Artificial Intelligence is not everything in a language: a review

Dr. M. Prasad Naik
Assistant Professor
Dept of Linguistics Dravidian University,
Kuppam ,Andhra Pradesh
Email- prasadnaik6@gmail.com
Cell -7989899473

ABSTRACT

Every time a new technology captures the attention of the entire world. According to discussions that have taken place in Silicon Valley , Wall Street , offices , and journalism classrooms around the globe, Chat GPT is a recent example . It is the fastest -growing consumer product in history, attracting one million users within just five days of its launch in November by the startup Open AI, which developed this artificially intelligent chat bot. Microsoft, which invested $10 billion in Open AI, aims to dominate the software market with capabilities like those of Chat GPT. This includes producing text, photos , and videos that appear to be created by humans. This article attempts to focus on the potential drawbacks of artificial intelligence capabilities.

Key Words: Artificial Intelligence, Summarize text, TV channels, Software, tools, Photos & Videos Introduction:

According to Microsoft's estimates, the top 5 computer vision teams worldwide are all Chinese, with BAAI (Beijing Academy of Artificial Intelligence) also creating Wu Dao 2.0, which is noted as the largest natural language model in the world.

Even as a player in "Diplomacy," Cicero was praised for using intelligent strategic thinking against human opponents. DeepMind models can predict the structure of proteins that have long posed challenges in biology. Additionally, they have defeated human champions in the game of 'Go.' They are creating wonders, but the main competition in the field of AI inspired by Chat GPT is between Microsoft and Alphabet (the race of AI Labs).

DALL-E and Midjourney are two widely popular user-friendly AI picture generators. Anyone can create new images through text prompts. Both applications are gaining a lot of interest; according to DALL-E, there are over three million users, while Midjourney has not released any statistics but has recently stopped offering free trials due to the immense growth in new memberships. Journalist Eliot Higgins, the creator of Bellingcat, tweeted several images he created with Midjourney on March 20, 2023. These images narrate a story about the fictional arrest of American President Donald Trump, from his imagined arrest to his supposed jail break.

As soon as these images went viral, they were banned from the Guinness AI image generator server. Concerns about image-based misinformation first emerged a few years ago when Photoshop became widely available. Just a few days ago, a fake image featuring Marlene Schiappa, a minister in the French government, went viral after it manipulated her face onto another woman's body for a fake Playboy Magazine cover, which quickly became known as a fake. In India, deepfake apps were also used to create fabricated videos showing Modi and Trump drinking Tea near Charminar, and Amit Shah canceling reservations, while Rashmika was depicted in a block gym dress (Link). These videos circulated widely on social media.

DALL-E can create media with some texts in seconds, unlike Midjourney, Photoshop, or deepfake software (Getel Khan, 2023). Media organizations have been experimenting with AI to write and create journalism articles for some time. Automation and augmentation generation are the three waves of AI progress identified by Francesco Marconi over the past decade. He noted that economic reports using natural language generation methods focus on automating data-driven news stories, such as sports results and financia l indicators. According to him, there are several examples of news organizations automating certain topics, including major agencies and smaller publications, if writers have access to APK/AP. Marconi stated that the second wave began when the emphasis shifted to enhancing reporting through machine learning and natural language processing to analyze large data sets and extract patterns. This was exemplified by the Argentine newspaper La Nación, which began using AI to support its data team in 2019. Subsequently, data analysts established an AI lab in collaboration with engineers. The current third wave of generative AI, according to Marconi, derives its power from large language models capable of producing narrative text at scale. This new innovation offers journalism applications that go beyond simple automation and reporting data analysis.

Since November 2022, there have been several suggestions for potential applications of technology. Journalists have frequently experimented with chatbot writing and editing capabilities. According to Madhumita Murgia from the Financial Times, the user-friendliness of tools like Chat GPT has generated significant interest and is one reason for their appeal, as they allow for natural language communication. She noted that although this predictive technology is only a powerful form, "it feels like there is some intelligence there."

Google and Microsoft's new AI-powered tools are playing a significant role in journalism, with some allegations that they are providing references that do not exist when charging users.

Research Methodology:

Sources for analysis include articles related to AI published in newspapers.

AI in Action:

Several prominent publications have stated their intentions to implement generative AI or have already begun doing so. The New York Times used ChatGPT to develop a Valentine's Day message generator with various types of prompts, while BuzzFeed revealed that it powers personality quizzes with AI. After AI writes news room articles, they are reviewed by humans. However, people always play a role in the oversight process.

Currently, they are using only English language resources. They are disseminating summaries in English, but they believe they should expand their approach to include articles written in other languages to enhance geographical diversity in their output. While this reflects the industry as a whole, the quality of Chat GPT output varies depending on the language being used.

According to Marconi, the founder of the real-time information company Applied XL, journalism is a field where AI can significantly reduce the workload for humans. "AI should be seen not only as a tool for generating more content but also as a tool that helps us filter it," he stated. According to some analysts, by 2026, 90% of online material will be produced autonomously. As a result, we should now focus on developing tools that can eliminate irrelevant information, distinguish between imagination and reality, and draw attention to what is important (Marina Academy 2023).

Last year, $2.7 billion was raised in 110 deals in the generative AI sector, and big tech companies cannot capture all the earnings, as venture capitalists are betting on it. The Chinese Communist Party, Microsoft, Alphabet (Alph bet), and other global tech leaders are all trying to prove these investors wrong, as the competition against AI has only just begun

While Chat GPT is breaking new growth records, Bengaluru-based software engineer Sukur Sai Vineet launched Gita GPT in January 2023.

The GPT-3 based chatbot provides solutions based on the 700 verses of the Hindu scripture Bhagavad Gita. Imitating the voice of the Hindu deity Krishna, it appears in the search box asking, "My child, what troubles you?" Vineet emphasized that Krishna acts as a kind of therapist for Arjuna's character in the Bhagavad Gita. He explained that unless you are truly speaking with Krishna, a religious AI bot operates in the same way.

Some news organizations are also working to develop methods to demonstrate the authenticity of their content to audiences. For example, Project Origin is a partnership between tech companies like Microsoft and media organizations such as BBC, CBC/Radio-Canada, and the New York Times, which is developing signals like cryptographic verification marks tied to media content to prove the authenticity of specific content such as images or videos.

According to the company's Chief Trust Officer Dana Rao, the picture-generating tools recently released by Adobe contain 'content attribution' in each image. There will be a table indicating whether an image was created by AI or not, informing users. Rao emphasized the need to distinguish between truth and fake news. He expressed concerns about the data used to train on ethical issues, noting that Midjourney users, who are allowed to create images, have already been restricted. This does not produce images of Chinese President Jinping.

According to CEO David Hols, this is not to protect privacy but to "reduce the drama," reported the Washington Post (Geeta Kant, 2023). While chatbots have become more capable,

generative AI is widely used today to create text and graphics codes in response to user requests. Their extensive use raises concerns along with inspiring awe about their capabilities. In recent years, AI models supported by neural networks trained on large datasets have been used for good with sufficient computing power. These have been utilized for the discovery of new antibiotic compounds, entertainment cultural activities, and various mundane tasks. However, AI has particularly attracted attention due to its potential to mislead data. The internal workings of AI models are opaque, raising issues regarding the use of copyrighted materials and the need for care regarding human dignity and privacy. Protections against misinformation are specific problems that warrant serious consideration. The world needs regulations to understand the harms posed by these models and to implement brakes to prevent harm to users with the necessary resources. The Indian government must now actively initiate and manage an open-source AI risk profile and create Sandbox R&D settings to test dangerous AI models. It should promote explainable AI

development, highlight intervention perspectives, and keep a watch on the issues. Inaction is not merely an option; India must maintain dominance over it without losing "the skill to get AI right," avoiding the possibility of adverse dimensions. (The Hindu, June 3, 2023).

On May 30, the Center for AI Safety (CAIS) issued a brief statement aimed at initiating a discussion about the existential risks posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI). Big tech giants such as OpenAI CEO Sam Altman, Demis Hassabis, and Anthropic CEO Dario Amodei participated in the event, along with AI geo-free hunter Joshua. CAIS, a nonprofit organization located in San Francisco, California, is primarily funded by Facebook co-founder Dustin Moskovitz. The goal of CAIS is to mitigate the growing existential threats from AI systems that could significantly disrupt society. The organization conducts research on AI safety, publishes papers, and provides funding and technical infrastructure to researchers. AI scientist Professor Gary Marcus highlighted that tools like Chatbots can influence public attitudes more than social media. He also pointed out that companies selecting data for their large language models (LLMs) can shape societies in powerful and subtle ways.

Security:

The ability of systems to make decisions using Machine Learning (ML) is a concerning issue. In a simulation, AI enabled the army to detect missiles from the air. However, it decided to use AI ML in various businesses. In the medical field, AI is used to train large data sets to diagnose health conditions. Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) are developed to provide automated driving assistance to drivers. (The Hindu 4th June 2023).

Conclusion:

• Experiments show that AI cannot replace humans; to some extent, it can filter content, but it does not handle breaking news.

• It generates content based on available resources, which does not capture genuine emotions; recently, OTV introduced an AI-generated news anchor.

• While it may lack the natural emotional experience when reading content, experiments still enhance the quality of presentation.

• After AI writes news articles, humans review them manually, but people always play a role in the oversight process.

• Some news organizations are also working to develop methods to demonstrate the authenticity of their content to audiences.

Bibliography:

1. The race of the AI Labs heatsup,The economist online edition, 30th January 2023, (LINK)

2. Marina Adami 2023. (LINK)

3. Gretel Kahn, 2023, (LINK)

4. Francesco Marconi, 2020, Newsmakers: artificial intelligence and the future of journalism, Columbia University Press.

5. Good and bad: India needs to harness the benefits of AI while avoiding adverse effects, The Hindu,3rd June 2023 Edition

6. John Xavier, Are safeguards needed to make Ai systems safe?,The Hindu 4th June 2023.