

Defend the Bastion of Human Wisdom

Xuetong Zhao

Yanshan University, Qinhuangdao, Hebei, 066004

ABSTRACT

With the rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI), its applications in various fields, especially in writing, have become increasingly widespread. Despite AI's growing capabilities in writing, this paper emphasizes the irreplaceable role of writing in defending the bastion of human wisdom. By exploring sociability, innovation, and confidence, the paper argues that writing is not merely a tool for expressing thoughts but also a manifestation of human wisdom and creativity. The paper concludes that while AI can enhance writing efficiency, it cannot replace the unique advantages humans have in expression, innovation, and self-actualization.

KEYWORDS

Artificial Intelligence; Writing; Sociability; Innovation; Confidence

Over the past few decades, significant changes have occurred in developing artificial intelligence in Writing. Early AI systems used tools like ELIZA (1966) to mimic simple conversations using pattern matching, focusing on fundamental natural language processing (NLP). AI evolved to more sophisticated designs, such as statistical system language, which could learn difficult words from extensive word lists to improve vocabulary comprehension.

The discovery was made due to OpenAI's 2018 transfer of GPT-1, followed by GPT-2 and GPT-3. AI can create explicit and socially acceptable language using these theoretical designs and an extensive understanding of Transformer constructions. Creating AI, a powerful tool in the press, Creative Writing, and learning by 2023, GPT- 4 increases accuracy and reduces biases (Yang 62).

Many people question the necessity of writing in today's society, where artificial intelligence is becoming more prevalent. In educational settings, AI tools like ChatGPT are frequently employed to finish writing projects. Despite these submission aids, sociability, innovation, and confidence are unmatched individual traits. Concerning the impact of artificial intelligence in the era of technology, the growing use of AI equipment raises important issues. AI may produce essays and create unique content as it gets more complex. However, the AI products completely represents the breadth of the command sender's idea, appearance, and connection. The key to defend the bastion of human wisdom is to evaluate the three determining factors: sociability, innovation, and self-affirmation. Writing involves more than simply changing concepts into grammatically right words. It even serves as a conduct that prthat encourages personal creativity, unique design, and mental connection, all essential to individual expertise. The value of studying is explored in this essay in terms of upholding personal knowledge, particularly in developing relationship, encouraging innovation, and improving self-assurance.

1 Defending Sociability

Writing is a necessary component of a powerful link and a tool for communicating data. Humans are social creatures, and our interactions are based on spoken and written words. In a company, intellectual, or private setting, powerful writing abilities enhance one's ability to express ideas clearly and persuasively. People communicate their appreciation for others through written contact, whether through informal or formal programs.

Consider how researching aids in building groups and maintaining relationships. Traditional building and maintaining connections have been done using the written phrase. One only needs to consider how well-known authors like Virginia Woolf (Woolf, 18) or F. Scott Fitzgerald(Fitzgerald, 63) kept in touch with friends, editors, and other writers. These writers exchanged ideas and developed sustained, lifetime-long personal associations through communication. Beyond just exchanging greetings, writing alsoovokes thought. It is an academic training serves as a tool for fostering feeling, cohesion, and revelation. In particular, the process writing advocated in the West is theoretically based on behavioral and cognitive psychology and emphasizes the communicative function of direct clarity(Yang, 19).

By comparison, using AI to produce written works runs the risk of erasing these more profound contacts. AI can create content quickly and precisely but cannot replicate a corporeal author's emotional impact and personal feel. No one would use ChatGPT in face-to-face conversations because AI lacks the sensitive data and emotional intelligence needed for crucial conversations. For example, in literature, the works of Flaubert—who meticulously crafted each word—invite readers into a rich, human world(Guy de Maupassant, 2). By writing and sharing their works, writers like Flaubert didn't

just communicate ideas; they invited others to join them in a shared intellectual and emotional space. This is something that AI, no matter how sophisticated, cannot achieve.

2 Defending Innovation

Another vital aspect of human writing is its ability to drive innovation. Throughout history, humans have used writing to create new ideas, challenge existing norms, and explore previously uncharted territories of thought. From the scientific breakthroughs documented in written form to the literary revolutions brought about by innovative writers, writing has always been a medium for progress.

Writing has been an integral part of human civilization, evolving alongside societal advancements. Its origins trace back to ancient pictographs and cuneiform, where early humans used symbols to document trade, laws, and religious practices. These early forms of writing, such as those found in Mesopotamia around 3000 BCE, laid the foundation for communication and knowledge preservation. Over centuries, writing systems became more complex, transitioning into alphabets and phonetic scripts, which facilitated more nuanced expression. In modern times, writing has evolved into a powerful tool for literature, science, and politics. Writers such as Rousseau and Lu Xun revolutionized thought, using writing to challenge societal norms and inspire change. "In fact, their(Lu Xun and Li Dazhao) new ethical outlook on the new type of intergenerational and father-child relationship laid the foundation for the modern thinking on intergenerational and parent-child relationship, and its influence and effect were lasting and profound. These ideas were accepted by the later Chinese Marxists." (Xiao, 42) During the Republic of China, Lu Xun wrote and criticized the feudal system and inspired the Chinese people to awaken. Writing, therefore, has not only been essential for recording history but has also served as a catalyst for intellectual progress and cultural transformation.

AI, by contrast, lacks the ability to create something entirely new. "AI image tools still struggle with rendering hands that look human, and body proportions can be off." (Laurie, 3) Reported by Laurie Clarke, AI images still have basic problems to be solved, showcasing the limitations of AI in producing high-quality, innovative content. AI operates by drawing from a massive database of existing texts, and it simply recombines this pre-existing knowledge in different ways. This is a significant limitation when it comes to creativity and innovation. The essence of literary progress lies in the continuous creation of new ideas, new forms of expression, and new ways of seeing the world. These are qualities that are innately human.

AI has made a lot of significant advancements in writing, but its main hindrance is that it can't truly creat. AI-generated content is frequently nothing more than repetitions of ideas and styles developed from various sources of information. In contrast to traditional artists, AI cannot generate completely novel ideas or thoughts. For instance, AI can create lyrics, short stories, or articles based on extensive texts. However, these pieces frequently lack the depth, nuance, and emotional resonance of human-authored works. The result might be linguistically right when AI attempts to write poems. It frequently fails to capture the more profound meaning of creating, such as love, grief or memories. Poems written by AI are preferred to those written by humans, according to a new study. Findings suggest non-expert poetry readers who participated preferred AI works because they find them more straightforward and accessible. The "complexity and opacity" of human-written poetry is "part of the poems' appeal", write the study authors. Such poems "reward in-depth study and analysis, in a way that the AI-generated poetry may not(Creamer, 1)." A poem written by AI might resemble traditional styles but lacks the originality that a human poet imbues through personal experience, intuition, and emotional depth. In essence, AI can mimic creativity, but it cannot produce true, groundbreaking innovation.

Look at the literary works of pioneering authors like James Joyce, whose work with *Ulysses* and its stream-of-consciousness approach influenced modern writing. Joyce's writing altered our views of the narrative, remembrance, and identification more than before. An AI that relies on already-existing awareness and styles cannot produce this kind of innovation. Real innovation comes from personal experience, which includes human struggles, triumphs, and the unique ability to reinterpret the world around us. Writers are not just recorders of facts; they are innovators, reshaping reality through language.

3 Defending Confidence

Writing also plays a critical role in building self-confidence. It is an inherently reflective activity that allows individuals to engage in self-expression, explore their thoughts, and articulate their feelings. Writing provides individuals with a medium through which they can assert their voice and identity. The process of writing and receiving feedback is instrumental in boosting one's self-esteem and reinforcing one's sense of purpose.

According to Frank Bruni, a contributing author for *The New York Times*, "I will show you someone more often avoiding writing is deprived of not only its benefits but also its pleasure.(Bruni, 5)" Writing is a joyful act of creation rather than just

an intellectual exercise. For many, the act of writing offers a sense of accomplishment that boosts their confidence, especially when they receive recognition for their work. This confidence is essential in both personal and professional development, as it encourages individuals to speak up, share their ideas, and engage with others in meaningful ways.

Writing has been widely recognized for its therapeutic benefits, offering individuals a powerful tool for emotional expression and self-reflection. One of the key advantages of writing is its ability to help people organize their thoughts and process complex emotions. For many, writing provides a structured outlet to articulate feelings that may be difficult to express verbally, helping to clarify personal experiences and alleviate internal confusion. Writing considerably lessens stress and anxiety, according to psychology research. Research has demonstrated that expressive writing, such as journaling or narrative therapy, may enhance emotional regulation and lessen emotional resiliency. According to a well-known study by Pennebaker (17), those who wrote down their traumatic experiences had better physical and mental health outcomes, including less stress and a stronger immune system. Creating lessens the emotional strain of fresh feelings by allowing people to develop their ideas. Furthermore, writing serves as a form of emotional release. When people write about their emotions, they are able to vent and express frustrations, fears, or sadness in a safe and controlled environment. According to Pennebaker, this type of psychological sentiment has been shown to lower levels of psychological strain, making it an effective tool for managing negative emotions (Pennebaker, 17). Writing encourages personal development and greater self-awareness by allowing people to comprehend their feelings, behaviour, and life circumstances. In addition to its emotional and psychological benefits, writing helps individuals make sense of their life stories. Through narrative, people can identify patterns in their experiences and gain a sense of meaning and control over their lives. This process of reflection is particularly beneficial in managing trauma and overcoming emotional struggles, as it allows individuals to reshape their personal narratives in a more empowering way.

When individuals rely on AI to research for them, they ignore the possibility of growing these abilities. AI can write sentences that subscribe to correct grammar, but it cannot represent the individual journey while generating words represents. People may lose the success and development that come from relying on their thoughts and reflecting on their ideas by focusing too much on AI and ignoring their writing abilities over time. AI also struggles with understanding and conveying human emotions. While it can analyze the sentiment behind text—identifying whether it is positive or negative—it lacks the genuine experience of human emotion that informs much of the writing process. For instance, in literature, emotions such as pity, compassion, or despair are often conveyed through the writer's personal experience and cultural context. AI, however, does not experience these emotions firsthand, making it unable to produce psychologically plausible content.

Furthermore, AI's understanding of cultural nuances and the complexity of human emotions is limited. "While I have no doubt that AI can generate an almost perfect Fibonacci sequence of poetry by reverse engineering well-known works, humanity is at the core of what a poem is," said poet Joelle Taylor, the author of the TS Eliot prize-winning *C+nto & Othered Poems*, in response to the study results. "A poem is more than an algorithm. It is meaning, empathy, revelation, inversion, dissidence, passion, and surprise: poetry is what happens in the space between logic and chaos. (Creamer, 2) AI may generate content based on patterns, but it cannot adapt to the ever-evolving emotional landscape that humans navigate. Consider the deep connection readers feel with a character in a novel, whose actions and motivations are shaped by their personal struggles and emotional growth. AI cannot replicate this level of emotional depth because it lacks the capacity for subjective experience. Additionally, AI's inability to understand the subtle emotional reactions of readers means it often fails to tailor its writing to evoke specific feelings, resulting in composing flat or mechanical prose. Nor can AI analyze the complex cultural background of the operator based on simple instructions, let alone create work that will move a generation.

4 The Role of AI in Writing

Some people are beginning to wonder if ordinary writing skills are also required as AI becomes more common and more individuals become aware of its potential to enhance written expression. While it is appropriate that AI's large vocabulary and language precision can improve the surface-rate quality of written content, AI's reliance on existing data means it usually struggles to accurately filter and synthesize information. Humans, on the other hand, have the ability to discern truth from falsehood, make nuanced judgments, and inject creativity and authenticity into their work.

AI is undoubtedly a strong tool for completing ideas, improving documents, or even correcting grammar. However, it should not replace the human touch in writing. Humans possess emotional intelligence, critical thinking, and the capacity for innovation, all of which are essential for producing truly meaningful and impactful writing. Writing is more than just the act of putting words on a page; it is an expression of thought, creativity, and identity. AI can assist in this process, but it cannot replace the essence of human expression.

As artificial intelligence continues to evolve, its development features have raised several critical ethical concerns. Copyright and the accuracy of AI-generated content are two of the main ethical concerns. In contrast to mortal writers, AI

relies on huge datasets, including copyrighted works, to produce content. Meanwhile, it lacks legal ownership rights. This raises questions about whether AI-generated products violate intellectual property rights or whether their authors might be attributed to AI application developers or customers. When an AI develops a book or piece of literature that resembles an ancient school's design or content, it accidentally violates copyright laws. This can lead to substantial legal complications as the range between creativity and plagiarism becomes extremely blurred. And that could be one of the reasons why UK arts and media reject plan to let AI firms use copyrighted material. The creative industries want the onus to be on generative AI developers to seek permission, agree licences and pay rights holders if they want to train algorithms with the power to write, and make moving images, pictures and music. "Last week, Paul McCartney and Kate Bush became the latest high-profile British creatives to call for curbs on AI companies engaging in copyright theft. They joined the actors Julianne Moore, Stephen Fry and Hugh Bonneville in signing a petition, now backed by more than 37,500 people, which states the 'unlicensed use of creative works for training generative AI is a major, unjust threat to the livelihoods of the people behind those works, and must not be permitted' (Booth,1-3)."

The propagation of bogus or misleading information is another important social issue. AI's ability to generate highly convincing yet entirely fabricated content presents a potential threat to the credibility of online information. The AI Companion Case involved disseminating false information and violating image rights, according to the Legal Report (Beijing Internet Court, 3). It is a case that the image of some celebrity was posted online to entertain some fans without the celebrity's permission. Worse still, some fans have been cheated out of money. In a world where AI produces press accounts, social media comments, and academic papers similar to people's written texts, the risk of misinformation and fake news increases. AI-generated content can be deliberately used to control public opinion, spread propaganda, or even fuel crime. The proliferation of content, particularly when presented as trustworthy or factual, harms people, cultures, and world peace. It is crucial to develop laws that price originality and defend moral standards in AI-generated writing to address these social problems. One potential solution is the development of clear ownership protocols that define the rights to AI-created content. These protocols should establish whether the content generated by AI belongs to the developer, the user, or the public domain, while also considering the intellectual property rights of the original data sources used by the AI. Furthermore, ethical standards should be put in place to ensure that AI-generated content is transparent and clearly labeled as such, so that readers can distinguish between content created by machines and human authors.

Also, regulatory frameworks may be established to prevent AI from being used to create or provide false information. Companies may need to add reality-monitoring mechanisms into their AI writing tools to ensure that their algorithms are constructed to prevent the creation of false or dangerous content due to these frameworks. Governments, technology firms, and educational institutions should collaborate to develop policies that promote accountability and transparency in AI-generated studying.

5 Conclusion

In the age of AI, learning to write remains essential for fostering sociability, innovation, and confidence. While AI tools can assist in improving writing efficiency, they cannot replace the human qualities that make writing a profound act of communication and self-expression. As Frank Bruni aptly put it, "Writing is thinking." Since humans have been endowed with this remarkable ability, they should continue to harness it to its fullest potential, defending the bastion of human wisdom.

In the face of rapidly advancing AI, it is crucial to remember that writing is more than just a skill; it is an integral part of human identity, creativity, and social interaction. Rather than viewing AI as a replacement for writing, we should embrace it as a tool that can complement our abilities and enhance our intellectual pursuits. However, the fundamental act of writing—expressing our thoughts, challenging conventions, and creating new ideas—remains a distinctly human endeavor that AI can never truly replicate.

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