AI on AI in linguistics. A first sketch

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**Abstract**

This is a chapter on AI and language by AI

**Keywords**

Language, AI, AI generated language, AI’s opinion on AI generated texts

**1 AI on AI in language generation in general**

AI-generated language has been making significant strides, and its impact on society is undeniable. While it offers numerous advantages, such as increased productivity and improved communication, there are also concerns and potential consequences to consider. On the positive side, AI-generated language enables quick and accurate translations, easing language barriers and fostering global communication. Additionally, AI can assist in content creation, reducing the burden on writers and journalists. However, there are ethical concerns surrounding the authenticity and accountability of AI-generated content, as it becomes increasingly challenging to discern between human- and AI-generated work. Misinformation and fake news could proliferate, eroding trust and potentially influencing public opinions. Additionally, workforce displacement becomes an issue as AI supplants human writers, leading to job losses in the writing and journalism sectors. If not managed carefully, AI-generated language could exacerbate existing inequalities by widening the digital divide, as well as generating biases and prejudices embedded in the underlying algorithms. Therefore, it is crucial to establish comprehensive guidelines and regulations to uphold transparency, accountability, and fairness in AI-generated language systems. Efforts must be made to ensure that AI remains a tool that complements human capabilities, rather than replacing them entirely. [generated by <https://deepai.org/chat/text-generator>, December 2023]

**2 AI on AI in linguistics**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and AI-generated language have had a profound impact on the field of linguistics. With the rise of AI-powered language models like DeepAI's GPT-3, linguistic analysis and understanding have reached new heights. AI has revolutionized various aspects of linguistics, including language acquisition, translation, natural language processing, and sociolinguistics.

One significant impact of AI on linguistics is in the area of language acquisition. AI models can simulate human-like language learning by ingesting vast amounts of textual data and generating coherent and contextually relevant responses. This has enabled researchers to study language acquisition processes in a more efficient and nuanced manner. Additionally, using AI-generated language, linguists can explore the interplay between language structure, syntax, and semantics, identifying patterns and regularities to gain a deeper understanding of how languages are learned and processed by humans.

**2.1 Machine translation**

Another aspect revolutionized by AI is machine translation. AI models trained on large multilingual datasets have greatly improved the quality of automated translations. Linguists can now analyze and compare translations produced by AI systems to identify underlying linguistic patterns, differences, and challenges across languages. This has led to advancements in cross-linguistic studies, helping researchers uncover universal linguistic features and identify language-specific idiosyncrasies. In the realm of natural language processing (NLP), AI has played a crucial role in addressing complex linguistic challenges. AI models have significantly improved tasks such as sentiment analysis, named entity recognition, and text classification. By harnessing AI-generated language, researchers can develop more accurate and efficient NLP algorithms, facilitating better understanding and processing of human language. AI-generated language has also impacted sociolinguistic research. By analyzing large linguistic datasets and AI-generated text, researchers can explore language use across different social groups, demographics, and regions. This enables linguistic studies to uncover social and cultural factors that influence language variation, dialects, and language change.

**2.2 Sociolinguistics**

AI-generated language presents a way to examine sociolinguistic phenomena at a scale that was not previously possible, providing valuable insights into the dynamics of language use and its relationship with social identity. However, it is important to consider the limitations and ethical implications of AI-generated language in linguistics. AI models often reflect biases present in the training data, leading to potential biases in generated text. Researchers must be vigilant in addressing these biases to ensure fair and unbiased linguistic analysis. Furthermore, as AI-generated language becomes more sophisticated, it raises questions about authorship and the blurring boundaries between human-generated and AI-generated text.

In conclusion, the impact of AI and AI-generated language on linguistics has been transformative. From language acquisition to translation, NLP to sociolinguistics, AI has revolutionized how linguistic research is conducted. By analyzing AI-generated language, researchers have gained insights into language structure, cross-linguistic patterns, social factors, and more. The integration of AI with linguistics holds great promise for advancing our understanding of human language and its complexities. However, it is crucial to navigate the ethical challenges and biases associated with AI-generated language in linguistic research. [generated by <https://deepai.org/chat/text-generator>, December 2023]

**3 Further rules for formatting**

In what follows we will also give an example of an example, as shown in example (1), which is separated from the text by one empty size 12 line and follows the Leipzig Glossing Rules (always adapted to the author’s or the authors’ intents). All lines in the examples are size 12.

(1) English (Chomsky 1957: 15)

*Color-less green idea-s sleep furious-ly*

Color-adj.absnt green idea-pl sleep furious-adv

‘Idee senza colore dormono furiosamente’

(additional glosses: absnt = absence of the core denotation of the lex. Morpheme)

Examples also are followed by an empty line size 12. No intake of 1,25 after tables, examples, or pictures/figures!

The font size in tables is size 10, tables are to be formatted as follows. They are preceded and followed by an empty size 12 line. After the preceding size 12 empty line, the title of the table is written above the table in size 10 containing the table’s number and its title. The title is separated from the number by a colon, followed by one simple space. The titles finishes with a full-stop.

Table 1: What AI- and human language do differently.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **feature** | **AI-language** | **human language** |
| passive | no | yes |
| lyrical poetry | no | yes |
| repetitiveness | yes | sometimes |

After tables there must be no intake of 1,25 cm. In the following you will see how to integrate pictures and figures. They all need to be in the PNG or JPG format with a high resolution. They are preceded and followed by one empty size 12 line. Directly under the picture or figures, but before the following size 12 line, the picture or figure description is given in size 10. The rest works as in tables, the picture or figure receives a number, followed by a colon and a single space, after which the title of the figure or the picture description is added (even if it several lines long), followed by a full-stop. Please note that, for pictures, you need to be in possession of the rights and cite the source properly (e.g., stating “source Wikipedia” is NOT enough). See the following example of a figure/picture.



Picture 1: The AI-Ling’s homepage, specifically containing the logo and the options for users. The authors own the rights of this pictures. Design and implementation: Tom Weidensdorfer.

Afterwards the text continues as with tables etc. Please refer to tables, figures, and pictures as follows in the running text: Table 1, Picture 1, Figure 1.

Enjoy writing!

**References (examples)**

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