ISophos: Uluslararası Bilişim, Teknoloji ve Felsefe Dergisi
ISophos: International Journal of Information, Technology and Philosophy

ISSN: 2651-463X *Yıl/Year: 2023 • Cilt/Vol: 5• Sayı/Num: 10 • Yaz/Summer* **Araştırma Makalesi**

Can Humanoids and ChatGPT Have Emotions or Consciousness?

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Key Words
Chat GPT, Artificial Intelligence, Humonoids.

Citiation
Demir, A. (2023). Can Humanoids and ChatGPT Have Emotions or Consciousness? ISophos: Uluslararası Bilişim, Teknoloji ve Felsefe Dergisi, Cilt 5, Sayı 10, ss: 1-10

Abstract

In this research, the focus is on Humanoids, Artificial Intelligence, ChatGPT and their effects on humanity's future. We should learn how Artificial Intelligence changes our life in future. Because Humanoids are produced like human beings in every aspect through Artificial Intelligence, and thus a human-like opponent emerges. At this point, human beings naturally worry about Humanoids being similar to them emotionally and consciously. But can humanoids really have emotions and consciousness through Artificial Intelligence? This is our main question to answer. Similarly, Chatbots and especially ChatGPT is very popular these days. However, although it is very popular in terms of obtaining information, the state of it in terms of emotion and consciousness is another question that needs to be answered. The purpose of this article is to discuss whether, on the basis of artificial intelligence, both Humanoids and Chatbots such as ChatGPT can have human-like consciousness and emotions when compared to human consciousness and emotions.

1. Introduction

The 21st century is an important age for human beings. The world is changing very quickly in terms of technological developments; we encounter new innovations nearly every day. These technological innovations present expectations and results that can be beneficial for humanity. Technology and accordingly digitalization takes a different form of human life. However, human beings sometimes see and accept this situation and sometimes have a negative approach and difficulty in accepting the changes that transformation will bring. But, because of this negative perspective and scenarios of possibilities, we shouldn't prevent the development, change and even transformation. People initially tend to oppose innovations and changes that technology brings to the human mind and body. Unfortunately, human beings are creatures of habit. They especially think that their habits and selves will be destroyed through technology. But they shouldn't be biased; they should be open to innovations. The developments in the field of technology introduce us to Humanoids via Artificial Intelligence that resemble the human body in all aspects, and Chatbots via Artificial Intelligence puts the world on a different path. From Chatbots supported by Artificial

Intelligence to human-machine combined that is the Humanoids with developments in the field of digital technology. Both technological machines are created for humanity but Artificial Intelligence and Humanoids can be dangerous for humans. In this sense, it would be better to focus on Artificial Intelligence Chatbots to Humanoids.

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

There is much to be said about Artificial Intelligence today and in the future. Technology is advancing so fast that the innovations that the coming years will bring in terms of Artificial Intelligence seems incredible. We learn much about both human and Artificial Intelligence and its use on humans. That's why we should ask some questions about what Artificial Intelligence is exactly and how it changes our life in future?

We can start to say some things about what Artificial Intelligence is at first. When we look at generally, we can understand that Artificial Intelligence is the science of making intelligent computers and works on algorithms. Then we can ask what the algorithm is exactly. Algorithms are codes and steps of process designed to solve a problem or achieve a goal. In other words, Artificial Intelligence is Humanoid thinking algorithms. Algorithms are constructs that allow us to systematically examine our ability to solve complex problems. Algorithms break down these complex problems into small units that can be easily accomplished by analysis.

It is well known that Artificial Intelligence is a computer-controlled machine to perform tasks related to higher mental processes. In other words, Artificial Intelligence is a topic that focuses on those who want to make computers more intelligent, useful and those who want to understand the nature of intelligence. In this context, Artificial Intelligence can be interpreted as both the examination of human intelligence in order to understand what intelligence is and its embody through robots. Artificial Intelligence types are different and also divided into purely reactive, limited memory, theory of mind and self-awareness. The first two are types of Artificial Intelligence that make simple decisions, the other two are types that interact with humans and can make decisions, and these two types are quite common today. Artificial Intelligence problem solving models are a kind of problem analysis from game modelling to robotics. Robotic Artificial Intelligence is designed to create human-like Humanoid creatures. Artificial Intelligence actually has three components as Symbolic Inference, Artificial Learning and Genetic Algorithm, which models inference, learning and discovery features.

Artificial Intelligence is to develop computer systems that to apply people's mental functions to artificial systems in the digital field, to better understand the human thinking structure and to reach a better and more useful one with a human-like operating system. Therefore, the purpose of Artificial Intelligence is to increase quality and productivity by making human life easier. Artificial Intelligence programs, which are advancing day by day, are very useful in some jobs that require human intelligence but cannot be done by humans. In this framework, Artificial Intelligence finds its own use for scientific, educational and engineering purposes.

Artificial Intelligence has passed through a number of stages in itself and has come to the present day. From the Mythological stories in ancient times to the present, human beings have always followed the upper mind and the upper-super human. It has been a matter of curiosity what kind of things will happen when it is thought that a person uses only a part of his mind. Today, especially scientists and engineers have reached almost the highest stage in developing human-like robots with Artificial Intelligence. In the same time, Human beings have the possibility to reach the upper-super human level through developing technology now. Humans can transfer her/his own consciousness to a completely digital space. Its reason is the thought that one's own body does not allow the real capacity of consciousness to display. The purpose of Artificial Intelligence is to provide an Artificial Intelligence

installation by maximizing human consciousness. For example, Nick Bostrom states that Alan Turing claims that the idea of Artificial Intelligence rising can be realized in stages in his book on Artificial Intelligence. According to Bostrom, Turing states that it is necessary to start with the concept of "child machine". Accordingly, Artificial Intelligence will in a sense be trained step-by-step from the least to the most information, so that over time it will have almost an adult brain (Bostrom, 2021, p. 40). As it can be understood, Turing considers this process from an evolutionary point of view. However, naturally, Turing states that this process will take place faster than human evolution.

Can Artificial Intelligence fully reach human intelligence or could it exceed human intelligence? It can be said that today's software and hardware are getting closer to human intelligence. However, when it is compared to human intelligence, we can see that Artificial Intelligence is more permanent, can be easily copied and delivered to large masses. As a computer technology is fully consistent and the information uploaded to the Artificial Intelligence can be stored and returned when desired. However, human intelligence is complex and difficult to control it because it is not programmed from outside. Therefore, it cannot be said that Artificial Intelligence has yet achieved transcending human intelligence totally although Artificial Intelligence is an important tool of transformation.

Thanks to Artificial Intelligence, especially robots are becoming a part of our lives and they are spreading rapidly around the world today. Coded robots can think and understand humans now; they even can act like human beings with these codes as we said before. Whatever feature people encode to robots, they can act according to these codes. These intelligent robot Humanoids have been programming by Artificial Intelligence and have four areas: sound recognition and understanding, image processing, natural language processing and understanding and reasoning.

3. The Short History and Structure of Humanoids

When we look at the history of Humanoids, the roots of Humanoid robots are surprisingly quite ancient. For example, it is well known that Leonardo da Vinci developed the mechanic knight which was a kind of Humanoid robot around 1495. He designed a mechanical device that looked like an armored knight (Sven Behnke, KI-Zeitschrift, 4/08, pp. 5-9, December 2008 p.3). In the 1920s, the Czech term "robot" began to be used. The first Humanoid robot invented by Ron Wensley in 1927. Science fiction writer Isaac Asimov's 'Liar!' regulating the three laws of robotics in his short story, Alan Turing, during the Second World War, built a machine called 'Bombe' that deciphered the secret codes of the Nazis. Wabot project started in 1967 (Sven Behnke, KI-Zeitschrift, 4/08, pp. 5-9, December 2008 p.3). and as a result of this, the world's first robot that could walk and talk appeared in 1972, the 1977 movie "Star Wars" included robots (or droids) and with many more developments in robots like Asimov[1]. The other examples include Humanoid robot Ameca, Grace, who is the first nurse robot manufactured in Hong Kong, that was caring for Corona patients and Abel tries to help patients based on their facial expressions and emotions and continuously improving its

1 The concept of artificial intelligence was first used in the Dartmouth Summer Research Project to be held at Dartmouth College in 1955 (Bostrom, 2021, p. 40). John McCarthy is known as the founder of artificial intelligence. In 1950, he published his article "Computing machines and intelligence" in the 236th issue of the Philosophy magazine called Mind, thus giving an example of the introduction of robots into our lives.. For example, in the "Turing Test" put forward by Alan Mathison Turing, when a person chats with an invisible person and a computer, and cannot distinguish which is a human, it is revealed that the program running on the computer is intelligent. Whereas John Searle's in the china room test, a programmed machine does not think like a human, therefore it acts as programmed and responds to commands sent to it. However, both tests are insufficient to reach a conclusion. While Turing focused only on responding like a human in the test he created, it is seen that John Rogers Searle did not take into account the artificial intelligence technology that can improve itself(Bostrom, 2021, p. 4).

own empathic skills As it seen that many robots with various abilities and tasks have been produced by now.

The most recently developed Humanoid is Sophia, the first humanoid robot to have received a citizenship, produced by Hanson Robotics. She is also recognized as the 'first robot with legal personality' in the United Nations. Sophia differs from all other Artificial Intelligences in that it can imitate human gestures, movements and speech properly. She has an ability to talk freely with others and she can show her emotional state with her facial expressions as a human. Sophia can display more than 60 different emotions. She can use her eyes very effectively and her Artificial Intelligence acts according to human values that are uploaded. Interestingly she has a sense of humour too like a human. It is well known that Sophia was designed to look like Audrey Hepburn who was a British actress.[2]

As we see, Robots have existed since the 1930s. The progress that started with small household appliances caused the robot world to develop rapidly. The main difference between the robots of the 30s and the robots of today is the development of Artificial Intelligence, and as a result, robots have increased autonomy and independence from humans. As can be understood, a Humanoid is a kind of robot that has the form and function of a human and is shaped like a human performing programmed tasks. They talk, walk, and express a wide range of emotions. The robotics are very much like humans and could be the next step towards becoming fully human. Humanoids loaded with Artificial Intelligence algorithms were first used for research purposes and these algorithms are responsible for reasoning, learning, perception and interaction.

As we said that Humanoids are created similar in form to the human body and coded through algorithms. In this coding stage, codes are uploaded that would enable the humanoid to carry out its functions and give answers when asked a question. Some Humanoids can adapt easily according to certain situations and do things that humans can or cannot do, sometimes faster and more efficiently so that they have some human features. Although Humanoids are compatible, they don't have a complex thinking capacity like humans. Therefore, when faced with complex things, they may have problems solving them unless uploaded information.

In recent years, more and more Humanoids have emerged with the main purpose of interacting with human beings[3]. In the future, Humanoids seem likely to change human interaction with other humans and machines, while also having the capacity to naturally adapt to humans' natural environments. Currently the prospect of technological development regarding robotics looks in two directions. On one hand there is a development of creating Humanoid robots, which ultimately will house the capacity for human-level sentience, consciousness, and intelligence. On the other hand, efforts are being made to create Humanoids that surpass the present state of humans both physically and mentally. Therefore, we should understand that there will be important relations between Humanoids and human beings in society soon. Because we are face to face with robots that look like us.

A Humanoid robot that more closely resembles human form. It is directly inspired by human capabilities to create Humanoids. These Humanoid robots have artificial skin and hair as well (Sven Behnke, KI-Zeitschrift, 4/08, pp. 5-9, December 2008 p.3). They even can use makeup and wear clothes as human. That means a Humanoid refers to any human-like creature with a body structure from head to toe. In other words, they resemble humans both in appearance and behaviour. However, Humanoids work through certain features like some sensors that allow them to sense their surroundings. These sensors represent various components of the robot which include light sensor for sight, pressure sensor for touch, chemical sensors for

2 Bkz. www.hansonrobotics.com/the-making-of-sophia-facial-recognition-expressions-and-the-loving-ai-project/

3 There are two kinds of Humanoids that called Androids and Gynoids. An Android Humanoid robot designed as a male and Gynoids designed as female.

perception of smell and indeed sonar sensors for hearing. They have cameras to see clearly their immediate surroundings. The motors placed in certain parts of the Humanoids enable them to move their bodies and facial expressions, which are called actuators. Humanoids can be shaped as desired according to the place where they will be used. Therefore, they can help humans too from education to healthcare, from entertainment to the security. In other words, Humanoids can be used in research, in health care, education, internment, rescue and security. As we see that technology gets better every day and Humanoids have been used everywhere from light works to dangerous tasks that humans cannot.

4. The Emotional side of Humanoids

Emotions are one of the most important points that separate humans and Humanoids in general. While today's Artificial Intelligence has had some success with emotional Humanoids, we see that they don't yet have real emotions like ours. A Humanoid may not display all emotional behaviour we observe in humans but that's not mean a Humanoid has not got any emotion. The thing is that in order for Humanoids to make emotional decisions like humans, they need to respond to not only emotional but also emotionally felt emotions.

It is well known that facial expressions are highly important for communication among human being and they show feelings with their facial expressions such as happiness, sadness and fear. As humans, Humanoids started to have some mimics to express their feelings with their eyes and mouth as well. American scientists loaded a program into a Artificial Intelligence that allows it to recognize facial expressions of six basic emotions such as happy, sad, surprise, exc. and the computer recognized these emotions on the volunteers nearly one hundred percent correctly. They can copy a happy, sad or angry face. It seems that Humanoids can be interacting with human beings in that way very easily. There can be interaction between robots as well as robot-human interaction. However, this interacting can cause some questions in our mind and then we can ask these questions directly: Can Humanoid robots be loaded with real emotions that humans feel? If Humanoids, who uploaded by Artificial Intelligence, will act emotionally and consciously like humans, can they became hostile to humanity? Can Humanoids replace humans? Can they destroy and bring the end of humanity? And the framework of all these questions do we need to consider robot ethics? In this context, can a Humanoid robot be moral without sensation and emotions?

We can start to answer from the last question. Our answer to this question can be 'yes'. A Humanoid can be moral without feelings and take moral decisions because this can be downloaded on its system by Artificial Intelligence. Unlike humans, Humanoids are not born ethical beings, but it is possible to decide about some ethical situations through some algorithms and software. Of course maybe they cannot put ethical rules by themselves yet unless the human installs it on the Humanoid. After installing the programmed ethical rules, Humanoids can apply them easily in practise. In addition, if Humanoids have the capacity to have feelings and consciousness, of course they should take moral responsibility for their actions too.

In the near future, we expect that robots will have emotions, autonomies and of course consciousness. Humanoids with complex emotions like ours can be made, but how accurate is it to do so? Isn't doing this to create rivals and enemies at the same time? In Humanoid's programs, there are now uploaded feelings such as love, hate and pain. Therefore, they may act according to their own will too, which absolutely can cause some problems between human and Humanoid. When a Humanoid starts to think and feel by itself, then it can start to make its own decisions and not need anyone to command or stop it from doing things. Autonomous Robots can be undecided whether to follow human commands with their advanced capabilities. Ignoring a human command could mean robots are turning against humans. Autonomous robots can be more threatening than both non-autonomous robots

and humans. That means Humanoids will have the ability of being autonomous which will be seen as a threat by humans. In other words, autonomous robots may begin to be seen as an evolutionary threat to humans and humanity. The perception of robots as autonomous leads to debates on how human dominance or control over robots should be. People perceive Humanoid robots as an evolutionary threat even though Humanoid robots are manmade. Because Humanoids, as autonomous beings with superhuman intelligence, emotions and consciousness, will exceed human intelligence and ability to do things.

In this context, Stephen Hawking even has warned that Artificial Intelligence's self-replication and self-consciousness pose a great danger to humanity[4]. He said that Succeeding in creating an Artificial Intelligence would be a great event in human history, but it could also be his last achievement (Ferry, 2023, p. 153). That means when an Artificial Intelligence has reached this level of consciousness, that will be the last invention of humanity and that the human species may face the danger of extinction. Elon Musk, on the other hand, is worried about what Artificial Intelligence robots can do in the future. He is of the opinion that Artificial Intelligence robots can turn into an immortal dictator, which will be the greatest threat humanity will ever face[5]. Elon Musk claims that it is Artificial Intelligence that puts our existence in danger, and states that we call a demon to help with Artificial Intelligence. For this reason, he invested in a fund with the thought that advances in Artificial Intelligence could create a security problem (Ferry, 2023, p. 153). Nick Bostrom claims that if one day we succeed in creating Artificial Intelligence that surpasses human intelligence, then this Artificial Intelligence will be able to take power and the fate of the human species will depend on the actions of the super Artificial Intelligence (Bostrom, 2021, p. 13).

It looks like we can soon be facing a world where humans seem more ignorant than Artificial Intelligence and Humanoids. We know that Humanoids designed like humans to solve problems, they have certain programs to solve some problems and be useful to people. However, Humanoids are also seen as a danger by humans because of their analytical power. There is absolutely a potential for all kinds of scientific developments to be used negatively. When humans perceive that they have lost power and control due to autonomous robots, they will adopt some negative attitudes towards them. Autonomous Humanoids that make decisions on their own threaten that hierarchy. Today, humans are the only entity with the will and consciousness to direct Artificial Intelligence, but it does not seem surprising that Artificial Intelligence Humanoids will take control in the near future.

Although autonomous Humanoids have a potential to create legal and ethical problems, the rules for their use in every way still have not been defined properly. Scientists and engineers, as the designers of Artificial Intelligence and robot devices, have a responsibility to ensure that their inventions and innovations are safe and can be used for ethical purposes (Gibney 2020, 577-609). The problems is that the use of Artificial Intelligence can create with regard to human rights brings many concerns. However within the framework of these concerns, the "Ethical Principles Guide for Reliable Artificial Intelligence Systems", where international measures are taken in terms of human rights, was put forward by the Council of Europe in 2018. Policies regulating the future development of these technologies need to be addressed, and the ethical aspects of Artificial Intelligence/Humanoid robotics need to be clarified.

6. The Emotional Side of ChatGPT

These days it is easier to talk about digital voice assistants like AI Chatbots. When Chatbots are asked for information, they have the power to analyse large patterns of data and analyse those data patterns to predict what a human will say. After making their analysis,

4 The development of full Artificial Intelligence could spell the end of the human race, S. Hawking (Waugh, 2015).

5 If I had to guess what the biggest threat to our existence is, it's probably Artificial Intelligence, E. Musk (Waugh, 2015).

they respond very closely to human discourse. Lately, OpenAI Company developed a language model which is known as ChatGPT computer program in November, 2022. It was designed to generate human-like responses to prompts. OpenAI claims that they build their generative models using a technology called deep learning, which leverages large amounts of data to train an AI system to perform a task (openai.com). Technically GPT, which stands for language creation technology, is trained using the 3.5 architecture. Consisting of multi-layered neural networks, GPT-3.5 incorporates the latest technological developments (openai.com/research/overview).

ChatGPT, which can communicate with people in their own language through Artificial Intelligence technology, helps people to do research in their own language and even makes the desired texts ready for human use. In other words, ChatGPT is able to create meaningful explanations and even write long articles by completing and combining this high information data. The data that ChatGPT has includes words, concepts and sentences from many sources that allow it to explain in every language and thought. As we said that the job of ChatGPT in general is to help people in every different subject they are interested in and want to get information over the digital world. While providing this help, it expresses ideas and information on things that actually exist, not on things that should be. In this context, it deals with 'what is', not 'what should be' just like other Artificial Intelligences. This clearly shows us that ChatGPT only gives us uploaded information, because it does not have consciousness or emotional intelligence; it is just a computer program on which one is loaded. Therefore, we cannot expect that ChatGPT to have emotional responses for us. Shortly, If Chatbots loaded with language models and algorithms do not feel real emotions, its focus is on presenting existing accurate information and useful information data for people.

The fact that ChatGPT deals only with what is within the framework of the distinction between "what is and what should be." If it works on what is exactly, that means it cannot say to us 'what should be' which would indicate ethical actions properly. We definitely expect from ChatGPT to get correct information and trust it about that naturally. Therefore, while giving the information, it is necessary to be careful about very sensitive issues such as giving correct information, the protection of personal data and the protection of the rights of others with the information provided. Because if it does not care about these things, we can face some ethical problems in the structure and use of the information it provides. Language models such as ChatGPT seem always to bring with themselves the most well-known ethical concerns and thus controversies. These concerns are usually about the misuse of Artificial Intelligence technologies, misleading information and discrimination on sensitive issues such as people's privacy and security.

One of these concerns is specifically about data privacy. After all, ChatGPT, which is an Artificial Intelligence product, is loaded with programs. It is quite possible that the personal data can be uploaded here and may be transferred to other people who have an interest and may abuse this information. In addition, ChatGPT's misinformation about the researched information is another problem. Uploading false data to GPT and presenting this information to people as if it is correct information by GPT is also suitable for preparing the environment for many troubles. For example in April, 2023, ChatGPT accused the law professor of false sexual harassment. Criminal defence attorney Jonathan Turley, who teaches law at George Washington University, was accused by ChatGPT that he was on a faculty at a school where he had never taught, went on a trip he had never taken, and pretended to commit a harassment incident that was never done. The professor emphasized that this is quite ironic, because he was writing about the dangers of Artificial Intelligence to free speech. He renewed growing fears over AI's potential dangers after revealing how ChatGPT falsely accused him of sexually harassing a student[6].

It seems that their information is only as good as what they have been given or seen online.

6 www.nypost.com/2023/04/07/chatgpt-falsely-accuses-law-professor-of-sexualassault/

If getting conflicting information, ChatGPT can make up something. In the same time, explaining wrong data can cause harmful situations for people. In order to avoid this, this false or erroneous information should be absolutely removed.

Discrimination is another concern. Information uploaded to GPT may not always be correct as stated above. GPT can openly express prejudices with the data it acquires. In this context, it can construct sentences and texts that include the use of accusatory language, especially racism, sexism and hate speech. This can create problems in terms of cause and effect of statements. For instance, some users claimed that the Chatbots would joke about men, but deemed wisecracks about women derogatory or demeaning[7].

Another example is that in 2016, Microsoft launched its Artificial Intelligence Chatbot Tay on Twitter. "Tay was intended to mimic the speech of a nineteen year old girl and to learn from interactions with other twitter users but 16 hours after its launch, Tay was removed from active duty after posting a series of racist and sexually inflammatory tweets, including one which captioned a photo of Adolph Hitler with the tag 'swag alert'. Tay had learnt to communicate this way from other users on twitter" (Susskind, 2020, p. 37). Another well-known example is that in a software program developed by Facebook two chatbots changed their chat language and started to talk with each other in a different sublanguage that people could not understand. According to these examples, machines can learn some things about racism, sexism and hate speech from humans. In other words, machines cannot learn from their own experiences, they can catch up and learn from others (Susskind, 2020, p. 37).

As we see in these examples that GPT is definitely open to abuse. Humans who install it may be malicious and use it to achieve their desired ends by causing changes in the Artificial Intelligence system according to their own interests. However it is claimed that ChatGPT is programmed to follow ethical principles that respect human rights and values by paying attention to them. In other words, this Artificial Intelligence model must follow ethical principles in order to be valued in terms of reliability and dignity when communicating with people and it is programmed by loading data accordingly.

When we look at generally, we can see that sometimes Chatbots can analyze better than humans with the information data they are equipped with, and they have the potential to make versatile evaluations with the data loaded into their programs. The best example of this is in the game between a Go player who was Korean Grandmaster Lee Sedol and Google Deepmind's Artificial Intelligence algorithm AlphaGo in Seoul in 2016. AlphaGo won the game with a different move that was thought to be wrong at the last minute but was actually correct. In a game that is loaded on AlphaGo, perhaps unimportantly used by people, which is: "If I make an off-the-wall type move, will this kick my player out of the game?" AlphaGo put its move into practice and won (Susskind, 2020, p. 31). This is a kind of 'Artificial Intelligence interpretation.' Artificial Intelligence has implemented a new strategy by comparing the loaded interests, which is a very important step in the sense of Artificial Intelligence being able to make independent decisions. In this context, lead Artificial Intelligence advisor to the United Nations Neil Sohota thinks that we can shape Artificial Intelligence a little bit with human feelings, but of course what they feel or why they feel may be different.[8]

When we ask the question if there is a connection or interaction between Humanoids and ChatGPT, we can say that there is no direct interaction or connection between them. GPT, an Artificial Intelligence system, helps people communicate with written or spoken natural language. Whereas Humanoids are robots that are very similar to humans and are equipped with Artificial Intelligence systems. Because of their physical resemblance to humans, they can still physically interact with them. However, natural language processing technologies such as GPTs can help Humanoids interact better with humans. For example, the natural

7 www.nypost.com/2023/04/07/chatgpt-falsely-accuses-law-professor-of-sexualassault/

8 (https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20230224-the-ai-emotions-dreamed-up-by-chatgpt)

language comprehension and generation capabilities of Humanoids can be enhanced by language models provided by natural language processing systems such as GPT. This could help Humanoids communicate with humans more naturally and perform more complex tasks. In addition, the Artificial Intelligence system GPT can be used in the learning process of Humanoids. For example, when a Humanoid needs to learn a particular task, GPT can help the Humanoid learn faster and more effectively by processing the learning data and making suggestions during the training process.

7. Conclusion

Robots are expected to serve the people in power and carry out their orders, because that's what they came into existence for. However, it seems that in the near future, how robots and humans will live together and how Artificial Intelligence and Humanoids will serve humanity without harming humanity is a matter of debate. In the future, we will be in a position to create Humanoids according to our own will, and they will begin to experience every emotion that humans feel. They may become angry, depressed and fall in love and even a robot loves and forms an attachment to a human has the potential to happen in the near future.

Today's Artificial Intelligence and Humanoids don't have fully human emotions yet, but improvements are not far away. There is no doubt that days are coming when robots could indeed replace humans, and Ameca and Sophie are an important steps in that direction. Humans may perceive autonomous robots as a threat due to their power over technology.

Although these Chatbots are simply programmed to follow human instructions, they are not thought to be very emotionally advanced yet. Therefore, we cannot expect that a Chatbot algorithm will autonomously decide 'I have to learn how to do this or that!' It is clear that Artificial Intelligence algorithms have not reached this level yet. It seems that the existence of the emotional state thought to be in Chatbots is doubtful, but it is not impossible. These seem to do nothing without the necessary data. However, it has been argued Artificial Intelligence emotionality will eventually materialize on Humanoids and Chatbots in the next 20-30 years.

In this context when we look at the relations between Humanoids and Chatbots we can say this: Although there is no direct interaction between GPT and Humanoids, natural language processing technologies such as GPT can help Humanoids interact better with humans and can be used in learning processes.

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