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Summary Post

by [Fahad Abdallah](#) - Monday, 7 July 2025, 8:58 PM

In my post, I have addressed the question of the ethics of the large language models (LLMs) such as GPT-3. Though able to produce a fluent and convincing text, LLMs do not understand things and may produce biased, illogical, or harmful text. I presented the risks of excessive trust in AI-text that might occur, particularly in medicine and the law, when accuracy and knowledge are of utmost importance. The post also examined how ghostwriting and paper mills became a problem in academia, helped by the fact that LLMs rapidly generate text. These concerns question the credibility of work in scholarly paper writing and who invented these studies (Kendall & Teixeira da Silva, 2024). Also, I wrote about the monopoly position of Big Tech in controlling these models and its implications for the lack of transparency and accountability. I presented a case in which open-source alternatives must be available to enable auditing and better control such technologies (Gibney, 2022).

These points were enlarged with the help of peer responses. Ali Alzahmi pointed to the dangers of believing too much in AI, referring to Bender et al. (2021), who refer to LLMs as stochastic parrots: imitating language patterns, but not understanding them. He also pointed out the moral issues brought about by the domination of Big Tech on the AI models. Ali Yousef Ebrahim Mohammed Alshehhi advocated the necessity of new dynamic ethical models that could keep up with new challenges of AI by citing issues in scholarly publications regarding ownership of ideas and AI abuse (Kendall & Teixeira da Silva, 2024). Koulthoum Hassan Ahmad Flamerzi proposed some workable solutions, including establishing proper guidelines on using AI in research and digital literacy to distinguish between original and AI-generated research. To sum up, the peer responses supported the necessity of ethical oversight, transparency, and regulation as measures to reduce the risks posed by LLMs.

References

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