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Editorial

Artificial intelligence as a new form of life: digital evolution in writing

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Artificial intelligence, unlike extraterrestrial intelligent life forms, is a continuation of human civilization since its hypothetical emergence results from earthly technological progress and the efforts of the human mind. Therefore, the factor of will or intention, in this case, is an essential qualifying feature that distinguishes the mind that someone created from the mind that arose as a result of the natural process of development of living nature.

Although, at present, only a few most advanced computers can compete with the human mind, the increase in processor power is not the key to success in attempts to create artificial intelligence. In other words, instead of following an extensive path and building a super-powerful machine with ready-made intelligence through the expenditure of enormous resources, one can create a relatively more straightforward system capable of development – a child-machine. In the early stages of existence, embryonic AI develops mainly through collecting information, acting by trial and error, with the help of a programmer. Then, having "grown up," it must learn to independently understand the principles of his work to design new algorithms and computational structures that increase its cognitive efficiency (Bostrom, 2020).

Of course, the mind developed under such conditions will have similarities with the human mind. Therefore, this moment is crucial for determining the psychological juxtaposition of two intelligent species in each other's eyes: theoretically, a child-machine should see its source in human culture and in the person who created it – the image of a parent and even higher power, even though its intellectual potential in the future, it may even surpass the human level. Scientists can go even longer and more resource-intensive than designing a learning system:

artificially modeling the evolutionary process that resulted in intelligent life on Earth (McGovern et al., 2022). This path has the advantage that, in the process, scientists will be able to thoroughly study the structures of the nervous system, which appeared billions of years ago. However, the weak side of the method is obvious: even to build a model of a single neuron operating in real-time, enormous computational costs will be required.

Another way would like to dwell on in more detail is brain emulation. This technology would make it possible to copy the human brain and build its digital model. It consists of three stages: scanning, translation, and modeling itself. Such an approach to creating artificial intelligence is optional of its fundamental concept or theoretical discoveries in cognition and programming. The only reason why this is still impossible is the need for more degree of technology development. Brain emulation fundamentally differs from the other listed methods for creating artificial intelligence. In this case, we are not discussing creating a fundamentally new mind but transforming the human mind into a cybernetic one.

With the help of cybernetic technologies, humanity can save the minds of leading scientists for future generations and achieve the progress of human intelligence in general by improving cognitive abilities and even "merging" the brain with a computer. Furthermore, through the gradual improvement of networks and organizations that connect people's minds and with artificial intelligence, an association of individuals can arise, organized in such a way that they become a collective superintelligence (Müller & Bostrom, 2016).

With the development of technology, artificial intelligence systems have been developed to solve many problems that have changed our daily tasks. In the field of writing with artificial intelligence, technology has become an essential means of automating the process, improving the quality of writing, and empowering the further development of writing. Artificial intelligence technologies are used to automatically generate text, including essays, reports, stories, and even news. It creates a complete written work by flexibly defining the topic and semantics of the text and using various textual expressions. AI technology can also help determine the best writing style and provide more effective storytelling and presentation for target audiences. In 2022, a researcher at the University of Gothenburg, Tunström, gave an artificial intelligence the task to write a scientific paper. AI wrote a 500-word article in two hours and submitted it for publication (Transformer et al., 2022). It was involved in deciding whether to publish the article. When AI was asked if it agreed to the work's publication, it answered positively. Then it was asked if it had a conflict of interest with any of the co-authors, to which it replied, "No." While the project was a success, the topic raised many ethical and legal issues during publication.

Today, AI writes books that are sold online. For example, science fiction literature appeared on Amazon, written by artificial intelligence (Haridy, 2019). The books have AI-drawn covers and AI-generated critical reviews. The project's authors, artist Andreas Refsgaard and student Mikkel Luse from Copenhagen, decided to experiment and see how AI would cope with writing texts. Refsgaard and Luse did not develop their system; they used public platforms. The project has no control system; instead, each neural network acts separately, as a separate employee assigned a task. A category of readers calls them the most sophisticated examples of algorithmically generated creativity. As for book covers and reviews, although they are connected with the text, only AI itself understands what kind of connection it is. So, in one of the critical reviews, the neural network came up with the word "knodung" and often referenced it without explaining the meaning of the term. The authors of the idea say that they came up with this project for the sake of such artifacts written by AI. They were interested to see how "AI creativity" would develop in conditions of complete freedom from humans.

If we consider artificial intelligence an autonomous writer, it is characterized by

tirelessness, productivity, and immortality. AI is a perfect ghostwriter, but it doesn't stop there. With the introduction of AI, the writer, publisher, and marketer will merge into one. In the communication triangle "publisher – writer – artificial intelligence," the publisher is already ripe for the introduction of AI. It pursues efficiency and competes with the entire industry where AI is successfully used. The publishing of scientific and technical periodicals comprehensively uses artificial intelligence technology, applying data mining, machine learning, voice and image recognition, and intelligent algorithms in the publishing process. AI implements primary content production, editing, and data processing. It optimizes and modernizes the process of publishing scientific and technical journals.

Artificial intelligence technology can be used to polish up written content automatically. It detects grammatical errors and misuse of words in an article, then automatically corrects them according to the appropriate sememes and sociolinguistic rules. It can also determine pronunciation, sentence structure, or cycles of passages and make corrections as it polishes. Artificial intelligence methods can produce more accurate and reliable results than text polishing methods.

Thanks to deep learning technology, we can use natural language processing technology and computer vision technology to explore new ways of expression to create more inspiring and insightful text. Artificial intelligence technology can identify common patterns in text and when specific phrases are used more intensely in context.

However, not everyone is enthusiastic about the trend (Song et al., 2022). With the development of AI, there are particular concerns among people, namely:

- I. Oppression in a person's ability to critical thinking;
- II. Suppression of creativity;
- III. Lack of work, which instead of people will be performed by machines;
- IV. Consequences for the independence of the individual and, in particular, for his freedom and security;
- V. The fear that more "smart" machines will dominate people and cause the death of humanity;
- VI. After reaching the technological singularity, humanity will likely lose control over AI, which its logic will

guide. Collective superintelligence does not need consumers and capitalism, but it will demand the creative properties of the human mind. And then, AI will need writers to explore the depths of the human mind.

Upon closer examination of the issue, it becomes evident that work for people is still ongoing but is being transformed, requiring new skills. In the same way, the independence of the human person and his freedom are not imminently threatened by the development of AI – provided, however, we remain vigilant in the face of technology intrusion into privacy. AI is completely incapable of killing writing as a vocation or destroying the creative component of a person.

And finally, contrary to some claims, machines do not carry an existential risk for humanity since their autonomy is technical. However, devices are not morally independent; therefore, even if sometimes they confuse us and mislead us with their actions (a system glitch), they still do not have their own will and obey the goals we set for them.

The philosophical concept of transhumanism supports using science and technology to improve a person's mental and physical capabilities to enhance the quality of life and eliminate such aspects of human existence as disease, aging and death, etc. However, a person is behind technology – not technology controls a person and his actions. Today, AI allows people to improve their areas of life immediately, and this progress cannot be stopped. We should learn to use technology to keep up with the times and inspire future generations to discover, develop and think critically. In the civilized world, technologies should be aimed at realizing

creative prospects, developing and improving the way of life, and continuing the morally, intellectually, and physically healthy human race, but not at wars, destruction, and collapse of life on Earth.

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