EDITING

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND HUMAN COMPETENCE: ANALYSIS OF TEXT EDITING PROGRAMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Editing manuscripts is a responsible and painstaking process that requires long work. For this purpose, today, many editing programs and sites work on the artificial intelligence system to facilitate editing for editors. An automated editing system makes human work more accessible. Can artificial intelligence, which mainly replaces the human factor in the social sphere, affect editors in editorial work? This scientific article analyzes the achievements and shortcomings of tahrirchi.uz and Grammarly.com, which work on artificial intelligence systems and investigates the importance of the product of human thinking in text editing.

Keywords: editing, editor, text, error, analysis, program, artificial intelligence, Grammarly.com, tahrirchi.uz

1. Introduction

In the age of science and technology, world scientists are intensively researching the possibilities of artificial intelligence. A vast source of information, consisting of critical scientific conclusions from linguists, philosophers, psychologists, mathematicians, engineers, and cybernetics specialists, is being formed in this field. Issues related to the impact of computer technology and robotics achievements on the development of scientific thinking are being resolved. In particular, due to research on artificial intelligence, new methods of scientific research are emerging, (Sardinha, 2024) new views on scientific results are being formed (Askun, 2024), exceptional philosophical views are being advanced about them (Carry & ot., 2024). Along with these achievements of science and technology, a new problem has appeared in front of researchers. Will artificial intelligence destroy the human factor (Sheng, 2023)? What are the consequences of the intervention of artificial intelligence in society and human life (Askun, 2024)? What are the opinions of many scientists who have researched the field? (Krogh, 2023). For example, Steven P. Koenig, one of the researchers, does not deny that the development of SI will create an entirely new form of social life in the future, but he expresses his concern that it may take the place of humans (2014).

According to Federspiel and others (Federspiel, 2023) artificial intelligence is increasingly entering human life, which affects various social, political, economic, and security factors. As a result, human health and well-being remain under potential

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threat. Undoubtedly, AI is changing the human world, so ensuring this civilization is proper is essential.

In this context, this study analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of humans and technology by comparing the texts edited by SI programs with the texts edited by humans, especially the texts edited in scientific, official, and scientific-popular styles. It suggests ways to effectively use editing programs operating in the artificial intelligence system and to obtain new results in terms of time and quality.

The main objectives of this research are as follows:

1) Identifying and analyzing the differences between editing and translating texts in a scientific, official, and scientific-popular style using human and artificial intelligence editing programs.

2) Text generator — evaluation of the quality of scientific, scientific-popular, and official text editing using editing programs operating in the artificial intelligence system.

Based on these objectives, the research questions identified are:

1) What are the main differences between editing scientific, scientific-popular, and official texts made by a person, that is, an editor, and artificial intelligence?

2) To what extent can the editing quality of scientific, scientific-popular, and official texts be guaranteed by programs working in the artificial intelligence system?

2. Literature review

1) What is artificial intelligence?

Artificial intelligence has already become the main topic of academic institutions, mass media, and various political spheres during the developing Second Industrial Revolution. This interdisciplinary field has been at the forefront of technological advancements, impacting multiple sectors and changing how we see the world. This led to serious research on artificial intelligence from a scientific point of view and a critical-analytical approach to technology. According to some researchers (Ramesh & ot., 2004) the development of robots can be seen as the beginning of the development of artificial intelligence, although Fetzer (Fetzer, 1990) describes the origin of artificial intelligence. Although the method of creation is described in detail as a human invention and discovery, the impact of artificial intelligence research on the human factor is still a cause for concern (Kir & ot., 2024).

The development of intelligent technology that mimics humans' ability to perform tasks usually performed by humans depends on many factors. According to Russell (Russel & Norvig, 2016) intelligence and the flourishing nature of the audio artifact are prerequisites for the success of artificial intelligence. However,

according to McCarthy (2007) artificial intelligence, in a broad sense, is the science of designing intelligence technologies based on the development of computer algorithms.

2) Artificial intelligence and natural language

Both programming and natural languages (Natural et al. / NLP) played an essential role in developing artificial intelligence. According to Russell (Russel & Norvig, 2016) computational linguistics and natural language processing can be used together to form a hybrid discipline between standard linguistics and the study of artificial intelligence. In this context, it is considered important to understand the topic and context, the language, and the sentences generated by artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence has revolutionized the field of natural language processing (NLP), transforming it from a rule-based system to a more sophisticated, dynamic, and flexible model. Until now, NLP had a limited capacity to work mainly on rule-based algorithms, which meant that it could not understand the peculiarities and complexities of human language (Reshamwala & ot., 2013). As a result of the advancement of AI, humanity has a new technology model capable of performing a wide range of tasks from translation to sentiment analysis, recording more efficient and versatile results than NLP due to the integration of deep learning (Li & Yang, 2018).

Editing and translation using artificial intelligence are growing rapidly, which increases the demand for programs that work in a text generator's SI system.

Research by foreign scholars requires updated, more significant, and longer-term analytical studies to understand these trends further. In addition, no in-depth analytical research studies are dedicated to editing programs in Uzbek that work in the text generator SI system. In this context, this article aims to reveal SI's various possibilities and limitations, provide in-depth and comprehensive information for future research and practice, and provide analytical conclusions on its practical use.

3. Methods

This study used a qualitative method based on the application of different levels of analysis and comparison strategies, including data correction, evaluation, and analysis, to answer the research questions.

3.1. Sample

Editing samples of four expert editors were used to reveal the possibilities and shortcomings of editing programs working on the text generator artificial intelligence system. Uzbek and English manuscripts were used during comparative analysis, and the

possibilities and shortcomings of Grammarly.com and tahrirchi.uz sites were analyzed.

3.2. The order of work

This research was carried out based on the following steps:

1. Development of a research plan;
2. Development of research methodology;
3. Selection of necessary texts for editing;
4. Check the texts selected for editing;
5. Selection of artificial intelligence programs;
6. Selection of expert editors;
7. Putting the texts edited by the editors into editing programs working in the SI system and evaluating the results;
8. Comparative analysis of the received samples.

4. Results

SI models are often capable of recognizing and generating different indicators and patterns. This means responding to user queries using patterns similar to text written in a certain style, i.e., editing text. The ability to imitate certain types of texts suggests that SI can affect special professions that work on texts, such as journalists or editors (Hille, 2023). However, it is precisely the emotionality of these professions that protects SI from overriding the absolute human factor (Sardinha, 2024).

These metrics are part of the expanded goal of SI models to create human-like patterns of text that learn all text using machine learning techniques called Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) (Pan & ot., 2019). They consist of two neural networks: generative and discriminative. The function of a generative network is to generate data, while a discriminative network determines whether or not this data is similar to artificially generated text. A generative network learns to generate new data by trying to mimic human-generated data. Its goal is to make data indistinguishable from human output. The discriminating network acts as a judge. It looks at accurate human data and data generated by a generative network and works to separate them. Grammarly.com and tahrirchi.uz, which we selected for research, edit texts based on the same system. Below, we present the results obtained in the form of a table.

First, we worked on a sample of a scientific article dedicated to sports journalism. The results obtained are reflected in the table below.

Now, we will analyze the percentages of the obtained results. At first, we edited the scientific article in the premium version of the tahrirchi.uz program working in the SI system. The program could not capture all 2429 words. I had to edit it in two. It showed a total of 193 errors. Among them are seven grammatical, 7 usage,

Table 1. In both programs, the indicators in the text of the scientific article are calculated as a percentage.

Error rate	Accuracy percentage on Grammarly.com	The percentage of accuracy in the tahrirchi.uz	Human - percentage of accuracy in editing
Spelling errors	95%	15%	95%
Punctuation errors	95%	-	98%
Grammatical errors	95%	20%	90%
Stylistic errors	90%	15%	99%

and 179 spelling mistakes. No punctuation errors were found. However, not all of the listed errors are correct. For example, 49 of the indicated spelling errors are correct, and the remaining 130 are foreign words, that is, the names of TV channels and works, so the program could not read them. Showed all English and Russian words as spelling errors. If we look at the correct spelling errors in words such as mediyatizatsiya – mediatizatsiya, mavzuidagi – mavzusidagi, foiz – foizi, the word eskeypizm was also correctly shown as a spelling error, but among the proposed options no, that is, the program presented completely inappropriate options in the form: eskiysizmi, eskiymizmi, asketizm, eskiymiz, eskiymizam. In fact, in the text, this escapism (escape – «escape») should suggest a word that means mental deviation or distraction from the unpleasant or dull aspects of everyday life, usually through imaginative or recreational activities was (Eskapizm, 2020).

He found no stylistic errors but distinguished three correct and four incorrect options regarding word usage. For example, the word global should remain in the text as an international word, and the program offered jahonshumul (worldwide) and umumbashariy (universal) options. The sentence was as follows: *Bunday vaziyatda sport jurnalistikasini rivojlantirish, uning global tarmoqdagi mavqeyini o'stirish, sport saytlari faoliyatida interaktiv metodlar asosida yangiliklarni uzatish tizimini joriy*

etish masalasi dolzarb vazifa sifatida o'rtaga chiqmoqda. (In such a situation, the issue of developing sports journalism, increasing its position in the global network, and introducing a system of news transmission based on interactive methods in the activity of sports sites is emerging as an urgent task). In this situation, it is inappropriate for us to use the words worldwide or universal.

Three correct and one incorrect correction have also been made for grammatical errors.

This scientific article, written in Uzbek, was translated into English using Google Translate and uploaded to Grammarly.com for editing. Through the program, 2787 words were edited in one go. The academic editing option was selected from the program, and corrections were made. The result is as follows: a total of 170 errors were detected. Of these, 80 punctuational, 19 word usage and stylistic errors, 25 grammatical and 46 spelling errors were identified. When the result was submitted to an English specialist for verification, it showed 95 percent out of 100. The Grammarly.com program highlighted only human names, that is, names in the Uzbek language, and some stylistic errors.

After that, the editor edited the Uzbek version of this scientific article. The results are as follows:

Total errors: 78.
Spelling errors: 14
Grammatical errors: 10
Punctuation errors: 24
Stylistic errors: 30.

The results show more stylistic and wording errors in the editing done by the editor. The main reason for this is that editors edit the text not only technically but also from the point of view of a logical connection. As a result, stylistic nonsense and incorrectly used sentences will be edited. For example, the editor edited the scientific article «Development trends in the evolution of sports journalism» — «Development trends sports journalism». Because the word evolution (Latin: evolution — development) is a synonym of development, giving the meaning of quantitative and qualitative changes that occur gradually, step by step (Evolutsiya, 2022) in this place, pleonasm occurs in the title, i.e., repetition of meaning or redundancy of meaning come (Orif, 2024).

We analyzed the editing of scientific articles in 10 different fields in this order. The obtained results are shown in the second table below.

Table 2. Methodological errors in scientific articles

An example of editing done on Grammarly. com	An example of editing done in tahrirchi.uz	An editor is an example of human editing
The miracle of words is ~~considered~~ an invaluable blessing with the power to affect the human mind, soul, and spirit – *one methodological error was identified.*	Darhaqiqat, so‘z mo‘jizasi – inson ong-u qalbiga, ruhiyatiga ta’sir etish qudrati bilan uning naqadar bebaho ne’mat ekanligini ko‘rsatadi – *no error detected.*	(~~Darhaqiqat~~ So‘z mo‘jizasi – inson ong-u qalbiga, ruhiyatiga ta’sir etish qudrati bilan ~~uning naqadar~~ bebaho ne’mat ~~ekanligini ko‘rsatadi~~ sifatida qaraladi. – 3 stylistic errors were identified.
However if we take a deeper look, some resources of the Internet age have contributed greatly to people's neglect of newspapers. Unfortunately, the simple and lively articles of the Internet and the messages that do not meet demand have managed to sink into our minds. – 3 *stylistic errors were identified*: ~~but~~ – *however*, ~~among the people~~ – to people's, Unfortunately, ~~the demand~~ – demand.	Ammo chuqurroq o‘ylab qaraydigan bo‘lsak, internet zamonining ba’zi manbalari gazetalarning xalq orasida be’etibor bo‘lishiga katta xissa qo ‘shib kelmoqda. Internetning sodda va jo‘n maqolalari, talabga javob bermaydigan xabarlari esa ongimizga singishga ulgurdi, afsuski – *corrected 4 spelling mistakes – bee’tibor, hissa, qo‘shib, add.*	Ammo chuqurroq ~~o‘ylab qaraydigan bo‘lsak~~, tahlil qilinsa, ~~internet zamoni~~ global axborot asrining ba’zi manbalari gazetalarning xalq orasida e’tibordan chetda qolishiga sabab bo‘lmoqda. ~~bee’tibor bo‘lishiga katta xissa qo‘shib kelmoqda~~. Internetning sodda va jo‘n maqolalari, talabga javob bermaydigan xabarlari esa ongimizga singishga ulgurdi. ~~afsuski~~. – 3 stylistic errors were identified.

Table 3. Overall results are in percentage

Error rate	Accuracy percentage on Grammarly.com	The percentage of accuracy in the tahrirchi.uz	Human - percentage of accuracy in editing
Spelling errors	90%	15%	99%
Punctuation errors	95%	13%	90%
Grammatical errors	95%	10%	98%
Stylistic errors	90%	10%	99%

5. Discussion

The results show that the text generator is Grammarly.com and tahrirchi.uz programs working in the SI system, and human editing helped to identify different errors.

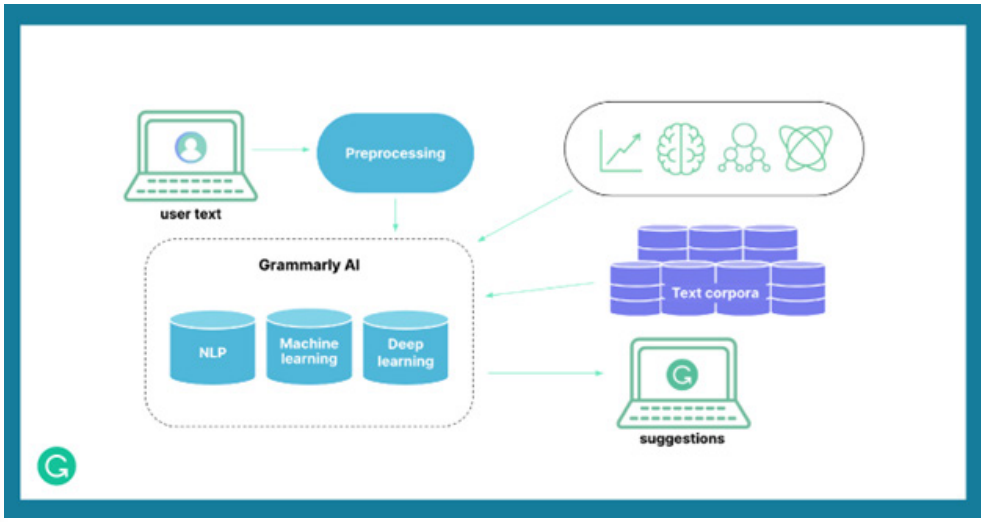
If we analyze the obtained results, the basis of the Grammarly.com editing program is much larger than that of tahrirchi.uz, which edits in the Uzbek language.

Grammarly.com is an AI-powered program that edits English texts, corrects errors, and suggests changes to improve text quality. Editing of texts is carried out in 4 categories: correctness (grammar, spelling, punctuation, and other errors), accuracy (brevity and comprehensibility), attractiveness (vocabulary richness and variety), style (formality, politeness, reliability) (Grammarly, 2024). The program was launched in 2009, and as of 2017, more than 14 billion edited texts were included in its database (Кабачинський, 2017). Today, with the help of SI, this indicator is increasing not by the day but by the minute.

Grammarly.com's developers use artificial intelligence, specifically in machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing (NLP) subfields. They provide a variety of verified suggestions, from emotional analysis of the text to the level of accuracy. Computer modeling is used for this. Below, you can see a diagram of the main stages of the offers to users (Doing, 2021).

The programmers of Tahrirchi.uz «read» many books, articles, and other texts to pre-teach the model to the Uzbek language. It was billions of words and more. By comparison, the average novel has about 60,000 words, and a billion words would take 17,000 books.

Figure 1



To solve this problem, programmers collected news, articles, and books and digitized them. Copies and originals of books found on Internet sites and the Telegram social network have all been added to the program base. A total of 35,000 books were collected and digitized. At the end of the work, 33 GB of data was collected in the corpus. For comparison, the text size of all articles in the current Uzbek Wikipedia is 300 MB (Qanday, 2022).

As can be seen from the brief information about both programs, theTahrirchi.uz program, which edits in Uzbek, needs to be «trained» more deeply in the vocabulary of terms, synonyms, paronyms, and antonyms. This requires thousands of editors and billions of edited and unedited text samples. At the same time, the program can be developed by investing billions.

If the program is developed, can it involve the human factor? To answer this question, a separate study was conducted, and the conclusions drawn from the results provide a clear answer. The research conducted by international experts concluded that the human factor cannot be included in the SI text editing from an emotional point of view (Almusharraf & Alotaibi, 2023).

6. Conclusion

In this research, the editing results of the text generator SI system Grammarly.com and Tahrirchi.uz programs were compared with the work of the editors. More than ten scientific-style text samples and editing results were included in the study, and the differences between both programs and the superiority of the editor were shown. Quantitative analyses showed significant differences in editing results between editors and SI programs regarding the number of errors detected. The process of text editing in programs working in the SI system mainly serves as a proofreader. It

has a certain advantage over humans in identifying spelling, grammatical, and punctuation errors. As a result, a person was observed to miss spelling and grammatical errors when looking at thousands of words. However, from the methodological point of view, considered the main link of editing, people have achieved a higher indicator than the results shown by SI programs. This shows that any text to be edited is first entered into SI programs, cleaned of minor errors, and then handed over to the editor, and it records a high result in terms of time and quality. Also, after editing by the editor, it is reprogrammed, and the final version eliminates minor technical flaws. must

Therefore, «teaching» editing programs working in the SI system to our native language helps us to achieve high results in terms of time and quality. The programmers and editors still have much work to do to achieve this result.

In the age of information, if the ways of development are developed in line with the world and if these inventions and research made by man are used only for the proper purpose, the possibility of obtaining more than expected and effective results will increase.

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SUN’IY INTELLEKT VA INSON SALOHIYATI: O‘ZBEK TILIDA MATN TAHRIRLOVCHI DASTURLAR TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: Qo‘lyozma matnlarni tahrirlash uzoq mehnat talab qiladigan mas’uliyatli va mashaqqatli jarayon hisoblanadi. Ayni maqsadda bugungi kunda muharrir ishini osonlashtirish uchun sun’iy intellekt tizimida ishlovchi ko‘plab tahrirlovchi dastur hamda saytlar mavjud. Avtomatlashtirilgan tahrir tizimi inson ishini bir muncha yengillashtirishga xizmat qilmoqda. Asosan ijtimoiy sohada inson omilini siqib chiqarayotgan sun’iy intellekt tahrir faoliyatida ham muharrirlarga daxl qila oladimi? Ushbu ilmiy maqolada sun’iy intellekt tizimida ishlovchi tahrirchi.uz hamda Grammarly.com dasturining yutuq va kamchiliklari tahlil qilinib, matn tahririda inson tafakkur mahsulining ahamiyati tadqiq qilinadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: tahrir, muharrir, matn, xato, tahlil, dastur, sun’iy intellekt, Grammarly.com, tahrirchi.uz

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ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ И ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКАЯ КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТЬ: АНАЛИЗ ПРОГРАММ РЕДАКТИРОВАНИЯ ТЕКСТОВ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Аннотация: Редактирование рукописей — ответственный и кропотливый процесс, требующий длительного труда. Для этого сегодня существует множество монтажных программ и сайтов, работающих на

системе искусственного интеллекта, облегчающей работу редактора. Автоматизированная система редактирования призвана немного облегчить работу человека. Может ли искусственный интеллект, который во многом заменяет человеческий фактор в социальной сфере, повлиять на редакторов в редакционной работе? В данной научной статье анализируются достижения и недостатки сайтов Tahrirchi.uz и Grammarly.com, работающих над системой искусственного интеллекта, а также исследуется важность продукта человеческого мышления при редактировании текста.

Ключевые слова: редактирование, редактор, текст, ошибка, анализ, программа, искусственный интеллект, Grammarly.com, tahrirchi.uz

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