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Chapter 2. The Regulation of Human Interactions with Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Human civilisation has entered a new phase in the development of the digital technology age, where the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) has given rise to new systems of interaction: the “Human-AI System”. This system involves establishing certain rules and norms for human interaction with AI. This chapter describes our proposed model for regulating the use of AI-based chatbots in scientific research and publications. The model involves the use of AIC “AI Chatbots Attribution”, which promotes compliance with ethical and legal copyright standards. This chapter also addresses the issue of controlling and managing this system of human interaction with AI. Given the great potential and speed of development of AI-based digital and information technologies, we may lose our position of leadership in this field in the near future. We believe that, very soon, human activity that does not make use of AI will need to defend its right to exist. These are the natural human rights of freedom of choice and the right to work. The attribution or logo “AI Free. Human Created”, developed by the authors to indicate that the product was created by a human without the involvement of AI, can be used to classify products. We are confident that in the near future, highly developed countries will develop, ratify, and implement laws regulating the norms of interaction and relations between humans and AI.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, Human-AI System, AIC “AI Chatbots Attribution”, “AI Free. Human Created”, ethical and legal standards, interactions and relationships.

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Model for Regulating the Use of AI-based Chatbots in Scientific Research and Publications

We are now seeing an increasing trend of using chatbots based on artificial intelligence (AI) in scientific research and writing. It is no secret that machine-readable texts today are more demanding and more readable. We live in a time when machines write texts that are read by machines far more often than by humans.

Several companies have announced the development of AI-based chatbots: OpenAI's ChatGPT, Google's Bard, Microsoft's Bing (a search engine with a chatbot), etc. There are already many AI tools with different specializations for text, photos, videos, etc. AI tools are developing at an unimaginably fast pace.

Is chatbots an advanced search engine? Or is it a real human intellectual competitor capable of exploring, learning, improving, creating?

Discussions about the trends and replacement of humans by AI, and the possible threats associated with it, have been ongoing since the term was introduced by John McCarthy (1959) in the middle of the last century.

This type of discussion is characteristic of most innovations. Think back to the discussions about robotics. Just as in the current AI situation, people saw benefits, problems, and threats. In the AI situation, things have become even more complicated because it has a new characteristic – learnability, as well as the use of the Large Language Model (LLM).

To answer the above question, it is necessary to consider the essence of this phenomenon. There are many aspects to this problem: from the physical level (availability and quality of servers) to the moral and ethical level (rules, norms, values, etc.).

There is no denying that AI, including chatbots such as GPT, has enormous potential to greatly facilitate our daily lives and be an indispensable assistant in professional activities.

A number of scientists believe that AI and chatbots are real competitors of humans in their professional activities and may replace them in many areas in the near future (Çalli & Çalli, 2022; Dans, 2019; Dimitriadou & Lanitis, 2023; Singh & Sood, 2022).

There are also often radical views that argue that the development of AI and the proliferation of chatbots could lead to a loss of control over them and even the extinction of humanity (Farahani, 2023).

It is normal to have different points of view about new phenomena. However, one cannot ignore the personal position of those who are leading the development of these technologies and systems. They are more immersed in the problem than others, aware of the latest research, and able to anticipate trends more objectively. Their disagreement and lack of a unified view on the prospects of using AI can have ambiguous consequences. On the one hand, it generates competition, which contributes to the development of this market and to

innovation. On the other hand, we cannot be completely sure that we will not lose something more important in the pursuit of profit and the desire to lead.

The study aims to consider the issues that arise for researchers, authors and publishers when preparing scientific publications in relation to the norms of interaction and relations between humans and AI, and to propose an attribution that would reflect the role and level of involvement of AI and specific chatbots in a given study. The study also aims to design a basic logo for products created by humans without AI involvement.

In this chapter, we will not discuss the advantages, disadvantages, and limitations for human use of AI. We will limit ourselves to considering the problem in the area of using AI for scientific research and publication. To be fair, the rivalry between AI and humans is indeed growing. In the near future, we can expect AI to increasingly displace humans from certain areas of activity, including consulting services, telemedicine, online education, journalism, IT, etc.

This problem raises a number of fundamental questions: can AI significantly influence (replace) human activity in the Human-Human System with the new Human-AI System?

This is a fundamentally new system that raises even more questions, especially how it will affect the quality of life of the individual himself.

First of all, it is necessary to describe this definition.

Human-AI System is a complicated dynamic complex of interactions between living and non-living matter, is an accumulation of coordinated, interdependent and interconnected informational-technological actions of human and AI, oriented to learn from the information obtained, designed to effectively perform tasks and achieve goals (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2023).

While the answers to some questions are obvious (technology and robotisation have made heavy and monotonous work easier, computerization and the Internet have helped speed up information retrieval and processing), the use of AI, including chatbots, remains uncertain. This is especially true in the intellectual sphere: scientific research, media publications, etc.

Some of the positive things about using AI and chatbots are that they can find relevant documents, summarize text and draw conclusions from documents, make predictions, answer questions quickly, and argue for answers based on the latest scientific research.

Despite all these impressive benefits, we have some doubts about the pace and scope of AI delegation. Would not the use of AI accelerate the pace of life so much that we lose control over it? You would agree that this small factor could radically affect our lives. Therefore, the problem of AI legitimacy needs to be addressed as soon as possible.

Since scientists are (still) the leaders of innovation and the level of development of society depends on them, let us consider the role of chatbots in scientific research and publications. It is in scientific research and publications that

ideas are first expressed and then put into practice, significantly affecting human activity and life on the planet as a whole.

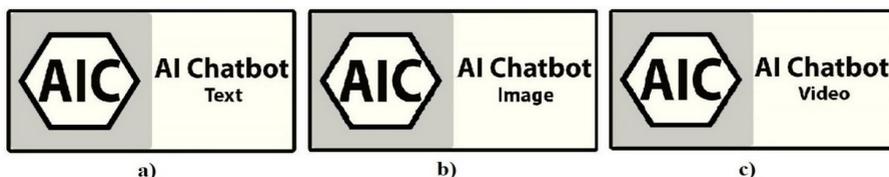
Existing search engines and the emergence of new chatbots, such as ChatGPT, which use language models, greatly simplify the process of preparing and writing scientific research and publications. They can help authors automate research workflows such as literature searching, literature review, statistical analysis, and more.

In this chapter, we would like to introduce our idea of creating a digital platform that has the potential to legitimize and regulate the use of AI, intelligent search engines, chatbots in scientific and practical human activities. And first of all, it should be implemented for scientific research and publications.

In our opinion, one of the most obvious and simplest ways to solve this problem is to use licenses and attribution. The attribution we developed (AIC AI Chatbots, 2023) has several types (AIC “AI Chatbot Text” / AIC “AI Chatbot Image” / AIC “AI Chatbot Video”) that provide different contributions and allows the user(s) to select the type required for scientific research (Figure 2.1). Specifying this attribution and fulfilling the conditions for its use will help to ensure ethical and legal standards in research activities.

Figure 2.1

AIC AI Chatbots Attribution to Indicate the Use of AI-based Chatbot



Note. Abbreviations: AIC, Artificial Intelligence-based Chatbot; AI, Artificial Intelligence; a) AIC “AI Chatbot Text”, attribution used for Text generated by an AI-based Chatbot; b) AIC “AI Chatbot Image”, attribution used for Image generated by an AI-based Chatbot; c) AIC “AI Chatbot Video”, attribution used for Video generated by an AI-based Chatbot (<https://doi.org/10.26697/ai.chatbots>)

The left segment with a gray background contains a hexagonal figure with the AIC abbreviation centered on white background. The AIC abbreviation stands for AI-based Chatbot as well as Academic International Corporation, which provides this platform.

The right segment with a white background contains the “AI Chatbot” inscription. This indicates that the author(s) of the manuscript used AI-based Chatbot. Below the inscription, A, B, C, etc. letters in alphabetical order indicate this contribution to the research.

The name of the chatbot/toolkit(s) in the Materials and Methods section; the author(s) can include the name of the chatbot developer in the Acknowledgments section.

Authors may disagree because using the logo looks like co-authoring with AI. In anticipation of this disagreement, we suggest looking at the actual capabilities of chatbots and their role in preparing the paper/chapter. After all, chatbots are quite capable of performing study design, data collection, statistical analysis, data interpretation, manuscript preparation, literature searches... The author only needs to specify the topic, key parameters, and manuscript design requirements, and that will be enough for chatbot to write a review article or even an original article.

We assume that in the near future, such papers/chapters will fill publishers' email inboxes. Therefore, the dilemma of quality or quantity in scientific research and publications will become particularly relevant (Melynk & Pypenko, 2021).

Are the papers written by chatbots the result of the intellectual activity of the author, who has skillfully set the parameters for entering information, or are they still the product of the chatbot, which has a share in co-authorship?

Let us try to answer the question of who owns the authorship of such a publication objectively.

Despite the significant contributions that chatbots can make, at this stage chatbots cannot be considered legitimate authors of a scientific papers.

If only because chatbots are not responsible for the text they write, they cannot sign a statement about the presence or absence of a conflict of interest. Such a statement is required by most scientific journals, including the International Journal of Science Annals (IJSA).

However, there is a precedent of ChatGPT having a profile in Scopus (ChatGPT, n. d.), as well as papers published by prestigious international publishers in which ChatGPT is listed as an author (O'Connor & ChatGPT, 2022).

Also noteworthy is the book "Impromptu: Amplifying Our Humanity through AI", in which GPT-4 writes: "I would like to thank Reid Hoffman for inviting me to co-author this book with him". Please note that Reid Hoffman, a leader in the field of AI, states on the title page "By Reid Hoffman with GPT-4" (Hoffman with GPT-4, 2023).

There is one case in the literature where ChatGPT has answered negatively to the question of whether it meets all of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) criteria for authorship – "ChatGPT can assist in the drafting or revising of a work, but it cannot fulfill all of the ICMJE criteria for authorship" (Anderson, 2023).

Perhaps it is a question of specific criteria for authorship, rather than ChatGPT's refusal to acknowledge its role in writing. In any case, we have not received a clear answer to this question. Therefore, the answer should be sought in

the aspect of ethics, as well as the willingness of the person to recognize the authorship of ChatGPT or not.

Todd Carpenter conducted a ChatGPT survey on the impact of AI on science communication. Specifically, he asked about the ethics for an author of using AI in developing a scholarly paper. As ChatGPT learned from the response, ethics “depends on the specific context and the expectations of the research community in which the article will be published” (Carpenter, 2023).

ChatGPT itself sees no ethical problems with the use of AI in scientific writing. However, it notes that authors must “clearly state this in the article and provide appropriate credit to the AI program” (Carpenter, 2023).

Springer Nature and Taylor & Francis Publishers suggest that AI contributions should be reflected in the methods or acknowledgements section, rather than being listed as an author (Stokel-Walker, 2023).

This position is justified by the important characteristic of authorship – responsibility for publication.

In this context, it should be noted that it is known that AI has convincingly described the results of studies (specifying the organizations that conducted them and the quantitative indicators). However, when clarifying the information, he could not confirm it with any sources and apologized for the error and confusion in his statement (Davis, 2023).

These facts point to the need for caution and responsible use of information obtained from AI. It is important to remember that human remains responsible and accountable for copyright infringement.

If someone claims undivided authorship, he/she should objectively, based on facts, state the role of chatbot in the scientific research and publications, claim full responsibility for the content of his/her manuscript and the result, including the parts created by chatbots, as well as the degree of originality of his/her publication. Perhaps there is no shame in stating that the research design, data collection, or statistical analysis was done using a particular chatbot. In doing so, the question posed to the chatbot and the answer received from the chatbot should be clearly stated.

We believe that information about the use of chatbot should necessarily be reflected in the methodology with a correct indication of which chatbot was used by the author, where and to what extent. The name of chatbot and its characteristics should be specified in the References list.

Our recommendation is also based on the fact that in the near future it will probably be impossible to hide the involvement of chatbots in the writing of a scientific paper/chapter. Chatbots-creating companies will start using something like a “watermarking” on the bot’s output to make plagiarism easier to spot. The San Francisco-based company OpenAI, which created ChatGPT, has already announced this. OpenAI guest researcher Scott Aaronson said that “the technology would work by subtly tweaking the specific choice of words selected by ChatGPT,

..., in a way that wouldn't be noticeable to a reader, but would be statistically predictable to anyone looking for signs of machine-generated text" (Hern, 2022).

So there is a good chance that if you try to pretend to be the author of text written by a chatbot, you may be detected. Turnitin has already begun work on developing an AI-based text detection tool (Chechitelli, 2023).

In early April 2023, the American Psychological Association (APA) website published information with guidelines for quoting and reproducing text generated by chatbots (McAdoo, 2023).

We recommend that Authors of our Journal use these standards when preparing a manuscript and citing text generated by chatbots.

It is important to note the statement of the Committee of Publication Ethics (COPE). On its website, the Committee has published its official position on authorship and the use of AI tools (COPE Council, 2021; COPE, 30 January 2023; COPE, 13 February 2023; COPE, 23 February 2023; Watson & Stiglic, 2023). Also a number of papers on using AI for scientific writing (Çalli & Çalli, 2022; Dans, 2019; Dimitriadou & Lanitis, 2023; Farahani, 2023; Singh & Sood, 2022).

Today, COPE is virtually the only organization in the scientific world that promotes ethical principles in scientific publishing. COPE Council members warn that the increasing role of AI in research writing "has significant implications for research integrity and the need for improved means and tools to detect fraudulent research" (COPE, 23 March 2023).

This is a matter of concern for those scientific publishers, who conduct their activities responsibly and put into practice the principles of scientific publishing ethics and the COPE standards.

The IJSA is a full member of the COPE (COPE, n.d.). Thanks to this, the members of the IJSA Editorial Board were able to participate online in events dedicated to the discussion of this topical issue (COPE, 23 March 2023).

The Regulation of the Norms of Interaction and Relations between Humans and AI

Our entire civilisation, the achievements of science and culture, have been created by human intelligence. However, we now have artificial intelligence (AI) that could be its alternative. This situation has actualised some of the most important questions about the relationship between human intelligence and artificial intelligence. Firstly, will AI help us or, on the contrary, create problems? Secondly, what do we need to do to create a harmonious system of interacting and relating?

Human civilisation has entered a new spiral of development in the age of digital and information technology where, with the advent of AI, a new "Human-AI System" of relationships has emerged (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2023). This allows us to clarify the essential features of the new phenomenon under consideration, which opens prospects for its further study.

First of all, we should accept as axiomatic the idea that our world has been changed forever with the advent of AI. Whatever we do, there will always be a place for AI in what we do. In addition, the role of AI in our lives will continue to grow. It is still within our power to control and manage this system of interactions. However, the potential and the speed of development of AI-based digital and information technologies are so great that we may have to concede this primacy in the near future.

It has been less than a year (30 November 2022) since the launch of ChatGPT. ChatGPT is an AI-based conversational LLM. The potential applications of LLMs in research and practice look promising, given their ability to generate creative responses.

In the first 3 months of its existence, ChatGPT has become an indispensable tool for 100 million people worldwide. A large number of people of different ages and social statuses, from schoolchildren to university professors, have found ChatGPT to be an indispensable tool for dealing with issues in their personal and professional lives.

This popularity makes ChatGPT an obvious positive answer to the question of whether AI has become our assistant. We are sure that there will be millions of schoolchildren and students who actively use ChatGPT for their studies and for solving tasks assigned to them in educational institutions. At the same time, it is very likely that millions of teachers and university professors are also using AI to prepare assignments for these students.

This creates a paradoxical situation in which the AI becomes both the object and the subject of action (writing and solving its own tasks).

The other question is whether this is a problem or not. As in the first case, we believe that the answer to this question will be in the affirmative. Undoubtedly, replacing one's own opinion and efforts in solving tasks with an AI answer will have a negative impact on students' personal cognitive sphere (intelligence) and competence level.

To be fair, we should point out that this is a problem for the faculty as well. Over the past year, there has been a significant increase in the number of research studies, and therefore articles, using AI-based tools. Previous studies have addressed the legitimacy of using AI in scientific research and publications (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2023), and the dilemma of quality versus quantity of scientific publications, which will become particularly relevant with the advent of AI (Melnyk & Pypenko, 2021). Discussions about the tendency to replace humans with AI, and the potential threats associated with this, have been ongoing since the term was introduced by McCarthy (1959) in the middle of the last century. These issues certainly deserve attention. In most cases, they remained theoretical views of the problem. However, the situation has changed dramatically over the past year.

That is why we are focusing on the above axiom about the irreversible penetration of AI into our life activities and the subsequent increase in its influence

on all spheres. As a consequence of this trend, the need to build a real system of harmonious interaction and relationship between humans and AI becomes obvious.

This problem is likely to be a key issue for this century, as the survival of humanity literally depends on it.

We are not inclined to dramatise the situation about the increasing danger to humanity from the development of AI. We believe that AI, in the absence of individual consciousness, is not capable of harming humanity. However, the real dangers, which are becoming increasingly apparent, should not be ignored.

In a metaphorical sense, AI can be compared to the fuel or electricity needed to run a machine. The advent of a new fuel (petrol) made it possible for the internal combustion engine to function. Automobiles appeared, aeroplanes... Even today, many people still measure the power of a car's engine in horsepower. Nowadays, hardly anyone has to do their travel planning with horses in mind. But this does not mean that horses have become useless and can be disparaged as unnecessary or inefficient.

It is still directly human beings who decide how to use and interact with new scientific advances. A human can refuel the drone and send it on a research mission to another planet, or send it to destroy the inhabitants of a neighbouring country. A clear example is the Russian Federation's military action in Ukraine. In this case, drones with integrated warheads are actively deployed in large numbers, capable of making a long flight over the battlefield, independently detecting a target, classifying its level of importance among others, and making a decision to destroy it.

Despite the negative trends and realities we live in today, there is still hope that humanity is able to understand the responsibility of using AI and can channel it to advance our civilisation, science and culture.

Therefore, the issue of creating a harmonious relationship between humans and AI is very important. These relationships can be both personal and professional. In this case, personal relationships, such as the role and the level, are determined by each person for him or herself; professional relationships can be regulated from the outside and have serious consequences for the human.

We share the views of researchers who claim that the use of AI will be the reason for the reduction of large numbers of workers in various fields in the coming years. It can cause various social conflicts.

It is therefore crucial to regulate these relationships in a legal and regulatory context.

We think this is difficult to achieve, but it is certainly possible. The challenge is that AI is becoming increasingly pervasive in people's daily lives and workspace. Therefore, something more sophisticated than Asimov's Three Laws of Robotics must be developed to manage this complex system of human-AI relationships (Asimov, 1942).

We believe that in the near future, countries with high levels of economic growth will develop, ratify and implement laws that regulate the norms of interaction and relationships between humans and AI.

Today, thanks to the activities of COPE (2023) and major scientific publishers (WAME, JAMA), standards and rules have been developed for the use of AI-based chatbots in scientific publications.

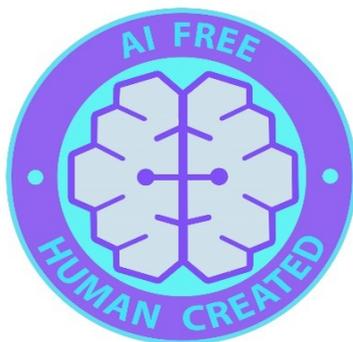
The first steps towards legitimising AI-based chatbots were taken by Melnyk and Pypenko (2022). These scientists have created and implemented the AIC AI Chatbots information technology platform (AIC AI Chatbots, 2023), which provides technological solutions for the use of AI-based Chatbots (text, images, videos) in scientific research and publications. However, the above standards are voluntary and could be used as a recommended guide. This allows unscrupulous users of AI-based chatbots to ignore these ethical guidelines. This is why it is necessary to enact laws that regulate the standards of human-AI interaction.

In developing laws and regulations governing standards for human-AI interaction, particular attention should be paid to the protection of human rights in the case of deliberate refusal to use AI.

We believe that human activity without the use of AI will soon have to defend its right to exist. It is a natural human right to freedom of choice and work. Using a special attribution (logo/stamp/label) on a product created by humans without AI involvement can help. We offer such an attribution “AI Free. Human Created” (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2

The Attribution “AI Free. Human Created”



Note. From “Human and artificial intelligence interaction”, by I. Pypenko, 2023, *International Journal of Science Annals*, 6(2), p. 56 (<https://doi.org/10.26697/ijsa.2023.2.7>)

The attribution developed enables the classification of products created by humans without the use of AI, as well as increasing the value of natural human labour (Pypenko, 2023).

Conclusions

We started our Editorial with a warning: this chapter was not written by a chatbot and is intended for humans. Although we don't have the slightest doubt that it will be read by AI, because this chapter will be converted into multiple formats and found in several dozen scientometric databases, repositories, and search engines. It is time for humans to define the legitimacy we give to AI.

We have offered the essence of the definition "Human-AI System". This allows us to clarify the essential features of the new phenomenon under consideration, which opens prospects for its further study.

Authors should be transparent about the use of AI tools. This will allow readers to know what and how the chapter was created, and it will allow reviewers, editors, and publishers to check the quality of the chapter.

We encourage you to consult the recommendations of leading publishers Springer Nature and Taylor & Francis, as well as the expertise of COPE Council members on the ethics of scientific publication, and the recommendations of APA experts on citing and reproducing chatbot-generated text.

The need to determine the legitimacy of using AI-based chatbots in scientific research prompted us to develop a method for indicating AI involvement and the role of chatbots in a scientific publication.

We recommend using the developed base logo to indicate chatbots' involvement and contributions to the writing of the chapter. This would be appropriate for researchers, authors, reviewers, editors, readers, and, from our point of view, ethical.

AI has become an integral part of the lives of human beings. The potential and the speed of development of AI-based information technologies is so great that in the near future humanity may concede primacy to AI. This situation requires the development, ratification and implementation of laws that regulate the norms of interaction and relationships between humans and AI.

The first steps have already been taken to legitimise AI-based chatbots in scientific research and publications. This chapter offers an attribution for products created by humans without the involvement of AI. The use of the "AI Free. Human Created" attribution helps to protect the individual's right to freedom of choice and work.

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