**Collaborative Discussion 2 :Legal and Ethical Views on ANN Applications**

by [Majed Alzaabi](https://www.my-course.co.uk/user/view.php?id=26258&course=13458) - Friday, 27 June 2025, 11:01 AM

Number of replies: 3

The increasing uses of AI technologies are driven by their ability to automate tasks ranging from mundane administrative jobs to storytelling scripts, as analyzed by Hutson (2021) in “Robo-writers: the rise of the AI ghostwriter” published in Nature.The impact of AI writing tools can be particularly remarkable when used for routine administrative duties like email composition and report generation. Such automation not only reduces workload but allows workers to concentrate on more important matters that require cognitive effort and planning.

AI can help organize, summarize, and draft content in academic and technical writing. Nevertheless, there is a significant danger concerning the fidelity of information and citations. Hutson (2021) warns that AI tools such as GPT-3 are able to fabricate convincing yet completely fictitious citations. This is also supported by Bender et al. (2021), who call large language models “stochastic parrots” and claim that such models reproduce human language without understanding it, increasing the chances of disseminating false information.

AI provides a wide range of resources for creative writing, from brainstorming and giving ideas to providing stylistic experimentation. Although this may foster imagination and creativity, there is a chance that originality will lessen. Gervás et al. (2019) state that although AI can produce stories, it does not have the ability to really understand humans’ feelings and intentions which makes it impossible to grasp the important parts that make a story deeply moving.

Overall, AI writing tools offer a chance for invention and productivity. However, human oversight is essential to mitigate dangers linked to imprecision, ethics, and fading of the human touch.

**References**

Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A. and Shmitchell, S. (2021) ‘On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?’, Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, pp. 610–623. Available at: [**https://doi.org/10.1145/3442188.3445922**](https://doi.org/10.1145/3442188.3445922)

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In reply to Majed Alzaabi

**Re: Collaborative Discussion 2 :Legal and Ethical Views on ANN Applications**

by [Shaikah Salim Mohammed Alkhaayyal Alharthi](https://www.my-course.co.uk/user/view.php?id=26577&course=13458) - Monday, 30 June 2025, 3:23 AM

In “Robo-writers: The Rise of the AI Ghostwriter,” Hutson (2021) explains how AI powered writing tools are performing wonders all the way from administrative tasks to creative storytelling. On an administrative level, I also believe that technologies such as GPT-3 can alleviate monotous workloads of drafting emails, summarizing meeting notes or even report generation. This enables specialists to concentrate on issues that require human thinking and strategy formulation which improves productivity in the long run.  
  
The dangers become more apparent, however, in scholarly and professional writing. Although AI can help streamline a text’s architecture by idea arrangement and even literature cited summaries crafting, accuracy is of concern here. As Hutson (2021) points out, such models pose risks through “making up” citations that seem plausible but are entirely made up. Citing works from Bender et al., these authors refer to such models as ‘stochastic parrots’ suggesting that while these systems answer questions impressively, they lack understanding—answering without comprehension-based truth evaluation mechanisms built into the process. The use of information systems with no verification turns AI produced academic content dangerously inaccurate.  
  
AI assistants excel at coming up with suggestions for creative pieces or experimenting with stylistic elements such as tone or narrative order. Gervas et al.(2019) points out that what these tools struggle with is truly understanding emotion behind human writings or intent behind a story’s arc. Although ideal for idea generation, they could dilute originality by being devoid of deeper emotional context.I view AI writers as helpful tools rather than substitutes for human authors. They have their benefits—increased productivity and creativity—but require human management in practically every domain which touches on ethical, emotional, or truth-based considerations. With continued advancements in machine learning technologies, we are likely to transition from producers to moderators as our responsibilities become verifying and fine-tuning AI content.

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In reply to Majed Alzaabi

**Re: Collaborative Discussion 2 :Legal and Ethical Views on ANN Applications**

by [Mohamed Khaled Eissa Almail Alzaabi](https://www.my-course.co.uk/user/view.php?id=26602&course=13458) - Monday, 30 June 2025, 1:37 PM

Hi Majed,  
Your post offers a balanced and insightful overview of the opportunities and risks associated with AI writers. I particularly appreciated your reference to Bender et al. (2021) and their “stochastic parrots” analogy, which aptly captures the core limitation of current large language models—the lack of true comprehension. This point underscores the vital need for human oversight, especially in domains like academic and technical writing where factual accuracy is paramount.  
You rightly highlight the risk of fabricated references by AI systems, an issue that could be mitigated through stronger built-in fact-checking mechanisms and source validation within these tools. Developers might integrate real-time citation databases (e.g., CrossRef or PubMed APIs) to ensure generated citations are verifiable. Moreover, institutional guidelines should emphasize AI literacy to help users critically evaluate and verify AI-generated content, particularly in academia.  
Your comment on AI’s limitations in grasping emotional depth and narrative intent in creative writing is also well-supported by Gervás et al. (2019). While AI may assist with stylistic suggestions, the essence of storytelling—emotion, context, and cultural nuance—still demands a human touch. Here, promoting collaborative frameworks where AI supports rather than substitutes creativity might preserve originality.  
Overall, your post clearly reflects both the promise and ethical complexity of AI writers. Ensuring transparency, accountability, and continuous human involvement are, in my view, essential steps in preventing misuse and preserving the integrity of written work.

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Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A. and Shmitchell, S. (2021) ‘On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?’, Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, pp. 610–623.  
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In reply to Majed Alzaabi

**Re: Collaborative Discussion 2 :Legal and Ethical Views on ANN Applications**

by [Rayyan Mohamed Abdalla Alshambeeli Alnaqbi](https://www.my-course.co.uk/user/view.php?id=26310&course=13458) - Monday, 30 June 2025, 4:22 PM

Dear Majed,  
  
Appreciate your analysis regarding the use of AI writing tools and their impact. I resonate with most of your arguments, especially about the value-add in productivity on administrative and creative activities, plus the need for human supervision.  
  
As noted in Hutson's article published in Nature, there are other challenges that have been raised which should add to a concern of generative content reliability. Even though GPT-3 has proven proficiency mimicking human writing, it tends to fabricate citations or generate inaccuracies routinely. This is exceedingly problematic for academia or any technical field where citation integrity is essential. Bender et al (2021) further this issue when they refer to large language models as “stochastic parrots.” They explain how artificial intelligence created text strings tend to increase the risk of misinformation because they lack profound understanding and comprehension.  
  
Your comments concerning AI’s impacts on creativity stand out just as much as any other discussion around artificial intelligence . This Microsoft student summit keynote presentation opened up an interesting discussion about whether AI still reserved a space in innovation processes pertaining idea generation along with stylistic variations which are widely accepted but do bear inherent risks as put forth by Gervas et Al (2019). The risks associated with AI's intent-oriented inability due to lack of empathy stem deeply rooted emotional narrative human levels depth storytelling reduction provided by humans typically provide.  
  
Thank you for your integrated perspective. There is no doubt that AI-based writing applications can improve organizational productivity and creativity, but they still require a considerable amount of human interaction, especially in relation to precision, ethical considerations, and emotional intelligence.

**References**

Bender, E.M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A. and Shmitchell, S., 2021. *On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?* Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency. [online] Available at: [**https://doi.org/10.1145/3442188.3445922**](https://doi.org/10.1145/3442188.3445922) [Accessed 30 Jun. 2025].

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