."

**Handlungen um die Gegenwart herum:** Benutze es, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die um diese Zeit herum geschehen, nicht unbedingt genau im Moment des Sprechens.

Beispiel: "Sie **lernt** für ihre Prüfung."

**Zukünftige Pläne und Vereinbarungen:** Benutze es, um zukünftige Handlungen oder Ereignisse auszudrücken, die bereits geplant oder vereinbart wurden.

Beispiel: "Sie **gehen morgen** ins Kino."

**Vorübergehende Handlungen oder Situationen:** Benutze es für Handlungen oder Situationen, die vorübergehend oder für eine begrenzte Dauer andauern.

Beispiel: "Er **wohnt bei uns**, bis er eine neue Wohnung findet."

**Höfliche Anfragen und Angebote:** Benutze es für höfliche Fragen, Angebote oder Bitten, besonders im gesprochenen Englisch.

Beispiel: "Ich **frage mich** nur, ob du mir dabei helfen könntest."

**Hintergrundhandlungen in Erzählungen:** Benutze es, um den Hintergrund oder Kontext für eine andere Handlung oder ein anderes Ereignis in Geschichten oder Beschreibungen zu setzen.

Beispiel: "Sie **hat Abendessen gekocht**, während er ferngesehen hat."

**Äußerungen von Ärger oder Kritik:** Benutze es, um Ärger oder Kritik über wiederholte oder laufende Handlungen auszudrücken.

Beispiel: "Du **unterbrichst mich** immer, wenn ich spreche!"

**Betonung der Dauer:** Benutze es, um die Dauer oder Länge einer Handlung zu betonen, besonders im Vergleich zu anderen Handlungen.

Beispiel: "Er **arbeitet seit Monaten** an diesem Projekt."

**Denke daran, das Continuous Form hilft dabei, die fortlaufende Natur einer Handlung oder eines Ereignisses zu vermitteln, und fügt deiner Kommunikation Detail, Unmittelbarkeit oder Betonung hinzu.**

### 4. Schreiben: Fachbegriffe Nachschlagen



You

What is hedging and which english forms are most prominent in business texts



ChatGPT

Hedging in language refers to the use of cautious or non-committal language to avoid making absolute statements or to mitigate potential risks or uncertainties associated with one's statements. In business texts, hedging is commonly employed to maintain a sense of professionalism, objectivity, and to acknowledge uncertainty or variability in certain situations. It helps to soften assertions and make them more diplomatic.

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.



### 3. Eingabe: Prompting

Explain in German when to use the English continuous form **with English examples**

Natürlich! Du benutzt **das** Englische Continuous Form, auch bekannt als **das** Progressive Form, in verschiedenen Situationen, um anzuzeigen, dass eine Handlung im Gange, fortschreitend oder vorübergehend ist. Hier sind die Hauptanwendungen **des** Continuous Forms:

**Handlungen im Moment:** Benutze das Continuous Form, um Handlungen zu beschreiben, die gerade in diesem Moment passieren.

Beispiel: "Ich **schreibe gerade** einen Brief."

**Handlungen um die Gegenwart herum:** Benutze es, um über Handlungen zu sprechen, die um diese Zeit herum geschehen, nicht unbedingt genau im Moment des Sprechens.

Beispiel: "Sie **lernt** für ihre Prüfung."

**Zukünftige Pläne und Vereinbarungen:** Benutze es, um zukünftige Handlungen oder Ereignisse auszudrücken, die bereits geplant oder vereinbart wurden.

Beispiel: "Sie **gehen morgen** ins Kino."

**Vorübergehende Handlungen oder Situationen:** Benutze es für Handlungen oder Situationen, die vorübergehend oder für eine begrenzte Dauer andauern.

Beispiel: "Er **wohnt bei uns**, bis er eine neue Wohnung findet."

**Höfliche Anfragen und Angebote:** Benutze es für höfliche Fragen, Angebote oder Bitten, besonders im gesprochenen Englisch.

Beispiel: "Ich **frage mich** nur, ob du mir dabei helfen könntest."

**Hintergrundhandlungen in Erzählungen:** Benutze es, um den Hintergrund oder Kontext für eine andere Handlung oder ein anderes Ereignis in Geschichten oder Beschreibungen zu setzen.

Beispiel: "Sie **hat Abendessen gekocht**, während er ferngesehen hat."

**Äußerungen von Ärger oder Kritik:** Benutze es, um Ärger oder Kritik über wiederholte oder laufende Handlungen auszudrücken.

Beispiel: "Du **unterbrichst mich** immer, wenn ich spreche!"

**Betonung der Dauer:** Benutze es, um die Dauer oder Länge einer Handlung zu betonen, besonders im Vergleich zu anderen Handlungen.

Beispiel: "Er **arbeitet seit Monaten** an diesem Projekt."

**Denke daran, das Continuous Form hilft dabei, die fortlaufende Natur einer Handlung oder eines Ereignisses zu vermitteln, und fügt deiner Kommunikation Detail, Unmittelbarkeit oder Betonung hinzu.**

**Fazit/Conclusion 3 PROMPTING:**  
Prompts should be most specific (incl. language level!) and explicit

### 4. Schreiben: Fachbegriffe Nachschlagen

### 4. Schreiben: Regeln Nachschlagen

Erkläre die Bedeutung von Hedging in Englisch und erkläre die wichtigsten englischen hedging \_ für business texts

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 Ergebnisses 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 es 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**.



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:

- 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."
- 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."
- 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."
- 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."
- 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."
- 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."
- 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.

Title: A Day in the Park

As the sun rises over the quiet town, Sarah and her dog Max embark on their daily morning routine. They **are strolling** through the park, **enjoying** the crisp morning air and the sounds of nature. Max **is happily bounding** ahead, **sniffing** at every bush and tree, while Sarah **is chatting** with fellow dog owners along the way. She **is exchanging** stories, laughing, and sharing tips on dog training. The park is alive with activity, with joggers, cyclists, and families enjoying the fresh start to the day.

Suddenly, Sarah notices a group of children playing soccer on the grassy field. **She is watching** them intently, marveling at their energy and enthusiasm. One boy in particular catches her eye. He **is dribbling** the ball skillfully, dodging around imaginary defenders with ease. Sarah **is captivated** by his talent, imagining him as a future soccer star.

As the morning progresses, the park becomes busier. Families **are setting up** picnic blankets, children are flying kites, and friends are tossing frisbees. Sarah **is soaking** in the vibrant atmosphere, feeling grateful for the beauty of the park and the sense of community it fosters.

At noon, Sarah and Max take a break under a shady tree. They **are sitting** on a bench, sharing a sandwich and watching the world go by. Sarah is feeling content, basking in the simple joys of life. Max **is lying** beside her, panting happily, his tail wagging in rhythm with the gentle breeze.

As the afternoon sun reaches its peak, Sarah and Max reluctantly begin to make their way home. They **are walking** slowly, savoring the last moments of their time in the park. Sarah **is reminiscing** about the day's adventures, already looking forward to tomorrow's stroll. Max **is trotting** beside her, his leash dangling loosely in her hand. Together, they **are enjoying** the beauty of the present moment, grateful for each other's company and the simple pleasures of life.

Write a 300 word story that illustrates non-progressive usages of English continuous forms

Title: A Day in the Park

As the sun rises over the quiet town, Sarah and her dog Max embark on their daily morning routine. They **are strolling** through the park, **enjoying** the crisp morning air and the sounds of nature. Max **is happily bounding** ahead, **sniffing** at every bush and tree, while Sarah **is chatting** with fellow dog owners along the way. She **is exchanging** stories, laughing, and sharing tips on dog training. The park is alive with activity, with joggers, cyclists, and families enjoying the fresh start to the day.

Suddenly, Sarah notices a group of children playing soccer on the grassy field. **She is watching** them intently, marveling at their energy and enthusiasm. One boy in particular catches her eye. He **is dribbling** the ball skillfully, dodging around imaginary defenders with ease. Sarah **is captivated** by his talent, imagining him as a future soccer star.

As the morning progresses, the park becomes busier. Families **are setting up** picnic blankets, children are flying kites, and friends are tossing frisbees. Sarah **is soaking** in the vibrant atmosphere, feeling grateful for the beauty of the park and the sense of community it fosters.

At noon, Sarah and Max take a break under a shady tree. They **are sitting** on a bench, sharing a sandwich and watching the world go by. Sarah is feeling content, basking in the simple joys of life. Max **is lying** beside her, panting happily, his tail wagging in rhythm with the gentle breeze.

As the afternoon sun reaches its peak, Sarah and Max reluctantly begin to make their way home. They **are walking** slowly, savoring the last moments of their time in the park. Sarah **is reminiscing** about the day's adventures, already looking forward to tomorrow's stroll. Max **is trotting** beside her, his leash dangling loosely in her hand. Together, they **are enjoying** the beauty of the present moment, grateful for each other's company and the simple pleasures of life.

Write a 300 word story that illustrates non-progressive usages of English continuous forms

Künstliche Intelligenz als Werkzeug in Fremdsprachenerwerb und –nutzung

Die rasante Entwicklung der KI eröffnet neue Möglichkeiten, Fremdsprachen zu lernen und zu nutzen. 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.

## 5. Korrigieren: KI Vorschläge evaluieren und verbessern

### 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.
- Expeditious:** This synonym emphasizes the promptness and efficiency with which something is done. It conveys a sense of urgency and effectiveness in completing a task or achieving a goal. For instance, "The committee made an expeditious decision" implies that the decision was made promptly and efficiently.

Each of these synonyms for "fast" carries its own nuances and connotations, so choosing the most appropriate word depends on the specific context and desired emphasis.

👍 👎 🔄



## 5. Korrigieren: KI Vorschläge evaluieren und verbessern

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."

👍 🗑️ 🔄 📄

## 5. Schreiben: online nachschlagen

### THESAURUS

**fast** moving or able to move quickly

The cheetah is the fastest animal in the world.  
a 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 in the countryside  
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 ate a 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.  
Let's not be too hasty.

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



## 5. Korrigieren: KI Vorschläge evaluieren und verbessern

The screenshot shows the DeepL Write interface. On the left, the original text is displayed: "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." On the right, the improved text is shown: "The rapid development of AI is opening 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 in order 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 different types of English texts, such as travel reports, book reviews, summaries, etc., and discuss the results generated by the AI. We don't write - we improve. We don't translate - we compare versions. This course is suitable for anyone who needs to produce foreign language texts, especially at an advanced level, either for personal or professional purposes." The interface includes a language dropdown set to 'Englisch (Britisch)', a 'Write' button, and a '588 / 2000' character count.

Englisch (britisch) Vorschläge Varianten Änderungen anzeigen Still

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.

The rapid development of AI is opening 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 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.

Stil akademisch

Annotations: **specific**, **specific positive**, **formal tentative**, **explicit**, **specific verbose?**, **less personal**

You create a gap-filling exercise to test usage of synonyms of fast. Explain best answers and explain why others are not so good

ChatGPT Sure! Here's a gap-filling exercise to test usage of "fast":

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate synonym of "fast" from the provided options:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ runner broke the marathon record with a time of two hours and twenty minutes.
- We need to find a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to this problem.
- The cheetah is known for its \_\_\_\_\_ speed, capable of reaching up to 60 miles per hour in short bursts.
- She has a \_\_\_\_\_ mind and can come up with creative solutions on the spot.
- The company experienced \_\_\_\_\_ growth, doubling its revenue in just six months.
- Please provide a \_\_\_\_\_ summary of the article for the meeting tomorrow.

Explanations:

- Explanation: "Swift" emphasizes the runner's agility and efficient movement.
- Explanation: "Expedient" emphasizes the need for a prompt and efficient solution.
- Explanation: "Rapid" highlights the cheetah's quickness and sustained speed over a short distance.
- Explanation: "Quick" emphasizes the speed and agility of her thinking process.
- Explanation: "Rapid" emphasizes the swift and continuous increase in the company's revenue.
- Explanation: "Concise" means brief and to the point, but it's not a direct synonym of "fast" as it emphasizes brevity rather than speed.

You create a gap-filling exercise to test usage of synonyms of fast. Explain best answers and explain why others are not so good

ChatGPT Sure! Here's a gap-filling exercise to test usage of "fast":

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate synonym of "fast" from the provided options:

- The \_\_\_\_\_ runner broke the marathon record with a time of two hours and twenty minutes.
- We need to find a \_\_\_\_\_ solution to this problem.
- The cheetah is known for its \_\_\_\_\_ speed, capable of reaching up to 60 miles per hour in short bursts.
- She has a \_\_\_\_\_ mind and can come up with creative solutions on the spot.
- The company experienced \_\_\_\_\_ growth, doubling its revenue in just six months.
- Please provide a \_\_\_\_\_ summary of the article for the meeting tomorrow.

Fazit/Conclusion 5 CORRECTING: All English texts are so good that it takes effort and experience to evaluate and improve them

PRO: some LLMs have developed easy choices of alternatives and style options

CON: the efforts are only worth it for important texts (incl. language exams)

Explanations:

- Explanation: "Swift" emphasizes the runner's agility and efficient movement.
- Explanation: "Expedient" emphasizes the need for a prompt and efficient solution.
- Explanation: "Rapid" highlights the cheetah's quickness and sustained speed over a short distance.
- Explanation: "Quick" emphasizes the speed and agility of her thinking process.
- Explanation: "Rapid" emphasizes the swift and continuous increase in the company's revenue.
- Explanation: "Concise" means brief and to the point, but it's not a direct synonym of "fast" as it emphasizes brevity rather than speed.

Am Ende entscheidet der KI Nutzer – er ist verantwortlich!

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

KD nuggets Blog Topics Datasets Events Resources

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.

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

## 6. Ausblick: AI detection tools

The rapid development of AI presents new opportunities for learning and utilising 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 utilise 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.

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

3% Probability AI generated | highly confident

## 6. Ausblick: AI detection tools

**GPTZero** SOLUTIONS RESOURCES PRICING NEWS TEAM SALES DASHBOARD

RESULT DEEP SCAN SOURCES

Learn more about this updated version of GPTZero.

**Classification**  
We are highly confident this text was **ai generated**

100% Probability AI generated | highly confident

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.

## 6. Ausblick: AI detection tools

100% AI likeness score

AI Human

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.

Sentences most impacting the probability score (Learn more)

Top sentences driving AI probability	AI Impact
It helps to soften assertions and make them more diplomatic.	0.41
In business texts, hedging is commonly employed to maintain a sense of professionalism and objectivity, and to acknowledge uncertainty or variability in certain situations.	0.30
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.	0.30

## 6. Ausblick: AI detection tools

**GPTZero** Try GPTZero AI det

What is "Deep Analysis" and how does it work?

Overview

The **Deep Analysis** feature is meant to help users better understand the predictions that our models make. When scanning a text we provide an overall document probability of AI, and also highlight which sentences are likely to be AI-generated. This answers the "what", but not the "how" behind our predictions. **Deep Analysis** goes further by quantifying the impact of each sentence on the overall document probability of AI. It does so by answering the question "how would the model's prediction change if a given sentence was modified or removed"? This is implemented using a popular machine learning interpretability method (see detailed explanation below for technical details).

To use the **Deep Analysis** feature, enable the **Deep Analysis** switch prior to clicking the "Scan text" button as shown below.

### GPT-2 Output Detector Demo

This is an online demo of the GPT-2 output detector model, based on the [🤖/1-roberta](#) implementation of RoBERTa. Enter some text in the text box; the predicted probabilities will be displayed below. The results start to get reliable after around 50 tokens.

Die rasante Entwicklung der KI eröffnet neue Möglichkeiten, Fremdsprachen zu lernen und zu nutzen. 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.

Real
Prediction based on 303 tokens
Fake

99.95%

0.05%

**Content 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 (LLM's).

Characters : 434 / 2500

Predicted: Did you write this yourself or you're going to get grade optimized?

Fully Human

### 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

Korrigieren Ausblick 45/50

LOG IN

Check For AI Content

limit. e. If you write like a robot, content by learning how to writing.

ent at Scale

Hello-SimpleAI chatgpt-detector-single

### ChatGPT Detector (Single-text version)

Visit our project on Github: [chatgpt-comparison-detection-project](#)  
 欢迎在 Github 上关注我们的 ChatGPT 对比与检测项目

Text

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.

Predict!

Predicted Label 🤖

ChatGPT

Prob

0.9990586638450623

**WRITER**

Product - Industries - Pricing - Customers - Resources - Request a demo Sign in

### AI content detector

Use our free AI detector to check up to 5,000 words and decide if you want to make adjustments before you publish. Read the [disclaimer](#) first.

AI content detector is **only available in the Writer app as an API**. Find out more in our [help center article](#).

Add a URL

Add some text

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.

81% HUMAN-GENERATED CONTENT

You should edit your text until there's less detectable AI content.

51/5000 WORDS Analyze text

## 6. Ausblick: Alleskönner LLMs vs. Spezialressourcen

- breite Anwendungsmöglichkeiten
- „Halluzinieren“ wird weniger durch mehr Dateninput, Training und Endkontrolle
- guter Einstieg, wenn man ein Thema bereits kritisch beurteilen kann
- viele spezielle (digitale) Ressourcen von Experten sind (noch) besser als „Alleskönner“

## 6. Ausblick: Einstellungen

Qualitatives Assessment chines. Universitätslehrer (Dai/Chang fc.):

- ChatGPT wears many hats.
- ChatGPT is intelligent, but it is not "human" yet.
- ChatGPT: A friend or foe for my job?
- As long as this stage is there, I will play my role well.

“stochastic parrots”??

## 6. Ausblick: Einstellungen

Qualitatives Assessment chines. Universitätslehrer (Dai/Chang fc.):

- ChatGPT wears many hats.
  - ChatGPT is intelligent, but it is not "human"
  - ChatGPT: A friend
  - As long as this
- Fazit/Conclusion 6 ISSUES, OUTLOOK:**  
**Ethical and legal issues are not resolved!**  
**PRO: free AI detection tools (often by the same developing companies) are reliable**  
**CON: some detection tools offer “un-detection” services – the race is on ...**
- “stochastic parrots”

## Literatur

- Aktay, S., S. Gök, D. Uzunoğlu (2023). ChatGPT in education. *Türk Akademik Yayınlar Dergisi (TAY Journal)* 7(2), 378-406.
- Arkoudas, K. (2023). ChatGPT is no stochastic parrot. But it also claims that 1 is greater than 1. *Philos. Technol.* 36, 54. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13347-023-00619-6>
- Crosthwaite, P., & Baisa, V. (2023). Generative AI and the end of corpus-assisted data-driven learning? Not so fast! *Applied Corpus Linguistics*, 3(3), 100066.
- Dai, Hai Min, Chenguang Chang (fc.). Achieving agency in the era of ChatGPT: Insights from language teachers at Chinese universities. C.U.P.
- Mizumoto, A., M. Eguchi (2023). Exploring the potential of using an AI language model for automated essay scoring. *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics* 2(2), 100050.
- Skrabut, St. (2023). *80 Ways to Use ChatGPT in the Classroom: Using AI to Enhance Teaching and Learning*.
- Schmied, J. (2023). *Confidence and trust in online academic discourse: Integrating new technologies into teaching and learning*. In J. Schmied & M. Ivanova (eds. 2023). *Comparing Confidence and Trust On- and Offline*. Göttingen: Cuvillier, 1-14.