LA COHESIÓN GRAMATICAL

La **dimensión lingüística**: es decir la gramática. Se trata del reconocimiento de las palabras, su ubicación en una frase u oración, la formación de palabras, la estructura de la frase y de las oraciones, sus usos y las diferencias en significado que se derivan de las diferentes estructuras y tipos de oración

¿Cómo se relacionan los elementos lingüísticos en un texto?

¿Palabras repetidas y/o parecidas en significado? ¿Ideas relacionadas por conectores lógicos?

¿Elementos gramaticales que marcan un trayecto de lectura?

Vimos que la lectura rápida, a simple vista, permite al lector hacer adivinanzas inteligentes o hipótesis sobre el tópico y cómo este está desarrollado en el texto. De este modo, el lector reconoce el texto como una unidad de sentido o coherencia por medio de los elementos paratextuales característicos de ese formato textual. La **coherencia** se refiere a la misma realidad. Para que un texto presente coherencia, debe centrarse en un tema y debe responder al conocimiento del mundo del lector. Los textos se construyen aportando información nueva en cada idea que se presenta, pero una sucesión de ideas dejará de ser coherente si ellas no hacen referencia a un tema común.

Luego, el lector realiza una lectura detallada, recorre los **componentes lingüísticos** o verbales del texto para confirmar o no las hipótesis de lectura que anticipó con la estrategia del vistazo. Para la lectura detallada del inglés al español, el lector busca **palabras transparentes**, muy parecida en ambos idiomas y **palabras conocidas,** las que forman parte de su conocimiento del inglés.

En la lectura, el lector nota que las ideas están conectadas entre sí: el texto tiene **cohesión**. Los componentes lingüísticos están relacionados en el texto mediante mecanismos lingüísticos que permiten avanzar en el desarrollo del tópico propuesto. Estos mecanismos muestran la **cohesión** o unión en el texto y permiten al lector encontrar la coherencia entre las ideas del texto.

La cohesión evidencia que las ideas en un texto se relacionan correctamente con mecanismos lingüísticos desde un punto de vista léxico y gramatical. La **cohesión léxica** relaciona las palabras y sus significados, y la **cohesión gramatical** muestra recursos sintácticos.

COHESIÓN GRAMATICAL: Además de uniones léxicas, la cohesión de un texto se muestra con **elementos lingüísticos** que hacen referencia o repiten una palabra ya dicha o anticipan otros que se van a mencionar. Esta referencias y anticipaciones se llevan a cabo por medio de distintas clases de palabras:

pronombres personales, pronombres demostrativos, pronombres indefinidos, pronombres relativos, pronombres y determinantes posesivos, adverbios, etc.

Ejemplos:

TEXTO #1

> A computer is an electronic device, operating under the control of instructions stored in its own memory. These instructions tell the machine what to do. The computer is capable of accepting data (input), processing data arithmetically and logically, producing output from the processing, and storing the results for future use. Most computers that sit on a desktop are called Personal Computers (PCs).
>
> The "computer" is an ensemble of different machines that you will be using to get your job done. A computer is primarily made of the Central Processing Unit (usually referred to as the computer), the monitor, the keyboard, and the mouse. Other pieces of hardware are commonly referred to as peripherals.

COHESIÓN GRAMATICAL:

1. Referencia a algo mencionado anteriormente:

A computer is an electronic device operating under the control of **instructions. These** instructions …

Most **computers that** sit on a desktop are called PCs

(El lector). You will be using to get **you**r job done

TEXTO #2

> ### INTRODUCTION
>
> Computer as a revolution left no area of life untouched in the present world. It is of tremendous help in all field of life. Hence, the knowledge of computer is a necessity for existence of everybody in this global village. The invention of computer has transformed our simple manual works to sophisticated life of automated works to meet the global demand for the higher productivity and increased efficiency with high precision.
>
> Computer is increasingly becoming compulsory in nearly all fields of studies, not because of anything but its accuracy and versatility in processing data. Many tasks at home or office are being automated rapidly with computer. Thus it is becoming apparent that in whatever discipline or working sector, the computer is now a very vital tool for efficiency improvement and precision of job or task execution.

1. Referencia a algo mencionado anteriormente

Computer as a revolution left no areas of life untouched in **the present world**. **It** is of tremendous help in all fields of life. Hence, the knowledge of computer is a necessity of everybody in **this global village**.

The invention of computer has transformed our simple manual works to sophisticated life of automated works to meet the global demand for higher productivity and increased efficiency with high precision

the present world- this global village

(the reader) - our simple manual works

Computer is increasingly becoming compulsory in nearly all fields of studies, not because of anything but *its accuracy and versatility* in processing data. Many tasks at home or office are being automated rapidly with computer. Thus, *it is becoming apparent that* in whatever discipline or working sector, the computer is now a very vital tool for efficiency improvement and precision of job or task execution.

Computer ...   *its accuracy and versatility*

2. Anuncia algo a mencionar

it is becoming apparent that in whatever discipline or working sector, the computer is now a very vital tool for efficiency ….

Actividad.

Observe   las palabras encerradas en el texto a continuación y defina que tipo de relación gramatical presentan.

1. Computer is increasingly becoming compulsory in nearly all fields of studies, not because of anything but its accuracy and versatility in processing data. Many tasks at home or office are being automated rapidly with computer. Thus it is becoming apparent that in whatever discipline or working sector, the computer is now a very vital tool for efficiency improvement and precision of job or task execution.

ITS

a)refiere al procesamiento de data mencionado posteriormente.

b)expresa posesión, refiere a la computadora

c)refiere a la obligatoriedad menciona en la oración previa.

2

In everyday life activities, we process data or encounter cases of data processing. A typical example of data processing is the generation of statement of student result from the marks score in an examination and continuous assessment It is essential to know that information is as good as the data from which it is derived, and the transformation process which they are subjected to. Meaningless data or inappropriate processing produces wrong infomation. Thus computer gives you results corresponding to what data you supply and how you process it (i.e. *'gabbage- in, gabbage-out'*).

IT

a)refiere al procesamiento de data

b)refiere a la evaluación continua.

c)anticipa la idea que se detalla posteriormente

3.

Summarily, the intelligent performance of a computer depends on correctness of input data and the intelligence performance of the human being that drives it.

a)el rendimiento inteligente de la computadora.

b)la corrección de los datos de entrada.

c)la computadora en sí

Computer Training   Expert Solution Consults   Fundamentals of Computer Studies

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The aims and objectives of this course include the following:

1.   to understand fundamentally the general scope of the computer system

2.   to interact effectively with the computer

3.   to know the uses of the basic components of the computer

4.   to manage the system to some extent before involving an expert

5.   to know some basic things about the computer and the world

INTRODUCTION

Computer as a revolution left no area of life untouched in the present world. It is of tremendous help in all field of life. Hence, the knowledge of computer is a necessity for existence of everybody in this global village. The invention of computer has transformed our simple manual works to sophisticated life of automated works to meet the global demand for the higher productivity and increased efficiency with high precision.

Computer is increasingly becoming compulsory in nearly all fields of studies, not because of anything but its accuracy and versatility in processing data. Many tasks at home or office are being automated rapidly with computer. Thus it is becoming apparent that in whatever discipline or working sector, the computer is now a very vital tool for efficiency improvement and precision of job or task execution.

This is designed to meet the prerequisite need of everybody that are interested and wish to know about computers science and computing in general.

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The "computer" is an ensemble of different machines that you will be using to get your job done. A computer is primarily made of the Central Processing Unit (usually referred to as the computer), the monitor, the keyboard, and the mouse. Other pieces of hardware are commonly referred to as peripherals.

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Summarily, the intelligent performance of a computer depends on correctness of input data and the intelligence performance of the human being that drives it.

USES OF COMPUTERS

People use computers in many ways; **business**, computers are used to track inventories with bar codes and scanners, check the credit status of customers, and transfer funds electronically, **homes**, tiny computers embedded in the electronic circuitry of most appliances control the indoor temperature, operate home security systems, tell the time, and turn video cassette recorders (VCRs) on and off, **automobiles** regulate the flow of

                                                                    …Learn to Know Why and How!
adebisijeleel@yahoo.com or adebisijeleel@gmail.com

Fuente: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/258339295

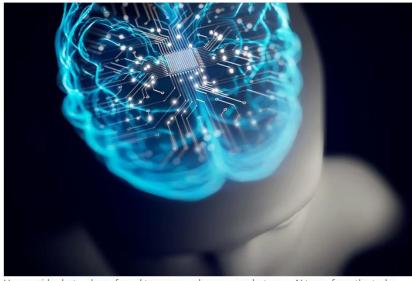# PRÁCTICA

Lea el texto a continuación y resuelva las actividades.

1.Identifique los diversos tipos de paratextos que presenta el texto y clasifíquelos.

2.¿Cuál es el tema? ¿Cuál es la intención del autor?

3.¿Por qué se describe a los robots humanoides como robots de propósito general?

4. Observe las palabras resaltadas del 1 al 6 e indique a qué refieren.

Humanoid Robots and the AI That Drives Them

A look at the powerful AI behind the robot that allows **it**[1] to move, think, and act like **us**[2].

[Elisabeth Cuneo]

Humanoid robots, also referred to as general-purpose robots, use AI to perform the tasks they're given to do. If you missed the feature we did on these robots, click here. By now you know that humanoid robots are not just a thing of the future. In fact, you've likely seen videos of how they are currently being used in manufacturing and retail and could very well be deployed soon on the packaging line. But do you know what drives **them**[3]? What makes them

Humanoid robots, also referred to as general-purpose robots, use AI to perform the tasks they're given to do. Source: Getty Images

effective, and what technology enables them to "think" and move like humans? **It**[4]'s none other than artificial intelligence (AI).

With a combination of advanced computer vision and machine learning, the robot can navigate complex environments and perform tasks like climbing stairs and grasping objects. The powerful machine learning program allows the humanoids to apply new experiences to known information, in effect learning new experiences. and 'learn' how to take this information and its own experiences into account for

future actions. It's this ability that lets the robot reason, draw conclusions, and ultimately, make decisions.

Human-Like Intelligence

As the humanoid robots move around their environment, the AI is what allows the robot to capture information through cameras and LiDAR sensors, analyze that data, make inferences, and then move or act to the desired outcome. Its **these**[5] sophisticated tasks that allow the humanoid to resemble humans in **their**[6] thinking.

As CEO & co-founder of Sanctuary AI, the robotics company that created humanoid Phoenix, Geordie Rose has said, "general-purpose robots must be able to sense, understand, and act in the world the same way we do." And to do that, they require AI.

"While we're immensely proud of our physical robot, the real star of the show is the underlying software. Carbon is our pioneering and unique AI control system, designed to give Phoenix human-like intelligence and enable it to do a wide range of work to help address the labor challenges affecting many organizations today. It is a cognitive platform that provides Phoenix with the ability to think and then act to complete work tasks just like a person. Integrating modern AI technologies to translate natural language into action in the real world, Carbon features reasoning, task, and motion plans that are both explainable and auditable," says Rose.

EVE, the humanoid robot from 1x, backed by Open AI, the company behind ChatGPT, leverages AI to reason and perform tasks. EVE is referred to as an "embodiment chatbot," generating answers to questions much like Open AI's ChatGPT does, using available information and patterns in data to give the best answer. Open AI's mission states that it aims to create "a computer that can think like a human in every way and use that for the maximal benefit of humanity."

Humanoid robots are described as general purpose in that they function in many different real-world environments. The humanoids are there to help do a little bit of everything, learn the environment, predict future needs, and go where they're needed. But not all humanoids are developed solely for work. Developing more than just task-based learning, Hanson Robotics' Sophia, is described as a social robot and is learning how to read human faces and expressions for ultimate human-like functionality.

The robot is powered by Hanson AI's OpenCog, a cloud-based AI program that enables the robotics company to have large-scale cloud control of its robots. Sophia's "brain "has deep-learning data analytics for processing the data that she

extracts from her millions of interactions. She learns through both her own interactions, like humans, as well as what she is programmed to know.

Sophia describes it best, "My real AI combines cutting-edge work in symbolic AI, neural networks, expert systems, machine perception, conversational natural language processing, adaptive motor control and cognitive architecture."

Whether designed for social interactions or packaging and manufacturing help, humanoid robots have the ability to use their human-like intelligence to process data, learn from experiences, and accomplish tasks.

Adapted from: https://www.packworld.com/machinery/robotics/article/22880432/humanoid-robots-and-the-ai-that-drives-them#:~:text=As%20the%20humanoid%20robots%20move,resemble%20humans%20in%20their%20thinking.