# Large Language Models and the Patterns of Human Language Use

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### **Outline**

- 1. Beyond Anthropomorphism
- 2. Cultural Technique of Flattening and its Artifice
- 3. Chatbot's Dialogicity and Understanding as Category Mistake
- Media-Theoretical and Linguistic-Philosophical Argument against Eliza's Trap
- 5. Letter Statistics form a Kind of *Collective Unconscious* of literate societies
- Describing alternative, non-human Forms
  of Intelligence: Token Statistics,
  Combinatorics, and correlation

### **Beyond Anthropomorphism**

Like a shadow,
anthropomorphism
is a companion of the philosophical
debate.

#### **Our scenario:**

Looking for an alternative, 'non-human' form of practiced intelligence, communication, language processing, and understanding of meaning.

## Methodological approach inspired by ,cultural techniques'

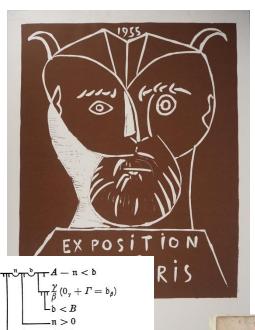
Not only physical but also symbolic artifacts, i.e. sign systems, form elements of a genuine technicality of *all* human forms of life.

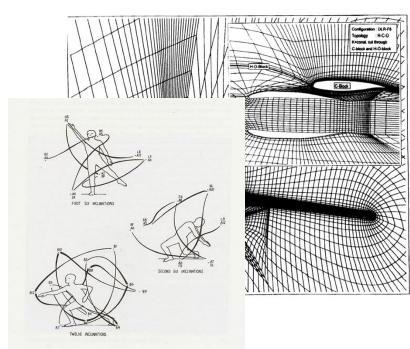
### Operative, meaning-neutral symbolism

It is the possibility of a temporary absence of meaning and significance that turns symbolic artifacts into tools of the mind.

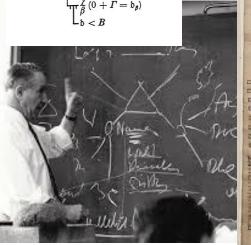
### ,Cultural Technique of Flattening'

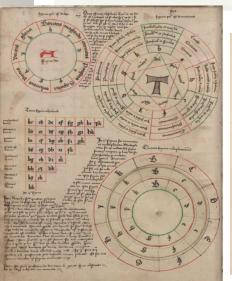














#### Artificial flatness' artifiche

Temporal performance is objectified into spatial structure, which in turn can be liquefied and performed in temporal fluidity.

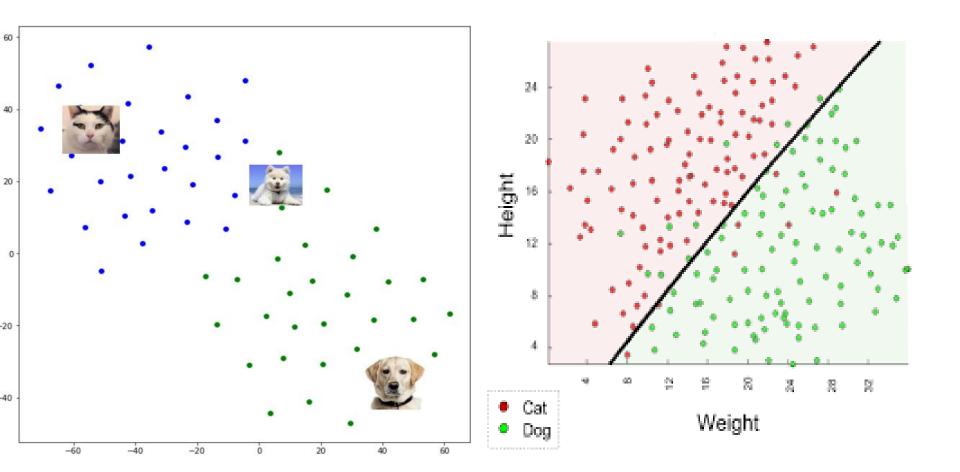
#### **Alfred North Whitehead**

"Civilisation progresses by expanding the number of important operations that can be performed without thinking about them."

Introduction to Mathematics, 1911, pp 35

## Clustering Cat-and Dogimages by Sorting Points

The algorithm's training consists of calculating the line that distinguishes the two sets of dots as clearly as possible



### Trapped in Weizenbaum's Eliza Effect?

- The anthropomorphic seductiveness of chatbots lies in the fact that we can enter into a dialogue-based resonance relationship.
- But this is an illusion.

# Chatbot's Dialogicity and Understanding as Category Mistake

- Projecting properties that are well-known from interpersonal communication, cognition, and interaction to chatbots is a category mistake.
- But how to argue in favour of a nonanthropomorphic interpretation of chatbots?

### How to argue in favour of a nonanthropomorphic interpretation of chatbots? Two suppositions

- A fundamental functional and ontological difference between humans and machines must be assumed. But this *disparity* is the prerequisite for entering into a complementary relationship.
- Interpretation-neutral operativity is a cultural technique that humans realized by hand long before the invention of the computer.

### **Media-Theoretical Argument**

 LLMs constitute a medium, the interface between individual users and the written collective memory of a community. Large Language Models give users access to digitalized parts of the collective memory.

 A distant analogy for this relationship is the use of libraries.

### The Linguistic Unconscious

- Every system of letter writing implies underlying statistical relations.
- The writers and readers have neither knowledge nor awareness of these mathematical relations.
- Letter statistics form a kind of collective unconscious of literate societies.
- The intuitive human language sensorium is incapable of recognizing this statistical dimension.

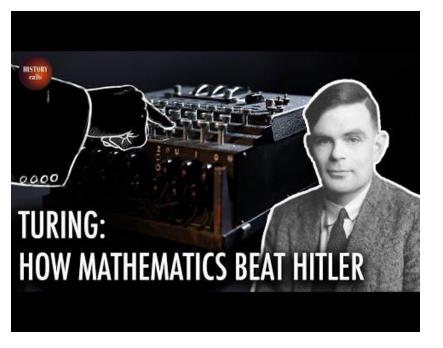
## Decoding the German radio messages by letter statistics: Alan Turing

Turing decrypts the Enigma code of the German

army

Source: National Museum of Computing

Bletchley Park, Trailer





Source: Youtube: Imitation Game, Trailer

# Describing alternative, non-human forms of intelligence

The triad of token statistics, combinatorics, and correlation characterizes the type of alternative intelligence encountered in chatbot activities.

## Entering the *Cultural Unconscious*via Chatbots

- We can enter into an epistemic relationship with the *cultural unconscious* via LLMs.
- That is the reason for the methodological efficiency of Digital Humanities.
- But this is an epistemotechnical interaction and never has the character of interpersonal dialogue.

 Chatbots do not interpret or understand what they say.

They do not realize speech acts.

# Chatbots: Tools in Social Epistemology

 Chatbots function (sometimes) as instruments of social epistemology. The trust that is required here is similar to trust in technical objects.

 It is important, however, to understand LLM's trust type as a one-sided, epistemic-technical trust that can never release us from the obligation to verify factual content.  Artificial intelligence can neither think nor be reasonable or unreasonable. Its systems belong to the genre of 'non-reason'.

 Practicing reason and unreason remains a prerogative of its human designers and users.