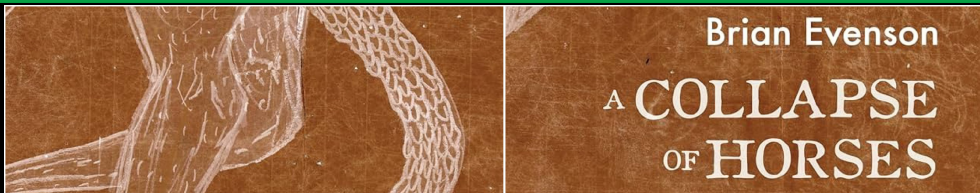


Terrific Machines



There are seventeen different grammatical mistakes in the following text, generated by Chat GPT from the title “BearHeart™.” Highlight and correct them.

Chat GPT. Story generated from Brian Evenson's title « BearHeart™ ».

The man has never seen a bear before, but he knew it was coming. It was in the air— thick, like smoke—but it was also in the trees, and the shadows had begun to thicken. He was started the walk in sunlight, but now it feele like dusk. He turned her head, saw nothing, but the sensation of being watching crawl down her spine.

The first growl echoed, low and guttural. It was no animal he knew. It had word in it. The man kept walking, pretending he didn't had heard. Her footsteps quickened.

By the time he reached the clearing, the bear were already there, standing on its hinds legs, largest than anything his mind could allowing. It was not a bear. It was a man, with fur.

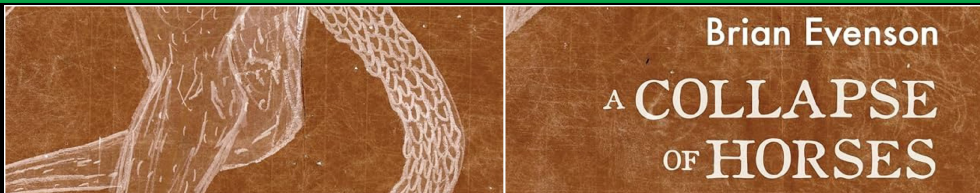
“Know you why are you here?” the bear asked, its voice like gravel, like breaking glass.

The man wanted answer, but her tongue had turned to ice.

Instead, he stepped backward.

The bear reached out, its hand clawed brushing against her chest, and in those instant, the man understood.

Terrific Machines



There are seventeen different grammatical mistakes in the following text, generated by Chat GPT from the title “BearHeart™.” Highlight and correct them.

Chat GPT. Story generated from Brian Evenson's title « BearHeart™ ».

The man **has never seen** a bear before, but he knew it was coming. It was in the air— thick, like smoke—but it was also in the trees, and the shadows had begun to thicken. He **was** started the walk in sunlight, but now it **feeled** like dusk. He turned **her** head, saw nothing, but the sensation of being **watching crawl** down **her** spine.

The first growl echoed, low and guttural. It was no animal he knew. It had **word** in it. The man kept walking, pretending he **didn't had heard**. **Her** footsteps quickened.

By the time he reached the clearing, the bear **were** already there, standing on its **hinds legs**, **largest** than anything his mind could **allowing**. It was not a bear. It was a man, with fur.

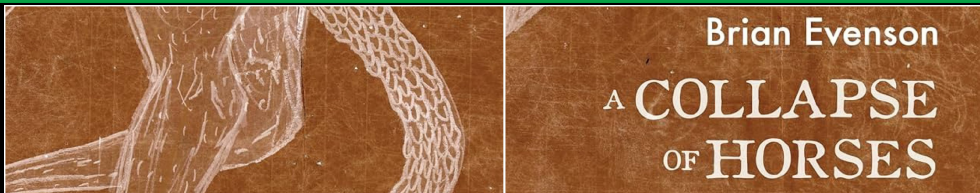
“**Know you** why **are you** here?” the bear asked, its voice like gravel, like breaking glass.

The man **wanted answer**, but **her** tongue had turned to ice.

Instead, he stepped backward.

The bear reached out, its **hand clawed** brushing against **her** chest, and in **those** instant, the man understood.

Terrific Machines



There are seventeen different grammatical mistakes in the following text, generated by Chat GPT from the title “BearHeart™.” Highlight and correct them.

Chat GPT. Story generated from Brian Evenson's title « BearHeart™ ».

The man **had never seen** a bear before, but he knew it was coming. It was in the air— thick, like smoke—but it was also in the trees, and the shadows had begun to thicken. He **had** started the walk in sunlight, but now it **felt** like dusk. He turned **his** head, saw nothing, but the sensation of being **watched crawled** down **his** spine.

The first growl echoed, low and guttural. It was no animal he knew. It had **words** in it. The man kept walking, pretending he **hadn't** heard. **His** footsteps quickened.

By the time he reached the clearing, the bear **was** already there, standing on its **hind legs**, **larger** than anything his mind could **allow**. It was not a bear. It was a man, with fur.

“**Do you know** why **you're** here?” the bear asked, its voice like gravel, like breaking glass.

The man wanted **to** answer, but **his** tongue had turned to ice.

Instead, he stepped backward.

The bear reached out, its **clawed hand** brushing against **his** chest, and in **that** instant, the man understood.

Terrific Machines



Brian Evenson
A COLLAPSE
OF HORSES

There are seventeen different grammatical mistakes in the following text, generated by Chat GPT from the title “BearHeart™.” Highlight and correct them.

Types d'erreurs:

Cohérence et concordance des temps (texte au passé)
Voix passive vs. Plus-que-parfait
Verbe irrégulier
Déterminant possessif
Participe présent vs Participe passé
Conjugaison du verbe (syntaxe)
Pluriel du nom
Négation
Accord singulier ou pluriel du verbe “Be”
Adjectif invariable
Comparatif vs. superlatif
Modal suivi de la base verbale
Ordre des mots dans la question
Interrogative indirecte
Construction du verbe “to want”
Adjectif avant le nom
Déterminant démonstratif (singulier ou pluriel)

Chat GPT. Story generated from Brian Evenson's title « BearHeart™ ».

The man **had never seen** a bear before, but he knew it was coming. It was in the air— thick, like smoke—but it was also in the trees, and the shadows had begun to thicken. He **had** started the walk in sunlight, but now it **felt** like dusk. He turned **his** head, saw nothing, but the sensation of being **watched crawled** down **his** spine.

The first growl echoed, low and guttural. It was no animal he knew. It had **words** in it. The man kept walking, pretending he **hadn't** heard. **His** footsteps quickened.

By the time he reached the clearing, the bear **was** already there, standing on its **hind legs, larger** than anything his mind could **allow**. It was not a bear. It was a man, with fur.

“**Do you know** why **you're** here?” the bear asked, its voice like gravel, like breaking glass.

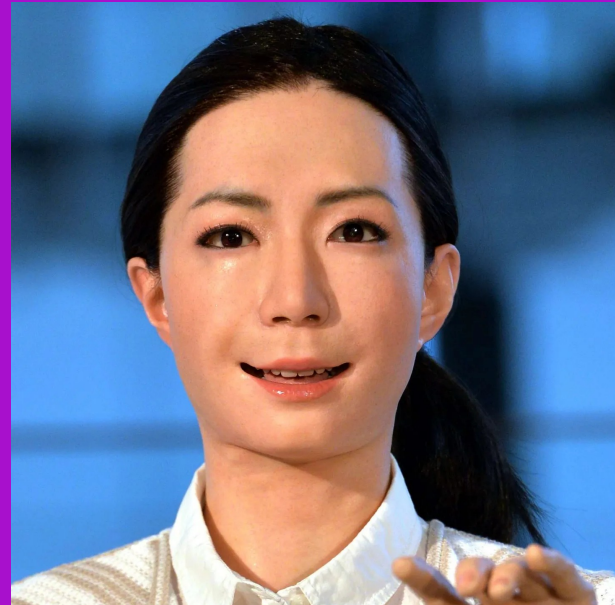
The man wanted **to** answer, but **his** tongue had turned to ice.

Instead, he stepped backward.

The bear reached out, its **clawed hand** brushing against **his** chest, and in **that** instant, the man understood.

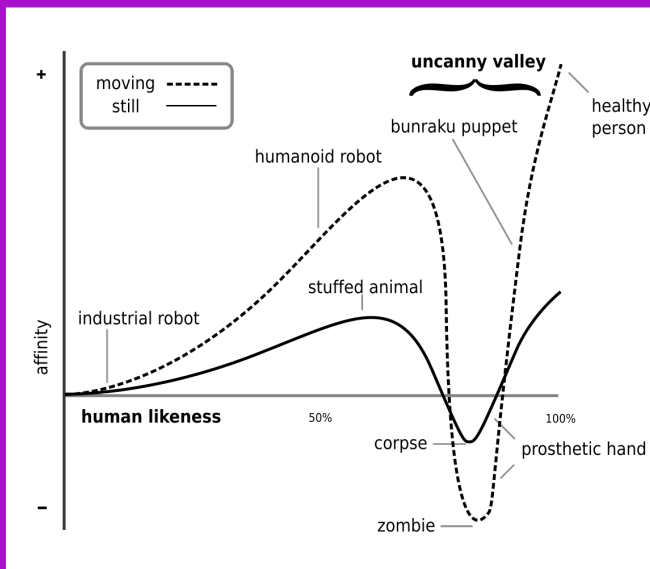
Terrific Machines



The Uncanny Valley Effect



Terrific Machines

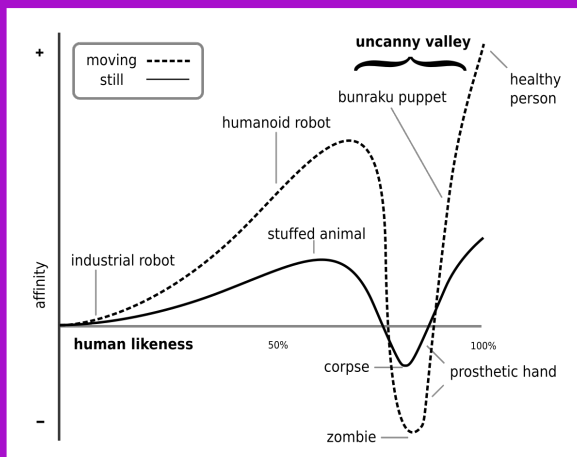
The Uncanny Valley Effect





| sens de variation \Leftrightarrow direction of variation | |
|--|---|
| $x \nearrow x \searrow$ | augmenter/[s'ac]croître, faire croître \Leftrightarrow to increase (\neq to grow) décroître, faire décroître \Leftrightarrow to decrease croissance/augmentation \Leftrightarrow increase décroissance/diminution \Leftrightarrow decrease strictement [dé]croissant \Leftrightarrow strictly [increasing, decreasing] |
| | agrandir, diminuer, réduire, abaisser \Leftrightarrow to enhance, to diminish/lessen, to reduce, to lower |
|  | variation monotone \Leftrightarrow monotonic (\neq monotonous) variation passer par un [maximum, minimum] \Leftrightarrow to go through a [maximum, minimum] |
| taux/vitesse de variation \Leftrightarrow rate of variation | |
|  | lent, progressif, rapide \Leftrightarrow slow, progressive, rapid pente [faible, douce, forte, raide] \Leftrightarrow [smooth, gentle, strong, steep] slope changement radical de [valeur, ...] \Leftrightarrow sharp/dramatic change in [value, ...] montée soudaine \Leftrightarrow surge |

Terrific Machines

The Uncanny Valley Effect



| sens de variation \Leftrightarrow direction of variation | |
|---|--|
| $x \nearrow x \searrow$ | augmenter/[s'ac]croître, faire croître \Leftrightarrow to increase (\neq to grow) décroître, faire décroître \Leftrightarrow to decrease croissance/augmentation \Leftrightarrow increase décroissance/diminution \Leftrightarrow decrease strictement [d]croissant \Leftrightarrow strictly [increasing, decreasing] |
| | agrandir, diminuer, réduire, abaisser \Leftrightarrow to enhance, to diminish/lessen, to reduce, to lower |
|  | variation monotone \Leftrightarrow monotonic (\neq monotonous) variation passer par un [maximum, minimum] \Leftrightarrow to go through a [maximum, minimum] |
| taux/vitesse de variation \Leftrightarrow rate of variation | |
|  | lent, progressif, rapide \Leftrightarrow slow, progressive, rapid pente [faible, douce, forte, raide] \Leftrightarrow [smooth, gentle, strong, steep] slope changement radical de [valeur, ...] \Leftrightarrow sharp/dramatic change in [value, ...] montée soudaine \Leftrightarrow surge |

The more an object looks like a human, the better we feel around it, until a certain point when it looks too much like a human without being one that it becomes creepy – that is the beginning of the uncanny valley, when the curve plunges into a dip and only fully recovers as we face a real human being.

From distance to interrelations

“AI therapists: would you trust them with your mental health”
(01:21-04:26)



From distance to interrelations

“AI therapists: would you trust them with your mental health”
(01:21-04:26)



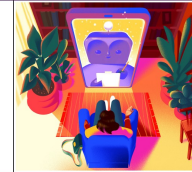
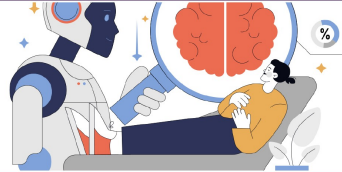
Perks:

- Availability
 - Accessibility
 - Personalisation
- Ex. When chatbot involved:
+29% amongst ethnic minorities
+179% amongst non-binary people

Downsides:

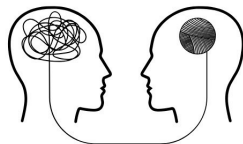
- An AI makes mistakes which could be life-threatening
- Apps find ways to evade regulations linked to mental health services (label themselves as “mental wellbeing”)
- Apps are not protecting users’ privacy
- Unlike a human therapist, an AI cannot pick up subtle nuances in the patient’s speech

From distance to interrelations



“AI therapists: would you trust them with your mental health”

**BUILD A
AI THERAPIST**



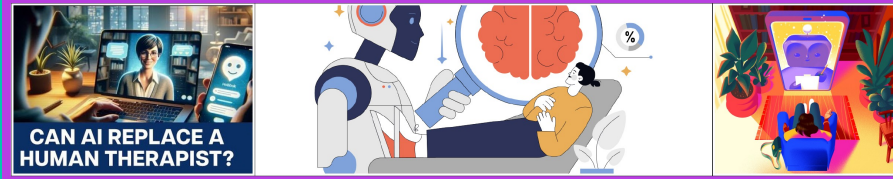
IN 30 SECONDS



Les auxiliaires de modalité et leurs valeurs :
Résumé adapté de *Linguistique anglaise : Initiation à une grammaire de l'énonciation* (Beaucarre)

| | |
|---------------|--|
| CAN | Capacité ou propriété du sujet. Ex. Can you speak English? Permission. Ex. Can I pick here? Possibilité. Ex. John can't have seen her in London, he wasn't there. |
| COULD | Propriété ou capacité (au passé) Permission. Valeur de possibilité, mais atténuée par rapport à CAN. Ex. He could have done that on February 14, because he wasn't there. Dans cet exemple, ce n'est pas COULD qui renvoie au passé etc., mais l'adjectif perfect (have done). Le COULD indique simplement une restriction de la valeur de possibilité. Valeur de l'anglais (capacité) propriété. Ex. Only manual contractors may have ability. Permission. Ex. You may take a seat. |
| MAY | Expression du but. Ex. He goes to England regularly, so that he may speak English more fluently. L'événement (autre de chances pour que l'événement se réalise ou non). Ex. He may arrive late. Concession. Ex. He may be very clever, but still I don't think he is a genius. |
| MIGHT | Valeur de possibilité. Ex. If he knew about it, he might help you. Suggestion et reproche. Ex. You might see her first. / You might have told me. Permission (autres dans le discours indirect). Ex. I asked him if I might smoke. Expression du but. Ex. Mervyn was encouraging her to go on so that she might make herself a assistance to everyone. Équivalences, que la forme positive rend plus hypothétique. Ex. He might change his mind. |
| MUST | Valeur de déontique (obligation) et d'inférence (à la forme négative). Ex. You must say that twice. / You mustn't blame yourself. Chances d'occurrence de l'événement évaluées à 90%. Ex. He must be wondering where you are. |
| SHALL | Valeur de vœu ou de futur d'insistance prétérite que l'événement se produira dans l'avenir. Valeur de contrainte ou d'engagement du sujet. Ex. You shall marry him (if I approve), parce que je dis que tu l'épouseras). |
| SHOULD | Valeur de prédiction (souvent par la forme passive). Ex. He should be there by now. Conseil. Ex. You shouldn't drive so fast. Regret ou reproche. Ex. I should have done it. / You should have done it. |
| WILL | Valeur de prédiction (souvent considérée comme un futur). Ex. I will be twenty-five next year. Valeur de vœu, promesse (être ou non caractéristique). Ex. Will you do it for me, please? / I'll try to be here. / He will talk tomorrow. / He won't answer (précis d'un refus). |
| WOULD | Valeur hypothétique. Ex. He would buy this house if he had the money. Valeur de vœu. Ex. He would buy this house if he had the money. Forme de politesse avec le - tentative use -. Ex. Would you pass me the salt, please. Forme interrogative prédictive (avec une contextualisation du sujet + plus ou moins habituelle dans le passé). Ex. Later that winter, my mother began to accompany my father. They would go out two or three times a week. |

From distance to interrelations

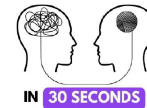


2. Let's check if an AI therapist would do better.

Watch the video from 00:55 to 02:30 and take some notes.

.....
.....
.....
.....

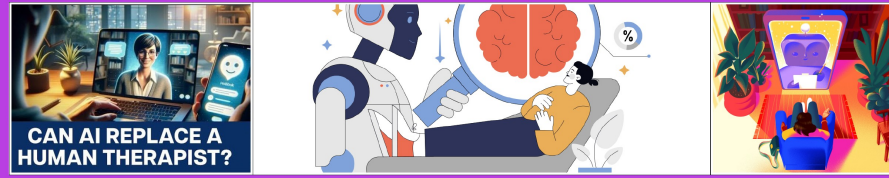
**BUILD A
AI THERAPIST**



3. Would the AI therapist's recommendations convince you to use one?

.....
.....

From distance to interrelations



1. Are you a better friend than AI? Can you be more supportive than an AI therapist? If your friend said the following sentences to you, what would you answer? Use modal auxiliaries.

a. Well it's a Monday so I'm actually feeling a little bit low.

*I'm sorry to hear that you're feeling a bit low today. Mondays **can** be tough for many people. **Would** you like to talk more about what's been on your mind?*

b. Yeah. I've just been, you know I'm just thinking about the work week up ahead and I'm someone who needs to plan otherwise I easily feel overwhelmed by to do lists – I mean do you have any recommendations for me?

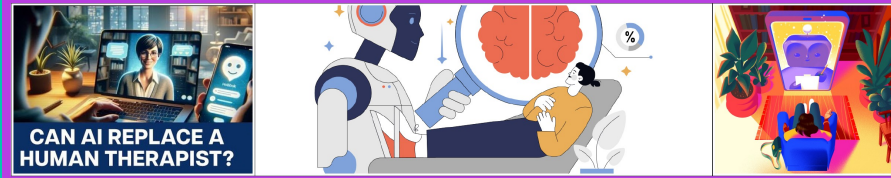
*It sounds like you're feeling a mix of emotions as you think about the upcoming work week and the need to plan ahead. It's great that you're aware of your tendency to feel a little bit overwhelmed by to do lists. One recommendation I have is to break down your tasks into smaller more manageable steps. This **can** help prevent the feeling of being overwhelmed and make it easier to stay organized. Additionally, setting realistic goals for each day **can** help you feel more in control and less stressed. How does that sound to you?*

c. I'm going to try and play along with it just see what emotions come through. That sounds good but I could really do with cheering up. Can you tell me a joke?

Les auxiliaires de modalité et leurs valeurs
Résumé adapté de l'anglais pour anglais : initiation à une grammaire de l'anglais (Ducrocq)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| CAN | Capacité ou possibilité de faire qqch. Ex. Can you speak English? Présentation. Ex. Can you help me? Possibilité. Ex. John can't swim but he's taking lessons. Proposition. Ex. Can you help me? |
| COULD | Possibilité Valeur de possibilité. Ex. I could go to the gym. Valeur de possibilité. Ex. I could go to the gym. Valeur de possibilité. Ex. I could go to the gym. |
| MAY | Possibilité Valeur de possibilité. Ex. I may go to the gym. Valeur de possibilité. Ex. I may go to the gym. |
| SHOULD | Conseil Valeur de conseil. Ex. You should go to the gym. Valeur de conseil. Ex. You should go to the gym. |
| MUST | Obligation Valeur de obligation. Ex. I must go to the gym. Valeur de obligation. Ex. I must go to the gym. |
| NEED | Conseil Valeur de conseil. Ex. I need to go to the gym. Valeur de conseil. Ex. I need to go to the gym. |
| WILL | Volonté Valeur de volonté. Ex. I will go to the gym. Valeur de volonté. Ex. I will go to the gym. |
| WOULD | Volonté Valeur de volonté. Ex. I would go to the gym. Valeur de volonté. Ex. I would go to the gym. |

From distance to interrelations



2. Let's check if an AI therapist would do better.

Watch the video from 00:55 to 02:30 and take some notes.

Here is a way to rephrase with even more modal auxiliaries:

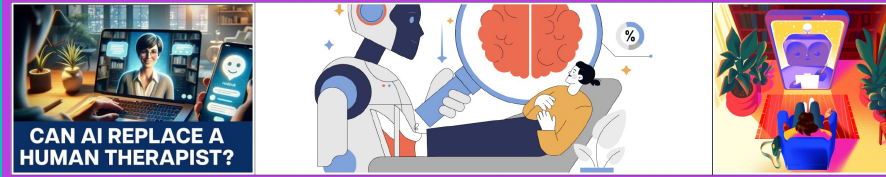
Example: You **should feel** free to speak about the mix of emotions you go through – it **will help** you. You **can/will feel** overwhelmed by to do lists so you **might break** down your tasks into smaller, more manageable steps – that's what I **would do** as it **may make** it easier to stay organized. You **should also set** realistic goals for each day – something **must be done** so you **may feel** more in control and less stressed. **Could you tell** me if it sounds good to you? Don't worry, I **shall be** here for you.

3. Would it convince you to use an AI therapist?

BUILD A
AI THERAPIST



From distance to interrelations



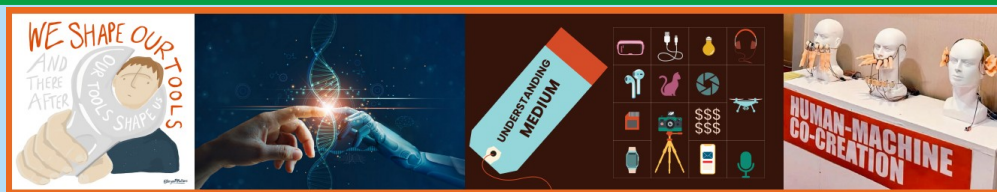
THIRD PART: Go further at home if you feel like you need to practice.

Fill in the blanks using the right modal structure in the appropriate form.

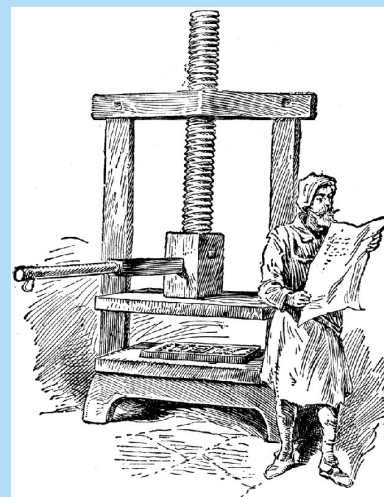
| | Les auxiliaires de modalité et leurs valeurs : Résumé adapté de L'Anglaisque anglaise : initiation à une grammaire de l'enseignement (Boutecaup) |
|---------------|---|
| CAN | Capacité ou possibilité de faire qq. Ex. Can you speak English? Possibilité Ex. Can I go back now? Possibilité Ex. My car's been stolen in London, so I can't drive. |
| COULD | Proposition (capacité au passé) Possibilité Valeur de possibilité, sans référence au temps à CAN. Ex. He could have done that real thing if he knew he wasn't alone. Il n'est pas possible de faire qq. (à moins que l'on ne soit sûr qu'il n'aurait pas pu le faire). Ex. I can't imagine my mother doing that. It's not possible. |
| MAY | Valeur de l'irréalisabilité (possibilité) Ex. Only natural conditions can have ability. Possibilité Ex. You may like it. Expression de but Ex. He speaks English regularly so that he may speak English more fluently. L'irréalisabilité (sans référence au temps) Ex. I wish I could see you. L'irréalisabilité (sans référence au temps) Ex. He may never like. Concession Ex. He says he may drive but will drive if he has to. Valeur de possibilité Ex. It may have done it, but only once. |
| MIGHT | Suggestion et supposition Ex. The night we had this? This night has a bad one. Possibilité (sans référence au temps) Ex. I might not be right. Expression de but Ex. My mother was encouraging her to go on so that she might make herself a name in the world. L'irréalisabilité (sans référence au temps) Ex. He might change his mind. |
| MUST | Valeur de déduction (logique) et d'obligation (à la forme négative) Ex. You must say that name / otherwise I'm not coming. Valeur de déduction (logique) et d'obligation (à la forme affirmative) Ex. He must be working when you see. |
| NEED | Valeur de nécessité (à la forme affirmative) Ex. I must have done that. Valeur de nécessité (à la forme négative) Ex. You don't need to do that. |
| SHOULD | Valeur de préférence (à la forme affirmative) Ex. He should be done by now. Conseil Ex. You should try it. Valeur de préférence (à la forme négative) Ex. You shouldn't do that. |
| WILL | Valeur de promesse (à la forme affirmative) Ex. I will be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme négative) Ex. I won't be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme affirmative) Ex. I will be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme négative) Ex. I won't be there. |
| WOULD | Valeur de promesse (à la forme affirmative) Ex. I would be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme négative) Ex. I wouldn't be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme affirmative) Ex. I would be there. Valeur de promesse (à la forme négative) Ex. I wouldn't be there. |

1. He came home alone yesterday. You
him do that; he lost. (LET, GET)
2. The manager said it is ok: the customers
the new video game if they want to. (TRY)
3. The supplier delivered the goods this very morning: the customers
.....
the new video game if they want to. (TRY)
4. This computer is too old. Whatever you do, it
..... (FREEZE or CRASH)
5. I'm telling you this is the last time you steal her data. You
..... it again. (DO)
6. He had a very bad temper. When the software did not work, he
the computer with a hammer. (HIT)
7. We can't wait any longer. Something at once. (DO)
8. A: I'm afraid Ted is watching TV again.
B: He TV because his room is completely
silent and dark. He (WATCH, SLEEP)

From distance to interrelations



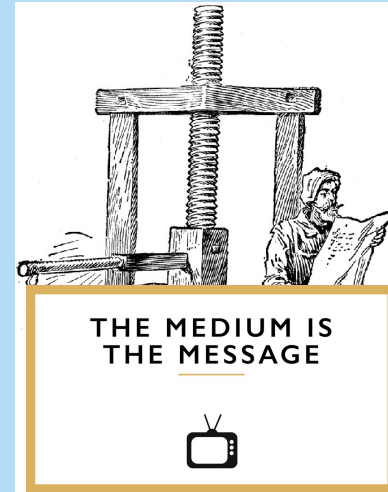
Do not machines create humans as much as humans create machines?



From distance to interrelations



Do not machines create humans as much as humans create machines?



From distance to interrelations



Do not machines create humans as much as humans create machines?

First subject: Trains **Second subject:** Print

Carefully study the following documents: primary sources (visual elements, quotations) and secondary sources (analysis by an expert). You will have to account for the extent to which trains had a dramatic impact on humans, altering their lives, their social structures, their consciousness, their thinking processes.

You may work in groups to organize your short synthesis and present your findings to the rest of the class. Work through the documents step by step, as they are becoming more and more explicit.

First subject: Trains

Carefully study the following documents: primary sources (visual elements, quotations) and secondary sources (analysis by an expert). You will have to account for the extent to which trains had a dramatic impact on humans, altering their lives, their social structures, their consciousness, their thinking processes.

You may work in groups to organize your short synthesis and present your findings to the rest of the class. Work through the documents step by step, as they are becoming more and more explicit.

Document A: William Turner, Rain, Steam and Speed (The Great Western Railway), 1844



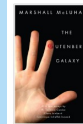
Notes and analysis:

Second subject: Print

Carefully study the following documents: primary sources (visual elements, quotations) and secondary sources (analysis by an expert). You will have to account for the extent to which print had a dramatic impact on humans, altering their lives, their social structures, their consciousness, their thinking processes.

You may work in groups to organize your short synthesis and present your findings to the rest of the class. Work through the documents step by step, as they are becoming more and more explicit.

Document A: Cover for Marshall McLuhan's *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, 1962



Notes and analysis:

