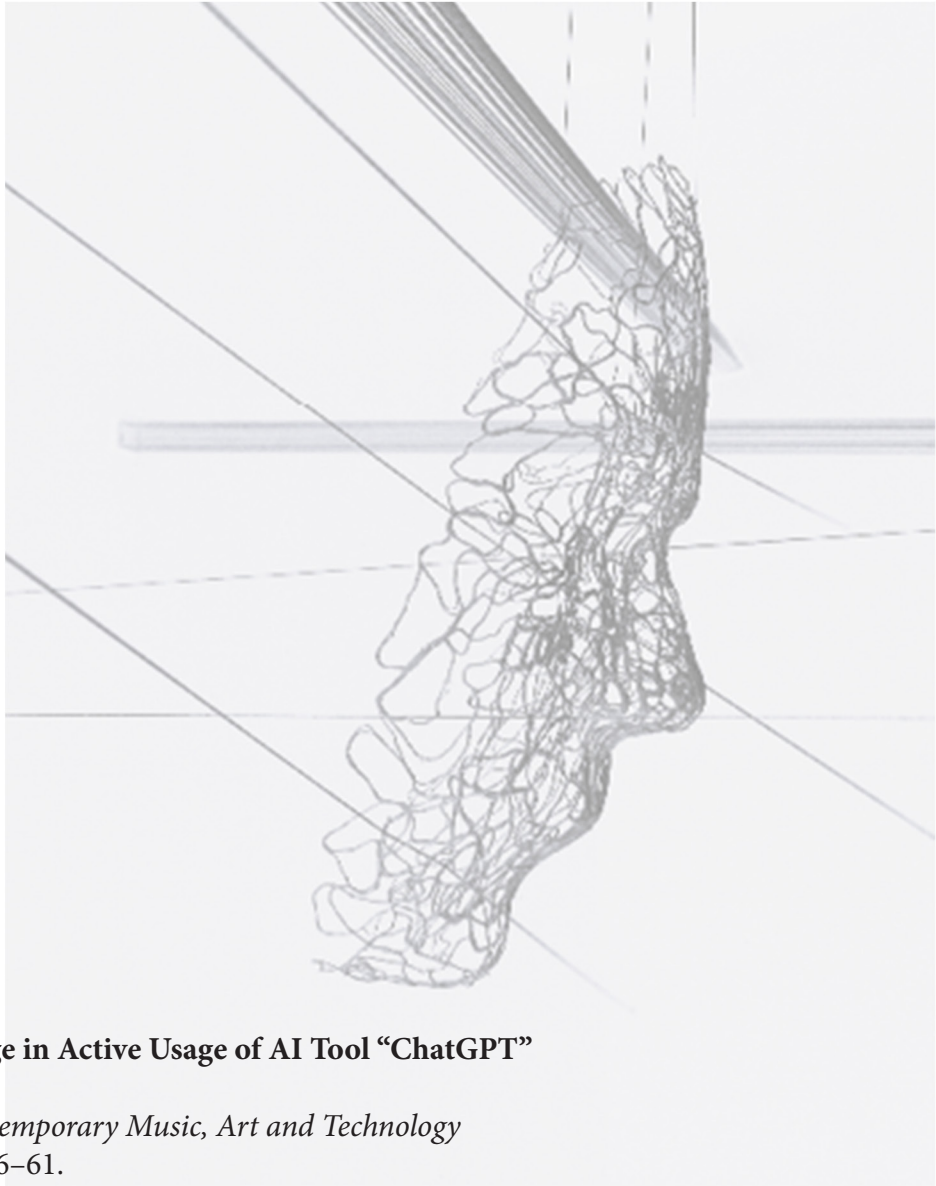


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Question of Knowledge in Active Usage of AI Tool “ChatGPT”

Hana Tiro

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Hana Tiro*

*Independent researcher,
Sarajevo, Bosna and Herzegovina*

QUESTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN ACTIVE USAGE OF AI TOOL “CHATGPT”

Abstract: The paper analyzes the outcomes and usefulness of ChatGPT after being prompted by the user to collect information in the field of arts and humanities. The research questions whether AI methodologies make it easier to find precise sources, or whether the methodologies move us away from the topic we are supposed to know how to precisely communicate. Another question that naturally surfaces is the copyright of the generated text, taken that the tool itself is a storage of already published papers and articles. As such, if we use that information, do we mimic someone else’s work? Materials used in research are forums, academic papers, and ChatGPT results themselves. The research method is based on comparing forum discussions and showing different sides of the ethical usage of ChatGPT. There is a possibility of two different approaches, one confirming copyright infringement, and the other arguing how AI tools are helpful. As we are currently ending the first quarter of the 21st century, learning about the newly emerged AI tools is our obligation. The topic is valuable because writing about the proper usage of AI tools means exposing both positive and negative changes of AI in arts and humanities research.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), copyright, ChatGPT, prompting, data, knowledge, academic research.

* Author’s contact information: hanatiro@outlook.com.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) has made its way into academia, government, and business since it was first established as a concept in the 1950s. Over the past seven decades, different notions of AI have been examined, from machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP), and now through the everyday usage of handy assistance tools such as ChatGPT. Artificial intelligence is a complex sociotechnical artifact that must be understood as a phenomenon created through intricate social processes, just like all other technologies (Eynon and Young 2020).

In academia, AI-driven tools assist researchers as they can now easily access information repositories, or aid journals in preventing plagiarism as well as helping publishers find potential peer reviewers. Both for students and professionals engaged in research, the digitization of archives and libraries has democratized access to knowledge and made it possible for individuals to acquire information.

However, this convenience has been widely criticized due to a question of ethics, creativity, and originality of ideas which must always reflect the author's knowledge on the subject. One notable concern is the possibility of AI tools to disturb coherent thought an intellectual should develop, by providing information that is not always true. According to the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists, at the Midyear Clinical Meeting December 3rd-7th in Anaheim, California, when ChatGPT was asked to cite references it generated false information and fake citations to support the responses. Only 10 of the 39 ChatGPT-provided responses were judged to be satisfactory (ASHP 2023).

So, are we becoming disconnected from the subjects we are exploring? It seems that the ChatGPT approach may not go deep enough into the assigned topics. This idea of detachment from the paper shows a significant shift in our research and learning methodologies, and we are moving away from the traditional approach of immersive research, where we study multiple books and understand their content. Instead, we seem to be opting for convenience.

History of AI

The idea of AI had become ingrained in the minds of a generation of scientists, mathematicians, and philosophers by the 1950s. One such individual was the young British polymath Alan Turing, who investigated the mathematical potential of artificial intelligence. Turing argued that since humans use available

information along with reason to solve issues and reach decisions, why shouldn't machines be able to do the same? His 1950 paper, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, which discussed how to create intelligent machines and how to assess their intelligence, was organized along these logical lines:

I propose to consider the question, 'Can machines think?' This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms 'machine' and 'think'. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is dangerous, if the meaning of the words 'machine' and 'think' are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, 'Can machines think?' is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup poll. But this is absurd. Instead of attempting such a definition I shall replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words. (Turing 1950)

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) professor John McCarthy coined the term "artificial intelligence", which Carnegie-Mellon University professor Marvin Minsky defines as "the development of computer programs that engage in tasks that are currently more satisfactorily performed by humans because they require high-level mental processes like perceptual learning, memory organization, and critical reasoning". The Rockefeller Institute sponsored a conference at Dartmouth College in the summer of 1956 that is regarded as the beginning of the discipline (Council of Europe). Today, in the era of big data, we can gather enormous amounts of data that would be difficult for a person to process. In this regard, the use of artificial intelligence is successful across several industries, including technology, banking, marketing, and entertainment. We've seen that big data and massive computing can enable artificial intelligence to learn through brute force (Rockwell 2017).

Reasoning behind the chosen resources

In this research, resources can be categorized in three separate forms. First, we have online forums as platforms designed for open discussions, which offer volumes of subjective opinions and feedback. These platforms serve as valuable sources of information for scholars and researchers seeking insights from a diverse range of perspectives. The forum of choice was Reddit, founded in 2005 by Steve Huffman and Alexis Ohanian (Jaehnig 2022). It allows users to post content in various categories, known as subreddits, where they can openly express opinions, share links, and engage in discussions. Reddit's design emphasizes user-driven content curation, with upvotes and downvotes determining content

visibility. The platform has a diverse user base and covers a wide range of topics, from news and entertainment to niche interests. In 2024, Reddit became a publicly traded company (Holt 2024).

Secondly, academic papers that have tackled technological advancements that play a pivotal role in research endeavors, adding to rigorous academic standards. These scholarly publications delve into technological development, providing an academic foundation of knowledge that this paper can build upon inside the field of arts and humanities.

Lastly, the third category involves the utilization of results generated by ChatGPT, a prominent artificial intelligence tool. Presently, ChatGPT holds a strong position among various AI tools and is extensively used in research. As stated on The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs website, only 8% of European enterprises were using AI technology in 2021. This percentage had at least doubled by January of 2023, and in some industries, as many as 75% of European enterprises are now using AI technology. The main reason is the launch of ChatGPT in the autumn of 2022 (CBI 2023).

To sum it up, I dedicated this paper to developing the discussion on knowledge, originality, and credibility of ChatGPT usage, backed by the folk in online forums and academic papers. In addition, I added ChatGPT outcomes to enhance the arguments when it comes to real-life situations.

The research approach employed here is a dialectical method. It involves presenting a well-defined thesis, stating that AI is beneficial in research endeavors, followed by an antithesis, which asserts that AI may not be beneficial due to knowledge superficiality. In essence, this provides a comprehensive understanding of the role that AI plays for scholar researchers, and a bit further than that. The paper also utilized the data gathered from the online forum Reddit, which intends to show several different opinions, regarding the possibility of employing artificial intelligence where the distribution of expert knowledge is needed. The topic that users are talking about, and the dates and periods, might make a change in the overall opinion structure. The latest opinions will be taken into account, with sufficient comment following the contemporariness of the issue and the outline of this paper's topic – creativity and knowledge in times of ChatGPT.

A study showing usage of artificial intelligence in academia

Even though just over half of researchers do not use AI in their work, the percentage of researchers who use AI heavily has increased since 2020, to about one in six (Mulligan 2022).

To what extent do you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) in your research? Please indicate your response on a five-point scale where 5 is extensively and 1 is not at all.

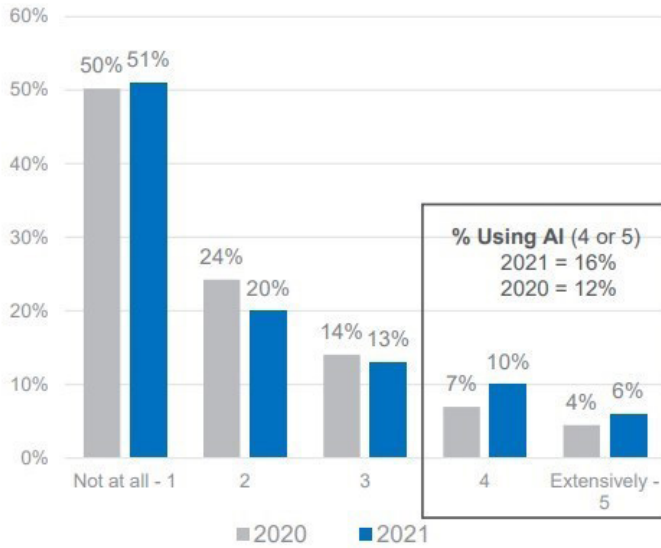
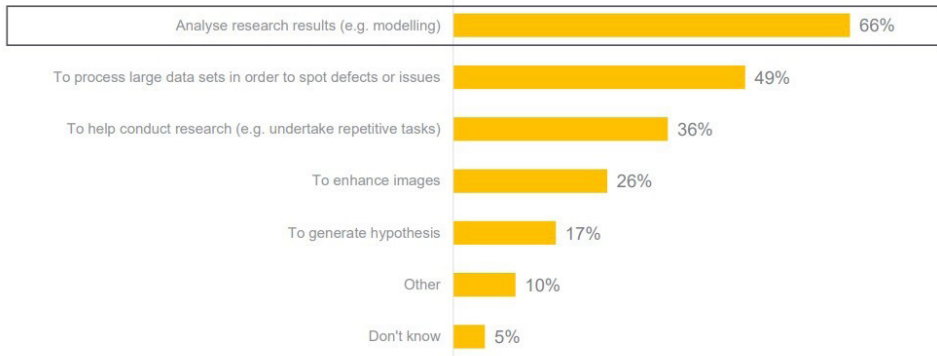


Figure 1. Usage of artificial intelligence in 2020 and 2021. Image taken from Elsevier, 2022, 24.

How do you use Artificial Intelligence (AI) in your research?



Base: All researchers who use AI n=479

Figure 2. The most common justification for using AI was to analyze research results (using modeling, for example). Image taken from Elsevier 2022, 25.

Even though researchers doubt AI's ability to replace human understanding and intelligence, more people than in 2020 are willing to read articles relying on

AI for peer review. As one of the surveyed academics stated: “Artificial intelligence (AI) is fairer than human peer review, human peer review is not a good thing because reviews are biased by the subjective view of the reviewers, reviewers are not balanced in comparison to AI.”



Figure 3. In 2021, more people agree on using AI as a way to objectively review academic papers; but the disagreed group is almost equal due to human capabilities being superior. Image taken from Elsevier 2022, 28.

The survey Research Futures 2.0: A New Look at the Drivers and Scenarios That Will Define the Decade was undertaken in the United Kingdom during 2020 and 2021, when two separate surveys were conducted, asking questions ranging from collaboration and education to open science and public engagement. The survey was administered online and available in the English language only, taking about 20 minutes to complete. The audience for the first research in 2020 were $n=1,066$ and for the second research in 2021 were $n=1,173$.

The article “The Age of AI Has Begun” (Gates 2023) states that pointing and clicking or tapping on menus and dialogue boxes won’t be your primary method of computer control. You will be able to write a request in a straightforward way instead. Additionally, developments in AI will make it possible to create a personal agent. Consider it as your own digital assistant: it will be aware of your most recent emails, the meetings you attend, what you read, and what you don’t want to bother reading.

Some countries are already ahead of others, and this time it’s The Netherlands. Collaboration is essential for creating an inclusive strategy for the use of AI and ML in academia and other sectors. Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte introduced Elsevier’s TechHub at the start of 2019. It supports initiatives to coordinate the creation of AI-enabled technologies between the public, academic, and private sectors (LexisNexis 2023). Another example of how cooperation between the private sector and academic institutions can enhance the application of AI and ML technologies is the Innovation Center for Artificial Intelligence in Amsterdam, which is linked to Elsevier’s TechHub.

But, let's proceed to the ChatGPT itself, and the way it forms its answers for the public.

Task '5 European Philosophers'

Provide top 5 European philosophers who are also musicians, in 100 words.

Default (GPT-3.5)

H

Provide top 5 European philosophers who are also musicians, in 100 words



1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: The Swiss-French philosopher was an accomplished composer, known for his operas and musical theory, influencing both philosophy and music.
2. Pyotr Tchaikovsky: The Russian composer and philosopher explored themes of emotion and existentialism in his music, reflecting his philosophical musings.
3. Arthur Schopenhauer: The German thinker, also a skilled pianist, incorporated his metaphysical ideas into music, emphasizing the power of art to reveal life's deeper truths.
4. Friedrich Nietzsche: A prominent German philosopher and composer, Nietzsche's views on aesthetics and the relationship between art and life echoed in his musical compositions.
5. John Cage: An avant-garde American philosopher and composer, Cage's innovative ideas about chance and silence profoundly impacted his musical compositions, reflecting his philosophical explorations.

Figure 4. First attempt; correspondence between the author and ChatGPT. Chat-GPT answers in 2023 to a prompt “Provide top 5 European philosophers who are also musicians”.

The results are as follows:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: The Swiss-French philosopher was an accomplished composer, known for his operas and musical theory, influencing both philosophy and music. Pyotr Tchaikovsky: The Russian composer and philosopher explored themes of emotion and existentialism in his music, reflecting his philosophical musings. Arthur Schopenhauer: The German thinker, also a skilled pianist, incorporated his metaphysical ideas into music, emphasizing the power of art to reveal life's deeper truths. Friedrich Nietzsche: A prominent German philosopher and composer, Nietzsche's views on aesthetics and the relationship between art and life echoed in his musical compositions. John Cage: An avant-garde American philosopher and composer, Cage's innovative ideas about chance and silence profoundly impacted his musical compositions, reflecting his philosophical explorations (ChatGPT November 2023).

In Figure 4, the prompt used for the first attempt for generating the information was clear when it comes to two meaningful points, crucial points in the search – musician and philosopher. The other point that the prompt highlighted is that the answer should not be longer than 100 words, which made ChatGPT compute the results in under 100 words. What is interesting here, is that the prompt didn't direct the ChatGPT to explain the choices. The tool itself decided to compose the information.

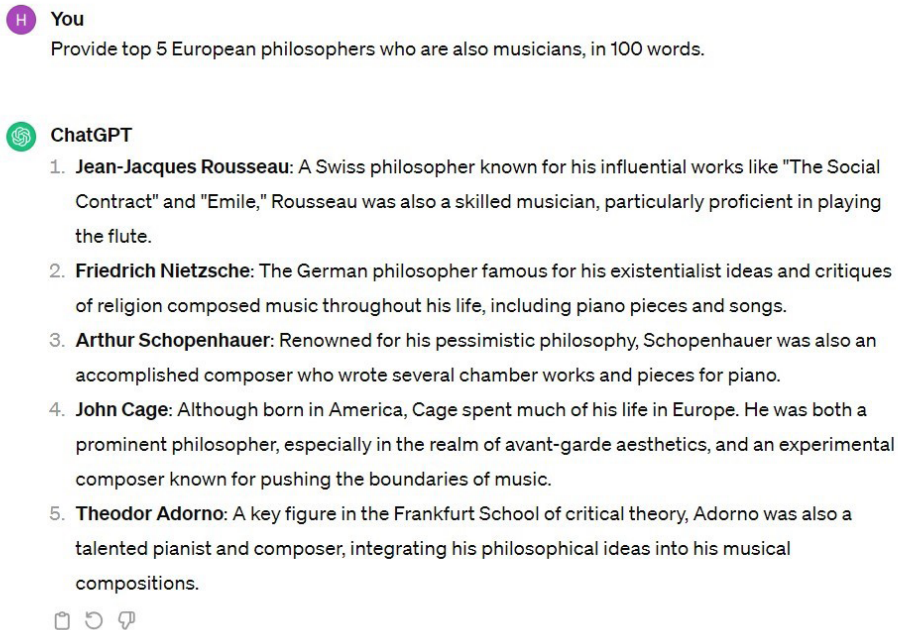


Figure 5. Second attempt; correspondence between the author and ChatGPT. ChatGPT answers in 2024 to a prompt “Provide top 5 European philosophers who are also musicians”

The results state:

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: A Swiss philosopher known for his influential works like "The Social Contract" and "Emile," Rousseau was also a skilled musician, particularly proficient in playing the flute. Friedrich Nietzsche: The German philosopher famous for his existentialist ideas and critiques of religion composed music throughout his life, including piano pieces and songs. Arthur Schopenhauer: Renowned for his pessimistic philosophy, Schopenhauer was also an accomplished composer who wrote several chamber works and pieces for piano. John Cage: Although born in America, Cage spent much of his life in Europe. He was both a prominent philosopher, especially in the realm of avant-garde aesthetics, and an experimental composer known for

pushing the boundaries of music. Theodor Adorno: A key figure in the Frankfurt School of critical theory, Adorno was also a talented pianist and composer, integrating his philosophical ideas into his musical compositions (ChatGPT February 2024).

In Figure 5, the prompt is same as in the Figure 4. The answer in Figure 5 is similar to Figure 4. This kind of general prompt question shows that ChatGPT doesn't have consistency when answering questions, and needs complete context and direct input by the user to provide sufficient information. If one really needed a list of any musicians who were also philosophers, from any country in the world, written in less than 100 words, then ChatGPT would give them exactly that. No mistake here, the knowledge is as plain and simple as it can get. We can see that the set of information given described exactly what was needed, and in both cases with an explanation that can further help the user in understanding the context of their own question. This provides an argument when it comes to the benefits of using ChatGPT – not only does the user get the information which they need, but also a wider context to their question. This shows that ChatGPT works on a completely neutral ground even when it comes to itself. But what about ideologies, literature analysis, scientific conclusions and implications? Can ChatGPT really have a say in this?

Do users know how to word the prompt, so that ChatGPT can recognize the user's question, and then provide an output with concrete information? The possibility of wording prompts badly is very high, because when it comes to it, ChatGPT is a program that reads instructions. To provide an example – GitHub, the open source community for developers, explains that their prompt knowledge base covers brainstorming research ideas, language and styles, conducting literature reviews, and developing research plans (Ahmetbersoz n.d.).

So, can we be even more precise with AI giving us exactly what we need, or do we slowly start lacking additional context and additional knowledge – even if it's just in the form of a quick-fix distributed by the most used artificial intelligence tool today? To get more precise information, the user has to provide ChatGPT with concrete information about their focus. And what is needed for precise context, historical background, style, language, focus, and a plan on how to use the information?

Comments extracted from Reddit

Although the usage of ChatGPT proved that knowledge can be a variable when it comes to AI tools, this part of the paper shows comments by anonymous forum users. It shows more general feedback on current usage of artificial intelligence in academia, and arts and humanities respectively. The reason why taking

the time to extract comments from Reddit was necessary is the demographic values that form part of qualitative research. Here, we have internationally based academic staff or students who are eager to maximize their results and minimize their research time. Although this may seem almost like a capitalistic remark on science, it actually stems from the intellectuals themselves who want to develop their ideas in a more effective and less time-consuming ways.

I decided to take a look at Reddit and provide this paper with the raw thoughts of people who decided to use AI for their research and academic writings. Reddit is a social news aggregation and discussion platform where users can submit, share, and discuss content on various topics. Organized into communities called “subreddits”, users vote on posts to determine their visibility. It’s a diverse hub for conversations, information sharing, and community engagement (Csutoras 2020).

On the Reddit thread named “Are there appropriate uses for chatGPT in academic work or is it too much of an integrity bungle?” (DrainerMate 2023), the discussion started out discussing integrity and knowledge, and a Reddit user stated the next argument:

I care deeply about the integrity of my work, I care deeply about uncovering truths and interpreting/presenting them appropriately/responsibly. I believe honestly that chatGPT greatly enhances my potential contributions to human knowledge. Do my fellow academics disapprove of my chatGPT use? (DrainerMate 2023)

One of the answers doesn’t comment on the ChatGPT but on other AI tools – such as “Grammarly”, which has been in use for several years, quite openly in academia circles as a way to edit written content. “Grammarly” is an AI-powered writing assistant that enhances written communication. It detects and corrects grammar, spelling, punctuation, and style errors in text, providing real-time suggestions and explanations. It’s widely used for professional documents, emails, and more, helping users improve their writing clarity and correctness (Grammarly 2024):

I used it like Grammarly’s advanced tools you normally have to pay for. It helped me rephrase a paragraph that was a little clunky and I had writers block on how to untangle it. (JackMitcham 2023)

Perspectives are not given only by the everyday users for their email generation tasks, or for inquires on news ideas that ChatGPT can provide when writer’s block arises. Reddit’s users are also professors, researchers, and scientists who share their expert knowledge in research tasks and usage of ChatGPT. This widens the potential of understanding the different needs of the users, and also how data which ChatGPT generates are used in professional academic surroundings.

The following user is a technical editor and former research scientist who provides content and language editing for researchers both native and non-native, and helps them to articulate the research results clearly:

I'm excited about the capacity of AI to do some of my editing work for free—academic writers can now quickly and easily polish awkward or ungrammatical language. (Some companies I work with have long used in-house AI tools with manuscript submissions.) I see the lower barrier as the key advantage right now. I will note, however, that ChatGPT and other such services lack a couple guarantees that a human editor can provide (...) (Chemomechanics 2023)

On the other hand, a 20-year-old male college student, as he describes himself in his individual thread “20M college student” (uselessurprise 2023), states that ChatGPT just changed the academic landscape forever:

This was magic. Fast forward to today, as finals are hitting, I've written 6 papers for people and made a great chunk of change. ... I mean, I'm thankful I'm almost done school and I've always been a strong writer, but I deeply worry for the future generations of students. 130 million Americans already can't read at the basic level, and writing is such a strong proponent in developing strong linguistic and literary skills. (...) (uselessurprise 2023)

This was written one year ago, January 2023, meaning that today ChatGPT is widely used and already academics are worried about what is happening. People from all over the world are using it to write their papers, to get information, or impress someone with their (or not so *their*) poetry. What happens, is that some are giving ideas on how this might end up, or what measures can academia (in the following comment, the professors) provide that will make this go a different route, with a final effect of poor social and literacy skills for students:

Most of the people think that checking knowledge is needed to do the necessary caution. Colleges will probably bring back in-person vivas, where you have to present on a topic and then defend it to a panel of experts who can ask you anything. This will negatively impact people with social anxiety, those who can't talk fluently in the language the viva is in, and others who struggle with oral presentations. (Delwyn_dodwick 2023)

When it comes to the professors themselves, there was a heated discussion in the subreddit named “How has ChatGPT changed the way you teach?” (zrbf 2023). Some decided to actually consciously use ChatGPT to provide a real advantage so that students are aware that it can be used, but still using their own knowledge:

I'm in a teacher preparation program. I assign my students to ask ChatGPT to generate a lesson plan. Students then have to evaluate it, drawing on theory and empirical research to critique the lesson. (zombie_barbarossa 2023)

On the other hand, others are still following the 'strict professor' route, not letting ChatGPT or any similar AI tools get into their classrooms:

It's a bulls**t generator that produces vaguely plausible but usually incorrect answers. (...) The only safe way to deal with it, at the moment, is to tell students not to use it, that it will be obvious if they do, and that it will be no help at all when it comes to their in-person, internetless exams, which we are all rushing to get back to as quickly as possible. (blueb0g 2023)

Reddit makes it easy to find thoughts and feedback by people of different backgrounds, even contradicting points of view. How safe, or unsafe, prompting ChatGPT can be is shown in the task above on 'European Philosophers'. The task proves how the prompts have to be expertly written for the AI tool to understand them and provide a concrete answer. Together with feedback by Reddit users, this shows the complexity of fair and clear usage of ChatGPT. ChatGPT results rely on the data that the system already has, so it does not have information on more recent topics. When it comes to the generation of the results, it is based on data patterns, which means it can produce incorrect answers (Gewitz 2024). This gives more space for research about how knowledge about AI tools can be acquired and what ways can it provide quick, effective and true information, while following regulations of ethical research.

Creativity in art – to AI chat or not to AI chat

The following list is sourced from the Penji.co platform for outsourcing international visual artists. The first example is roboticist and AI researcher Alexander Reben who is well-known for his AI artworks, and the "Blind Self-Portrait" series (Garces, "12 AI Artists Who Exemplify the Weird World of AI Art"), which Reben created, is his most well-known creation. In this series, Reben trained an AI algorithm to produce self-portraits based on descriptions provided by people who had never seen themselves. The second example is multidisciplinary artist and designer Scott Eaton, who uses traditional artistic methods combined with digital tools to produce hyper-realistic sculptures and figures. The "Artist+AI: Figures & Faces" series is one of Eaton's noteworthy endeavors, as he worked with AI algorithms to investigate the viability of producing realistic-looking digital portraits. He created new variations and interpretations of human faces by

training AI models on enormous datasets of facial features. Eaton's AI artwork has been displayed internationally in galleries and at exhibitions such as the VIEW Conference 2022 in Torino, Italy. The third example is Taryn Southern, a multi-talented artist best known for her music production career, but also as a singer-songwriter and filmmaker. In her songs and performances, she makes use of AI technologies, algorithms, and machine learning techniques. She has worked with AI programs to produce music, lyrics, and songs, and AI algorithms were used to co-write and co-produce her album "I AM AI". The album demonstrates how human creativity and AI can combine to create a distinctive fusion of electronic and pop music (Garces 2023).

These artists are as examples from each individual art discipline (illustration, sculpture, songwriting) that show the possibility of effective relations between art, science, and artificial intelligence.

Conclusion

The digital age has developed into a new era of research and information access. Technological advancements, including digital archives and search engines, have made our lives easier by providing access to vast amounts of information. While these tools have been widely embraced, it is essential to develop the skills needed to navigate the digital landscape effectively. As we continue to adapt to this ever-evolving technological landscape, we need to find a balance between real knowledge and the effectiveness of research methodologies.

The integration of artificial intelligence into arts can be useful in analysis tasks or even help in the development of ideas that can make a difference. As proposed by the Reddit users who are actively participating in academia, the life we currently lead is not much changed with ChatGPT, as this tool's potential needs to be further aligned with users' needs. In addition, the users themselves have to learn how to make the correct prompts to get the wanted results. However, concerns about the authenticity and integrity of the final product are a top priority because each day artificial intelligence is used by researchers, students, and professors.

We have already seen the results that ChatGPT can produce, how it responds to prompts, and what ability it has to process vast amounts of text quickly, identifying patterns and themes across a wide range of literary works. That accelerates the research process and enables scholars to focus on deeper analysis and interpretation. In addition, ChatGPT's translation capabilities can help bridge linguistic gaps, allowing researchers to quickly access large documents no matter the language in which the document is written. However, the integration of AI in the arts and humanities means that ChatGPT's data is sourced from the

internet, and if not carefully monitored and addressed, AI-generated insights could lead to incorrect conclusions. Another concern is the potential fall of human creativity as the generated content lacks the depth of authentic human experiences. Relying solely on AI-generated content should not overshadow the contributions and insights that human researchers, artists, and scholars bring. The ability to assist in analysis must be done ethically, preserving the authenticity of human expression.

Researchers, artists, and scholars must approach AI-generated content as a tool to benefit working processes and productivity, not as a replacement for their artistic insights and creativity.

As discussed earlier, the knowledge shown by ChatGPT has to be precisely funneled and measured due to the tool's large databases which categorize the needs of the users only after the user has stated exactly what he needs. So, in any case, the user already needs to have information about the field of research, and this already removes the possibility of empty-headed ChatGPT-supported publications. The papers will always have critical thinking and originality.

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QUESTION OF KNOWLEDGE IN ACTIVE USAGE OF AI TOOL "CHATGPT" (summary)

Technological advancements have made our lives easier, starting from the digital archives that can be searched through our PCs by logging into the institution's platform, to googling a term of our dissertation and getting useful answers in the first five pages. This notion has been accepted not only by students but also by professionals in research circles because the availability of massive amounts of information has simplified many research methodologies.

When it comes to the present paper, the materials that are going to be used in the research process are: a) forums on Reddit as the most popular free-speech platform that provides massive amounts of subjective feedback, b) academic papers on technological development impacting ethics and strict academic standards, and c) results by ChatGPT prompted with straightforward instructions.

The starting point will be a definition of artificial intelligence and then a focus on the academic sector. This will be a challenge, given that AI has not yet been officially included as a means of use. After which, I will proceed to a classification of the different ways that AI has aided in research. Then follows a forum discussion examining which ways it has helped, or whether students' cognitive functions and operational knowledge are on the decline. At this point, almost leaving the first quarter of the 21st century, we do not need to read five books to get the knowledge we are looking for. We can look for certain paragraphs that give us clear information. In addition, ChatGPT lists that information in an even faster way. So, are we moving further away from knowledge?

The method in this paper will be only outlined as a dialectical method of research, more as a discussion. It will present a thesis (AI helps), and an antithesis (AI does not help), as this controversial topic has only two types of audience – ones that are cheering for the AI changes, and ones that are against it. This method will be also used together with an examination of academic papers as well as professional texts published on valuable and authoritative platforms that comment on technological assistance in research activities.

With the information collected from the forums, I will include the above-mentioned components, a conclusion about the perception of using artificial intelligence for research purposes, and the creativity issues that might arise. This means that I will spice up the basic discussion with information coming from the real world, and concerning the users of ChatGPT as much as the professors who grade papers, journalists who write double-checked articles, and artists who prefer the human soul as a creative source just a tad more than the prompted AI discussions.

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Scholarly polemics