Artificial Intelligence – A Fatal Misnomer

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Abstract: The term „Artificial Intelligence (AI)“ is misleading. Even the machine itself confirms this objection. It is unfortunate that the term artificial intelligence is accepted so easily. It would be better to speak of imitated intelligence (II), simulated intelligence (SI), pseudo-intelligence (PI) or more precisely machine learning (MI).
A *dictum* is presented regarding the origin of information and the source from which the information originates.
The many information processing systems that are intended into the performance range of human information processing is deplorable, since the majority of them are based on a morely statistical concept information compared to the true dynamics that expressed by an adequate theory of information.
Presumably, many of the problems that the concept of informations raises – both in abstract conceptual terms and in concrete applications – result from its nature as a *dynamic* concept, resulting in problems when it is not used coherently in concrete applications.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, imitated intelligence, dictum, statistical concept of information, dynamic concept of information, ChatGPT, principle of information, Bible quotes

I. Teatrise

If you ask ChatGPT what artificial intelligence is, you will receive the following answer:

Tis is valid objection. The term „Artificial Intelligence (AI)“ is misleading because these systems lack true intelligence in the human sense. They merely simulate certain cognitive processes through algorithms and data processing.

[The machine itself is increadibly stupid. Through training, the world is explained to the robot little by little; in the process every possible concept or element - a so called class – such as tree or car, thousends upon thousends of examples of the object. As the distinction becomes increasingly finer – car brand instead of car, plant species instead of plant – the computational effort increases exponentially. In this way, the AI „learns“ to make increasingly precise decisions over time, with the amount of data, manuel corrections, and with enormous computing effort. Do to the effort involved, AI's are usually specialized in one use case (e.g. image recognition or voice-output). Versatile trained models may give the impression that AI's become „universal geniuses“, but this is not the case. However, the AI cannot recognize anything that has not been trained. Tis is the first weakness of AI, because unlike humans, it has neither intuition, creativity nor real intelligence.]
This and further explanations can be read in „factum-magazin 2 | 2025, pp. 52-55.

This is in line with the saying: „There are only two groups: those who program and those who are programmed“.

Actually, one should rather speak of *machine information processing*, *automated pattern recognition* or *statistical decision models.* The term *intelligence* suggests an ability to think and be conscious, which AI systems do not have. They cannot pursue their own intensions, develop genuine understanding, produce new insights, and certainly cannot be creative or make moral judgments.
Today's „AI“ works based on probabilities and patterns. It's not truly intelligent, but rather highly capable of processing and analyzing data and generating appropriate answers.
One should no longer speak of artificial intelligence, but rather of imitation of intelligence (II), simulated intelligence (SI), pseudo-

intelligence (PI) or machine learning (MI) for the terms are program and information, and due to the „Equivalence of Information and Effect“ also effect.

AI can identify connections in large amounts of data that remain hidden to human.

There is no thing as artificial intelligence. A principle of information that receives far too little attention should be mentioned. This principle originates from Prof. Dr. WERNER GITT. In his books „Four Natural Laws of Information“ [2] on page 89 of the NGI-4, he correctly formulated the dictum: ***„Universal Information can only be generated by an intelligent sender.“*** He also formulated the same diktum in „Information-The Key to Life“ [3] on page 182 of the NGI-4.

In addition, he formulated something much more important, namely that the information comes from *GOD*, our *LORD*; for all information – even the information contained in matter / energy and in the laws of nature [4,5] comes from *GOD*. See the biblical passage „In the beginning was the Word, Gospel of John, chapter 1, verses 1-3. It should also be emphasized that *GOD was* the Word (verse 1). Also the biblical passage „Let the *words* of my mouth (*Information*) and the conservation (*thoughts* / Information) of my *heart* be well liked before you, o *LORD*, my rock and my redeemer.“, Psalm 19:15. *GOD* gives the *thoughts* (*brain*) of the heart. We know today that the *heart* and *brain* are connected via neural connections.

The intelligence that supposedly comes from a computer, but comes from people who developed the programs and inserted the knowledge into them, is not the intelligence of a computer. Its ability lies solely in its overwhelming computing power and speed in processing data (knowledge); therefore, it is reffered to as data processing.

This computing power and speed are far superior to those of humans; in contrast, human research and thinking lead to insights and knowledge that ultimately also come from *GOD*; *HE* guides the thoughts of the *heart* and the *spirit* (the *brain* – logic – *GOD* the *LOGOS* (λόγος)[1] : 1. Corinthains 4:5: *GOD* will reveal the thoughts of the heart[2] (the intents of the heart); Philippians 4:7 : And the peace of *GOD*, which surpasses all *understanding*, will guard your *hearts* and your *minds* in ***CHRIST JESUS***. Around 500 BC, Heraclitus taught that the world was something fluid, something that was in constant change. But if everything is constantly changing, why isn't the world an only one chaos? His answer was that things happen according to the *LOGOS*. In this world there is a reason at work; this reason is *GOD*'s *LOGOS*. Trough this *LOGOS* the world is an ordered cosmos and not chaos. This idea of an ordering power behind visible things, a reason, a *LOGOS* that governs the world, fascinated the Greeks. Plato explained that it is *GOD*'s *LOGOS* who keeps the planets in their orbits (JOHANNES KEPLER) and makes the seasons come at certain times. But it was especially the Stoics, who reached their peak during the New Testament (NT) period, who passionately advocaited these ideas. For them, this *LOGOS* of *GOD* was present in all things.

The rigidy of many information processing systems that are intended to penetrate into the performance range of human information processing is deplorable, since the majority of them are based on a merely statistical concept information compared to the true dynamics that expressed by an adequate theory of information.

Presumably, a large part of the problems that the concept of information raises – both in abstract conceptual terms and in concrete applications, the fact that information is a dynamic concept leads to problems if it is not applied coherently.

This is what HOLGER LYRE writes in his dissertation“Quantum Theory of Information“ [6]

[1] The word „*LOGOS*“ appears in Greek in the Bible, in German translations; it is usually rentered as „Word“. „*LOGOS*“ is an ancient Greek term meaning word, mind, or reason. „*LOGOS*“ is first used in the Gospel of John 1: „In the beginning was the word … (*LOGOS*)“.

[2] ideas, inspirations

Recommendation

Today, too, we would do well to rediscover ***JESUS CHRIST*** as the *LOGOS*, theWord of *GOD*, the living *GOD*, and to proclaim him as such.

II. Applications

The ability of AI can be used to identify alloys with desired properties among many different alloys. In this way, AI has been used to develop, among other things, Invar alloys and soft magnets. But it also uses language models for scientific research.

In agriculture, growth and sustainability can be supported by AI. AI can help resolve the

contradiction growth and sustanaibality. The MAX PLANCK Institute for Intelligent Systems in Tübingen/Germany is working with the agricultural sector to develop a robot that will cultivate fields efficiently and sustainably in the future (polycultures).

III. Conclusions

Artificial intelligence has certainly enabled valuable and versatile applications (for example see „Appiications“) However, there are also dangers of artificial intelligence, such as the spread of uncontrolled false knowledge, false insights and fake news, which can lead to incorrect behavior and wrong actions (undesirable effects). The term „artificial intelligence (AI)“ should be renamed to imitative intelligence (II). However, this will hardly be possible since the term „artificial intelligence (AI)“ has been introduced and can hardly be changed.

References

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