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ARE LLMS AND AIS DANGEROUS FOR HUMANITY?

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ABSTRACT

AI can only develop from, with, and thanks to an LLM. The method used to build up, exploit, and then teach it to the AI that will emerge from this LLM is only pure and simple, statistical and probabilistic. How many languages in the world have more than two or three trillion data points necessary to build an LLM for ONE language? About a dozen. All other languages will be out. It means they will only be able to use AIs that were designed for languages that were not the ones concerned here. It means the world will have to work within one of those 12 languages, LLMs, and AIs. But all AIs derived or designed from and with one of these 12 LLMs can only work with this language. (7,500 – 12 = 6,488) languages will be excluded from having LLMs designed for them and AIs constructed for them. This will create an explosive situation that will remind many people of the Tower of Babel. The temptation will be to use translations of these languages into one of the twelve. But translating machines work with AI. Henceforth, we are in a vicious circle. Finally, within one language, the corresponding LLM and all AI derived from it will statistically and probabilistically homogenize the language and get "rid" of all dialectical or creative variations. This will create a standardized language in each linguistic community concerned. If English is used as the LLM of AIs devised for English but used for the English translated corpus (is it an LLM of its own?) of data coming from another language, it becomes a real hierarchically restrictive pile of standardizations. First, the standardization of the English LLM. Second, the standardization of the English translation of data from language X. Third, the standardization of English AI applications to the transfer of the translated corpus into the English LLM. At every level, we would produce social, societal, cultural, and spiritual alienating frustrations that will cause all sorts of discontentment and even rebellion. Imagine the damage if the Bible, the Quran, the Dhammapada, and some other sacred corpora were translated into English to be incorporated into the English LLM. Will the very spiritual, cultural, supernatural, or whatever nature of the texts and the religions beyond these texts be preserved and captured in their absolute and at times contradictory essences? For (7,500 – 12 = 6,488) languages, this "revolution" is a most severe imperialistic and alienating perspective that has to be addressed straight away to find solutions. That will take time, and that will be a gigantic enterprise: to guarantee all AI will be able to consider and respect differences between the "expressions" of individuals in any language, and the differences between all and every language.

Keywords: LLM; Artificial Intelligence; English AI applications, Digital revolution;



INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is already present in practically all our social, economic, cultural, and communicational activities. The great master of such spreading is one small machine we all have in our pockets, the smartphone. Without an AI, and even multiple AIs, one for each application we have installed on this smartphone, and these applications can be counted in multiple hundreds, we cannot even be sure we can still write a simple text saying “Happy Birthday, Peter,” without being corrected and at times amplified into whatever the AI of the application concerned considers correct, proper, acceptable, and many other qualifying attributive or predicative adjectives of this type.

We are infants in the hands of these AIs that can wrap us up in clean diapers and proper clothing so that we are assessed, by our interlocutors, as polite, educated, well-behaved, and who knows what else is socially acceptable and non-rejectable. Imagine Franz Kafka in this labyrinth. No escape. Condemned and conditioned even before you set foot in this maze of oblique, obsolescent, and obscure phantoms edicted by the machine itself.

Don’t believe the machine that says it can’t help it because the LLM is biased. This machine has been devised to be the tool of the LLM behind it to impose onto us the most normative and bland expression (only one please) of conventional and uncreative ideas, which are reduced to data points. The same soup for all, like what the French called in their own time under Mitterrand “marriage for all,” as if all people would want and have to get married one way or another, even with their dogs if they can’t find anything or anyone proper among fellow humans.

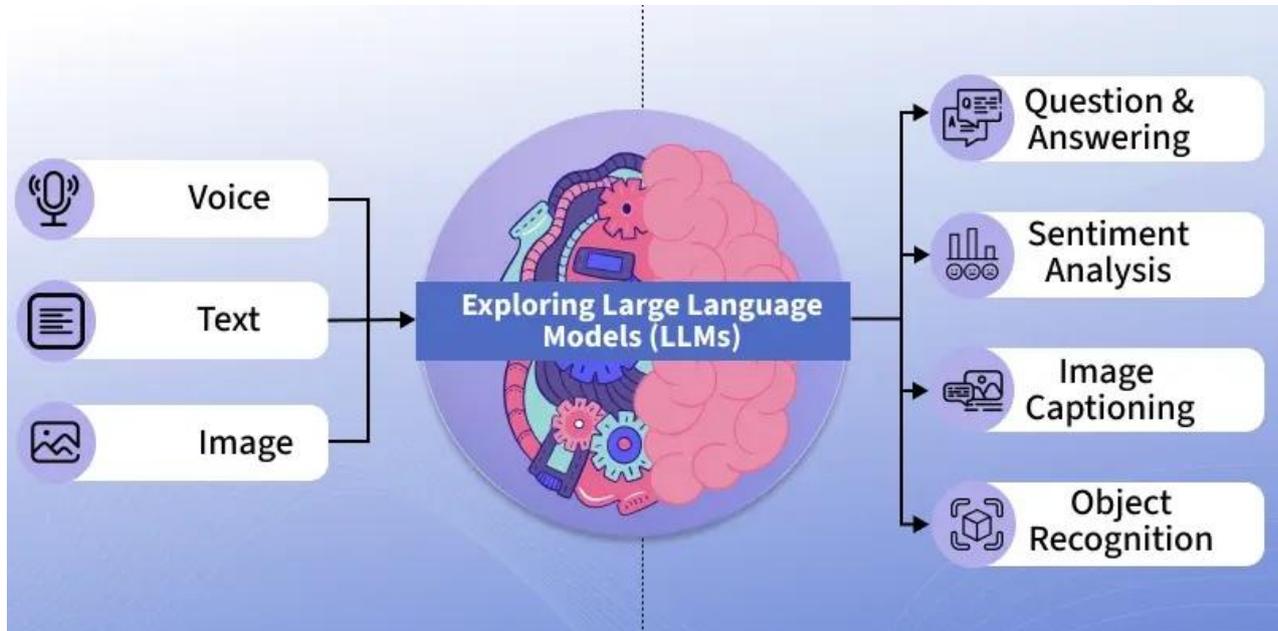
I say here it is the objective of people like Donald Trump who use social networks to knead the mind (only one collective mind) of the masses to impose their points of view. And it works. Look how he navigates the collective and manipulated consciousness of people with ultimatums that lead to nothing, as if yielding to one of his ultimatums would erase any opposition, any frustration, and any alienation in the minds of those who are or would be crushed down by yielding to such swords that would always be brandished over their heads and targeting their necks.

1. LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS, LLMS

An Artificial Intelligence (machine, or system, or network, or whatever this AI is attached to, including your intelligent home, with an intelligent fridge, or an intelligent washing machine, or even an intelligent toilet flush, you know, Gadoosh! Or more realistically, Ga-douche-bag!) is an operational agent produced by a deep learning process of an “intelligent” machine confronted with an LLM of linguistic elements, pictorial elements, or any other sensorial elements. We are speaking of an LLM that counts at least several trillion data points.

The AI, when finally certified, is supposed to have learned how to collect information on any prompt from one end-user, to more or less, more is more advisable, sort out elements, patterns and Gestalten, identify them, classify them, discriminate them out of their environment, classify them, remember them, and even graft them onto other elements, hence transform them by grafting or imitating creative skills identified-discriminated-analyzed-synthesized on the model of any entity, author, composer, poet, politician, or whoever you may think of living or dead, maybe even virtual, à la Mister-So-and-So, like the soup à la yakamein (New Orleans-style noodle soup).

And this AI defies you to find the slightest difference or improbable element in their plagiarized production, even if this production is à-la entirelyly virtual deep fake. They might even produce Beethoven’s 10th Symphony à la Karajan that would sound better than Beethoven and Karajan in any of the other nine symphonies. They will even pretend the score was found in some attic in Austria or in Dresden and has been authenticated by the most expert AI-identifier. It has to be a fake, but with some work on social networks and in the media, they can bring the MAGA-formatted masses to reach a collective mental agreement necessary for the fake to become true. Listen to one of the THREE H’s, Hitler, Heimlich, and Himmler, to learn what truth is from the point of view of the masses.



2. STATISTICS AND PROBABILITIES

But how does this deep learning procedure work, and how does an AI, when properly educated by this deep learning procedure, work?

The basic principle is that an AI, when looking for whatever it is asked to find, will privilege the answer that will be statistically dominant, the solution for which the highest probability can be provided. With corpora that are several trillion big, you may have numerous surprises with racist solutions, sexist answers, and many other ethically unacceptable responses. Nowadays, with social networks, the data points corpus in a language like English or French can have dominant racist, sexist, ultranationalist, and terrorist data points. That was quite obvious in the West with the first AIs, such as OpenAI's ChatGPT. It was often biased with the unethical answers because of the plain high level of expression of such ideas on the Internet, on social networks, in the press, and other media. In creative writing, it cannot always make the difference between a racist element in a play, a film, or a TV series that had to be expressed to be then eventually rejected and criticized.

We must understand that the machine was just doing what all bureaucratic systems do when they do not want something to be said: they just forbid the expression of such ideas. Then the producers of these AIs decided to correct the bias. This time, the main way, or method, was to ban the expression of such ideas and the use of some words. And that's where we come across the next problem of such a statistical approach. It homogenizes the language in style, content, semantics, and the semiotic discourse of any individual. It is, at times, a real caricature of free expression. The free public version of Grammarly, for example, does not like English adverbs in "-ly." It does not like the use of "own." It also rejects, most of the time, phrases like "in fact." Those banned elements bring into the discourse a personal dimension that carries a judgment from the speaker, writer, or ideological lecturer. Grammarly flattens the style. It makes the text dull and unattractive. Their motto is that a text is better received when it shines. But the way Grammarly suggests makes the text shine less.

3. PARADIGMATIC FLEXIBILITY

The most important element here is not words or phrases. The most important element is the semantic meaning produced by the choice of words and their architecture. A sequence of three synonyms, one after the other, is criticized by Grammarly, but it might be a very effective way to emphasize an idea, a contradiction, or a point.



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“I want to be clear about one thing. Fundamentally, irreversibly, and without any doubt, the ceasefire proposed by Trump in Gaza will not alleviate all the frustrations, all the alienations, and all the discontentments among the Gazan and Palestinian population.”

In this English sentence, Word refuses the plural of “discontentments” as if “discontentment” were a unique, abstract concept, and nothing else. This is connected with the main fact that AIs do not capture the paradigmatic dimension of a word or phrase. Microsoft’s Word, too often, makes mistakes about words because of its ignorance of words’ paradigmatic values.

It is very clear to anyone that the correction of “discontentments” by Word as “discontentment” or “discontentment’s” (this second suggestion is absurd in the context) leads nowhere. “Discontentments” have to be in the plural. There are dozens of different ways in any field to be discontented.

What about societal discontentments that cover many forms of societal problems: education, sex, gender, music, apparel and clothing, entertainment, games, sports, etc. Each particular problem has its own discontentments, often contradicting one another, and it is not always easy to bring all these discontentments together.

Concerning repeated words, Microsoft Word’s AI rejects what it calls redundant elements, redundancy. They suggest you erase the redundant element. It cannot capture the stylistic and emphatic effect of a repetition or of the use of synonyms. The proper solution, and we should probably speak of the proper solutions in the plural, is – or are – the one, or the ones, that covers, or cover, the paradigmatic dimension of the words, phrases, or utterances. Exercise: Stephen King just wrote in his latest novel: “He really *does* stink: *eau de piss*, *eau de merde*, and *eau de mort*.” Note the English spelling of “piss,” and the French spelling of “merde,” that is emphasized by the vocalic change in the French spelling of “mort.” Emphatic alliteration with vocalic change or Umlaut. Of course, Microsoft Word refuses the French spelling of “merde,” but accepts “mort,” though we don’t know how it understands it. Webster’s Dictionary suggests four possible meanings:

- 1- a note sounded on a hunting horn when a deer is killed.
 - 2- killing sense 1, the act of one that kills.
 - 3- a great quantity or number.
 - 4- La petite *mort* is a French term that refers to the moment after orgasm.”
- Choose the one you want.

4. AI-TRANSLATION FOR (7,500 – 12) LANGUAGES

This translation of the corpora of these (7,500 – 12) languages will not be done in twelve languages, but probably only one or two, and English might be even with Chinese.

For the very reason I have just referred to, translating from any language into any other language is always tentative. To translate requires making sure the implied paradigmatic elements in the first language correspond to similar paradigmatic elements in the second language. The result contains a lot of approximate translations and quite a few faulty ones. The paradigmatic elements, even of a very simple and common word, in one language are rarely similar, certainly not identical, in another language, even if the two words are connected. “Je n’aime pas le bœuf.” Microsoft Word refuses to write the French word “boeuf” with an automatic /-œ-/ , which it normally does for “cœur.” But how would you translate the sentence? Either “I don’t like the ox.” Or “I don’t like beef.” And we could also think of “I don’t like oxen,” if we consider “le bœuf” to be a generic word for the animal (castrated bull used in agriculture).

The translating AI will homogenize the translation by homogenizing – and simplifying – the original text in its original language, which means the translation will be approximate. If we consider the syntax of the original language and the syntax of the target language, we will have many approximations, if not mistakes.

Then this approximate translation is integrated into the targeted language LLM (English, for instance). All they get then is an English-oriented AI working for English with the approximate English translation of the original language’s corpus. The result of this expanded English-oriented AI will be considered as covering the original language and its communicational or syntactic meaning or architecture.



Imagine the case of Inuit, and the words used for snow. Question and answer on the site of The League of Nerds, <https://asktheleagueofnerds.com/>: "My teacher once told me that the Eskimo language has forty-five words for snow, but recently I read that they have over two hundred – a pretty big difference! How many is it really?" [...] **Problem #1: "Eskimo" is not a language.** [...] **Problem #2: Inuit and Yup'ik are agglutinating languages.** [...] **Problem #3: There are two root words for snow.** [...] **Problem #4: The guy who first wrote about snow words listed four.** [...] **Problem #5: The rest is just made up.** [...] (<https://asktheleagueofnerds.com/fifty-shades-of-white/>) But how does an AI translation machine, and then an AI machine, first translate these more than one, two, or four words, maybe even many more, into English? What can the English LLM, merging the English-translated data points from the second language into its original state, produce and be called? And if you merge two, three, four, or more English-translated data points produced from these two, three, four, or more non-English languages that could be Semitic root languages, Asian character languages, Turkic agglutinative languages, Indo-European, or Indo-Aryan synthetic-analytic languages, what kind of LLM do you have then? English is a synthetic-analytic language with an agentive syntax. What about integrating into its LLM the architecture of an ergative, still significantly agglutinative language? In fact, the League of Nerds works like the Deep Learning of an LLM or an AI.

CONCLUSION

THE NEW HIERARCHICAL TOWER OF BABEL



12 DOMINANT LANGUAGES

14,976 TRANSLATIONS OF THE LANGUAGES FROM THE BASE (2 PER LANGUAGE)

THE LANGUAGES IN THE WORLD WITHOUT THE 12 DOMINANT ONES.

At the bottom, 7,488 languages of four basic families: root languages, isolating languages, agglutinative languages, and synthetic-analytic languages, with two basic verbal syntaxes, ergative and agentive. In other words, a jungle of languages.

At the top, twelve languages that have full LLMs (one per language), from which twelve sets of AI machines and applications can be developed.

In between, the translations of the 7,488 corpora of each one of the 7,488 languages of the basis of the tower, translated into one or two of the 12 top languages. If there are only two translations per language, we would have 14,976 translated corpora. These translated corpora would be assimilated into the LLMs of the one or two top languages chosen for each of the 7,488 languages. Can we consider this expanded LLM as being an English, Chinese, French, Arabic, or whatever LLM? The basic jungle of 7,488 languages has become a Brownian agitated culture in full expansion of 14,976 English, Chinese, French, Arabic, or whatever translations of the initial 7,488 basic languages. And this obese mid-section is dominated and literally crowned by twelve languages, twelve LLMs, twelve sets of AI machines or applications.



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How many linguistic groups, apart from the twelve top ones, how many nations and civilizations would accept being dominated by this imperialistic and alienating crown?

It is urgent to draw the conclusion that we cannot accept the wild development of this situation. It would create innumerable alienations, frustrations, and discontentments. And it would inevitably bring up upheavals, resistance, rejection, and violence.

It is still time to stop this new Tower of Babel and to devise an Artificial Intelligence that could find its peaceful and useful place in the 21st century.

Qui aurait pu croire que le mulot de Jacques Chirac eût pu produire une telle effrayante et enthousiasmante perspective historique ?

Who would have thought that Jacques Chirac's field mouse could have produced such a frightening and fascinating historical perspective?

L'ordinateur, dernière Tour de Babel
par Jean Coulardeau

« Cet essai n'est pas destiné à détruire l'ordinateur et la société qui le génère, mais se veut simplement une réflexion sur cet instrument, adressée à ceux qui tentent également de rester hors des murs de la Tour-prison ».

*
« L'ordinateur n'ouvre pas les humains sur le vivant, mais les ferme dans une cité artificielle qui se croit toute puissante ».

« Pourquoi s'en prendre plus particulièrement à l'ordinateur ? Parce qu'il est plus que toutes les autres tentatives réunies : plus unificateur et uniformisateur (...), plus universaliste (...), plus totalisateur enfin, car il a vocation à tout posséder, à parvenir à la connaissance totale ».

Jean Coulardeau.

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"This essay is not intended to destroy the computer or the society that generates it but is simply intended as a reflection on this instrument, addressed to those who are also trying to remain outside the walls of the Prison Tower."

"The computer does not open humans up to the living but rather closes them in an artificial city that believes itself to be all-powerful."

"Why attack the computer in particular? Because it is more than all other attempts combined: more unifying and standardizing (...), more universalist (...), and finally more totalizing, because its vocation is to possess everything, to achieve total knowledge."

Jean Coulardeau.(1942-2022)



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