**Artificial intelligence and the literary imagination**

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**Abstract**

The inventor's task is made more accessible by artificial intelligence. It might even eliminate the need for human inventors in the distant future. Judicial writing has thought long and hard about how AI would affect the demand for original thought. Since AI algorithms play the most similar role to that of the human inventor, they have received much attention in the literature. Although the eventual displacement of the human inventor cannot be completely ruled out, it is something for the far-off future. This report describes the findings of a pilot interview study that examined the reading preferences of 20 UK-based practicing AI researchers. Six areas where literature is essential in the field of artificial intelligence were identified through the analysis of the interview data: research emphasis, career choice, community building, scientific communication, ethical considerations, and modeling of sociotechnical futures. These classifications are suggested as the framework for a thorough taxonomy of the literature's contribution to AI research, demonstrating the literature's importance in AI research labs and professional environments. This hybrid method aims to combine research and evidence in this recently explored field of study and contextualize recent discoveries to provide the groundwork for future qualitative and quantitative studies.

**Introduction**

Technology was always a central theme in the literary imagination. Throughout literary history, this technology was always present. In the last ten years, we have seen that artificial intelligence (AI) is creating new horizons in transport. Autonomous cars, and all the related curiosities, are of great concern to many people. John Marrs is a journalist and, for some years, has devoted himself to writing. His literary works, such as The One, The Minders, What Lies Between, and When You Disappeared, have found a good reputation. In 2019, influenced by this new, very advanced technology, he published his novel "Les Passagers."

As long as this artificial intelligence will be an essential part of the future of humanity, we will treat this subject from the literary side. Internal studies on the subject have been made, pointing out the autonomous car, its legal and social-technical problems, and technology's contribution to the literature. Among others, let us quote those of Simon Mustaki, Tools of numerical pre-calibration of the control laws of systems of systems **;** Thomas Le Gallic and Anne Aguilera: Diffusion of autonomous vehicles and lifestyles; Jean-Baptiste Haué, Sophie Le Bellu and Cécile Barbier, The autonomous vehicle: disengaging and reengaging in driving; Jean Clément, Literature at the risk of the digital; Gabriel Dupuy, Autonomous car: The end of automobile territories? ; Frédéric Wilhelm, The autonomous car: Technical progress and perspectives.

Technology has always served literature through computers, word-processing software, electronic books, databases, Etc. Previous research has focused on the contribution of technology to increasing the quantity and quality of literary production. Our research will therefore be completely different because we will discuss AI as a literary theme and as a new and important part of the literary imagination, especially in the future of the novel.

This modest study aims to find out how people view AI through autonomous vehicles. This study is critical because first, writers have always been the mirror that reflects people's cares and concerns; second, the autonomous car has begun to replace the traditional car. We will deal with AI, linked only to the autonomous vehicle that everyone is interested in, from the literary point of view, taking John Marrs ' novel "The Passengers" as an example. What idea did the author want to convey about this highly sophisticated artificial intelligence? Furthermore, will we be safe with this intelligence?

After having defined, in the first part, the importance of artificial intelligence, represented by the autonomous car, we will expose, in the second, the future of this intelligence through the exhibition of the advantages and disadvantages of this vehicle and its influence on our way of life. In the third, we will discuss the human part of this intelligence, where moral issues, responsibility, choice, and human rights are of great concern to people. After that, we will expose the criticisms of this novel, and finally, we will underline the recommendations we believe necessary.

**2. Importance of artificial intelligence**

**2.1. Overview of intelligent autonomous vehicles**

The transformations and evolutions of new information technologies and the very rapid developments of AI are constantly multiplying. Using computers in literary studies began "with the constitution of the first research teams in university circles, in French literature since 1992 around the University of La Sorbonne Nouvelle" (Vuillemin, 1996, p. 179 ).In fact, the first appearance of the idea of the self-driving car was born during the Futurama exhibition of General Motors, in 1939, from a US Army military requirement. In 1950, this company and Ford presented their autonomous car prototype, but the real breakthrough did not occur until 2004. Attempts from Japan and Europe reinforced the challenge.

In this case of loss and fear, Claire and Jude hear out of nowhere two voices in Jude's car, one for a woman and one for a man, who is also trapped in their car. These panicked people trapped in their cars hoped to be saved and told what was happening to them. The autonomous car does not react like human beings and does not know emotions. If there are confident choices and the danger of death, what decision will she make? The author explains and gives an example that when the motorcyclist appears, the autonomous vehicle brakes to the maximum and does what it is programmed to do, but the accident is unavoidable. Pointing out that "the black box" did not indicate any error, the author, therefore, wanted to convey to us the idea that it was the error of the motorcyclist, namely, a human error and not an error of technology. He then explains "that if a vehicle like the one we have just seen brakes without changing its trajectory, it is because it has calculated the risks and made its choice for a very, very good reason" (Marrs, 2019, p. 87). He adds that this autonomous vehicle made the right decision because, on both sides, there were many cars, and if it had changed lanes, it could have caused a disaster because, in the other lane, there were "twelve pedestrians." But his decision was the least dangerous.

The planning of these vehicles depends on complex technology based on data about weather conditions, vehicle characteristics, traffic, infrastructure, and even driver or passenger behavior. What controls this vehicle is a set of exceedingly advanced software and algorithms. " This software is responsible for compiling the information provided by all the collection tools and transforming it into an action plan. The operating system sees itself as the brain of the car **” (**Biglia2014-2015, 18). These cars connected to the internet encounter two risks: One concerns their system, which viruses can attack, and the other comes from the user who can modify this system, and in both cases, the damage will be very significant. Some more reasonable people have other opinions. It is the one that supports the idea that since this vehicle steers and reacts on its own according to the commands, instructions, and orders stored in the car's computer, and has no communication with the world outside only when it is necessary, and there will be nothing to hack.

Gabriel Dupuy notes that the intelligent car, provided by a large number of automation such as radar, lidar, ABS, Etc., is a technological revolution (Gabriel, 2020, p. 188). For their part, Fréderic Wilhelm and Benoit Guillermain (2019, 30) agree with Gabriel regarding the assistance provided by AI to the driver in order to increase the automation of vehicles and to lighten the load of the driver. Moreover, when this car's vision is not clear, the information technology continues to detect the environment to avoid accidents. However, "the intelligence of the vehicle must therefore be able to manage an extremely high diversity of use cases and to react to them in a way that is both safe and natural for its users." (Wilhelm & Guillermain, 2019, p. 33).

However, the human part remains very important and “ will require the deployment of solutions for analyzing and interpreting human behavior in order to predict and anticipate the actions of other road users." (Rodolfo et al., 2018, p.7). The term "autonomous vehicle," "automated vehicle," "driverless vehicle," or "delegated driving vehicle " refers to a new means of transport capable of driving on its own without human intervention. Confidence in this new technology and its usefulness center around the potential brakes experienced by this vehicle. However, this technology is not popular because "the risk is too high" (Bel, 2019, p. 43). No device or machine enjoys absolute perfection in the industrial and technological fields because the circumstances surrounding it constantly change. André Dufour supports this idea and considers that “ manufacturers are well aware that autonomous vehicles will not be ready to handle all the situations that may arise in an infinite number of different environments. (Dufour 2017, 5 ). AI and the technological advances associated with the field of autonomous vehicles bring a number of complexities and questions because they are helping to change mobility habits. (Cherkaoui et al. 2020, 3). This technological revolution frightens Yang Qiang, who believes it "will probably upset the global balance." (Qiang, 2018, p. 22).

**2. 2. Literary contribution**

With the help that technology presents to the field of writing, Melissa Haveman invites her readers to take advantage of this technology. She claims that " one of the tips I would give when it comes to technology is to find what suits your personality and your natural writing style, then use it” ( Debusmann, 2021). I sabelle Krzwywkowski observes that literature always reflects technological evolution by insisting on its specificities and developments in creation and "how machines question literature and in which their presence, imaginary or pragmatic, affects writing (Krzwywkowski, 2017, p. 15). She believes automation threatens her identity. Mayer emphasizes the impact of digital technology on literary creation and praises the coexistence between the paper book and the digital book. He asserts that "the printed book coexists with the "digital book," also called "electronic book" or "e-book," resulting from the conjunction of two technical innovations" (Mayer, 2012, p. 3), computing and the internet.

This development had significant consequences on our reading and writing, as well as the efficiency, the multiplicity of sources, and the uniqueness of the content. For his part, Jean-Guillaume Dimon sees that thanks to artificial intelligence and computer technologies, " avant-garde authors and artists have thus created several animated novels, visual poems, interactive works, collective creations, multimedia texts, and hypertexts. ( Dimon 2006). Despite the benefits that AI has brought to the work of writers, Jean-François Caron does not hide his fear of this technology because, according to him, "nobody knows yet how far it can take us. (Caron, 2015, p. 18). In recent years, work exploring the integration of autonomous vehicles into transport systems, " robomobility, "social and societal implications" (Thomas et al., 2019, p. 4), the influence of these vehicles on greenhouse gas emissions and their technical aspects have multiplied.

Throughout his novel, Marrs gives us the idea that the deployment of autonomous vehicles equipped with incomparable artificial intelligence must arouse our suspicion because they will indeed modify our transport practices, our relationship to the places that author us, to time, and to the people who share it with us and to the future of our society. The hacker took control of eight self-driving cars. He reprogrammed them to arrive at the same place at the same speed and at the same time. These must later collide head-on at a speed of about one hundred and ten kilometers per hour. Under such circumstances, there is very little chance of passengers leaving these cars alive. It is this situation that terrifies the world of this artificial intelligence. Through the role of a hacker, Marrs had wanted to affirm to the government that artificial intelligence can do everything you can imagine. Anything related to technology or a computer can be hacked or hijacked, requiring genius software to protect themselves and the self-driving cars they control and drive.

## 2. 3. Current study and method

## The goal of the current study was to find out what AI researchers read (WAIRR) and how it affected their scientific life, practices, and beliefs. The WAIRR study was qualitative and small-scale, but it laid the foundation for further research. Twenty AI researchers were interviewed in-depth in 2017–2018 about their reading preferences going back to their early years and the impact if any, they believed their reading has had on their research career, way of thinking, or practice. Others worked at universities and in both the public and private sectors. Their areas of expertise included computational linguistics, embodied AI, swarms, bio-inspired robots, and online learning. Network technology, optimum control, biomechanical simulation, artificial emotional intelligence, affective computing, a neuro-inspired method of comprehending machine learning systems; neural computations, deep learning; Gaussian processes, active learning, Bayesian optimization, and Bayesian quadrature are examples of ernel approaches. Machine learning for healthcare and Bayesian nonparametric; diagrammatic reasoning; developing intelligent systems; humanizing computer reasoning; AI safety; remote sensing, image, and signal processing; and machine learning for patient benefit. Ten men and ten women, representing various professional stages, including postdoctoral researchers and seasoned professors, participated in the interviews.

## The respondents came from various countries, and although they were now residents of the UK, they had all previously lived and worked abroad. A request for interviews was sent out via the email list of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence at the University of Cambridge. The 20 people who were questioned were then chosen to guarantee a wide range of career stages and gender balance. The interview consent form for the project was filled out and signed by each interviewee.

**3. Artificial intelligence and the future :**

AI indeed served us a lot, but the future worries us. The new technologies of the time and the literature used each other. The discovery of the printing press in 1454 by Guttenberg, the engine which gave life to means of transport, the industrial revolution, satellites, the computer, and the internet, were all motivators of the literary genius, which, in its turn, gave fine literary works.AI indeed served

**3.1. Benefits**

Sensing Claire's unease and reluctance, Ben assured her that anyone could use it, even her, that it really was a " car for dummies ". (March 2019, 15). In a thesis defended in Nantes, entitled " *Tools for the digital pre-calibration of system control laws concerning autonomous cars: Application to driving aids and the autonomous vehicle*, "Simon Mustaki highlights what AI has made in the field of autonomous vehicles. The information returned by proprioceptive and exteroceptive sensors such as radar, lidar, cameras, ultrasound, Etc. " allows to obtain a spatial perception at several scales" (Mustaki, 2019, p. 54 ) and helps these vehicles to behave better.

“Today, cars glided smoothly through the streets, talking to each other through a network of communication systems to reduce bottlenecks and traffic jams. [Jude] hated those cars, but they had some advantages” (Marrs, 2019, p. 23).

The hacker points out that autonomous vehicles have many advantages. They are more comfortable, their seats are more comprehensive, and they are more spacious for resting the legs, putting suitcases and large bags, and even resting. He reveals the reasons why he kills these passengers. It is because they disagree with his wishes and do not follow the orders and rules he had stated at the beginning. By not following its rules, there will be "disorder and bloodshed" ( Marrs, 2019, p. 204). As a police officer, Heidi had blackmailed her husband, taking advantage of the fundamental data provided by the police computer. Artificial intelligence, therefore, allowed this woman to know the most sensitive information about her husband's double life and use it against him.

Speaking with Mr. Glass, Miss Dixon is unhappy with his reaction to new technologies. She justifies her displeasure by claiming that "the workers in the automotive industry and related technology, those who worked hard to create our newest smart cities, have all lost their livelihoods because you and your gang wanted to remove level 5 cars from our roads. ( Marrs 2019, 368). Libby, too, on her part, sees that this is the result of what the British government and politicians have done and that this government has always denied 'equality' between people. She blames Glass for refusing to let technology develop naturally, and it was only out of selfishness and refusal of change that he demonstrated in London against the Road Revolution. For his part, Glass explains that he demonstrated before he learned that the misfortune does not come from artificial intelligence but from the evildoers who were behind it. Since technological advancements have become inevitable, Libby believes that if we use autonomous vehicles for the good of humanity, the benefits of AI will far outweigh its drawbacks. However, if the bad guys do not use the AI revolution to increase their fortunes, humanity will be less of a slave to technology.

Self-driving cars can prevent human-error accidents such as drivers driving under the influence of alcohol, inattentiveness, fatigue, speeding, and bad overtaking. Margaux Savarit-Cornali sees that autonomous vehicles are safer than non-autonomous ones because the former "are equipped with multiple sensors capable of anticipating many risks and reacting faster than a human, which makes it possible to reduce the number of road accidents" (Margaux, 2020). [Sandberg Anders](https://www.multitudes.net/author/sandberg-anders/) and [Bradshaw-Martin Heather](https://www.multitudes.net/author/bradshaw-martin-heather/) (2015) also have the same ideas and see that these cars are robots that give us confidence and security. They have enough sensors, complex software, and cameras to understand their environment and decide what action to take. GPS and linked navigation aids with central databases allow them to avoid traffic jams and show them which route to escape them. They react quickly. They do not consume fuel.

Sometimes, the human driver cannot control his reactions, especially in a dangerous moment. [Thomas https://www.marianne.net/auteur/thomas-rabinoRabino https://www.marianne.net/auteur/thomas-rabino](https://www.marianne.net/auteur/thomas-rabino)mentions the advantages of these autonomous cars, where the gain in safety makes it possible "to remedy the 94% of accidents due to human error" ( [Rabino,](https://www.marianne.net/auteur/thomas-rabino) 2021) and the saving in time, which allows passengers to go about various occupations during their journey. In the same context, and speaking of self-driving cars in California, which has been involved in eleven accidents over six years, Chris Urmson says that they “have never caused any of these collisions ” ( Taj, 2015). Seven of them had been hit from behind while stopping at red lights, and, according to France Press, in all these accidents, no one was injured.

**3.2. Disadvantages**

Again, this vehicle frightens the passenger when the console screen goes black, and she vainly tries to press various icons to restart the system. Moving away from her destination, Claire claims that this vehicle is faulty. Moreover, since she cannot get her to stop and does not know what is going on, she keeps cursing her husband, who had convinced her to buy a self-driving car, brilliant and without manual controls allowing you to regain control. The car changes destination, yet another time and stalls, leaving this passenger trapped inside. The car stopped at a red light, and she saw a chance to open the door and escape. Trying in vain to get out of it and feeling trapped in her car, she tries to attract the attention of the drivers next to her, but no one can see her because of the opaque windows of this car. Anxious and terrified of this situation, she again falls into despair. When a male voice started in her car's speakers, and like a thunderbolt, she let out a scream, and terror washed over her as she realized that someone else was controlling her car and deciding her destination. In her self-driving car, a male voice that Sofia did not recognize said to her, "I programmed your car to follow an alternate route this morning. And in two hours and thirty minutes, you will probably be dead" (Marrs, 2019, p. 33)

The first image the author wanted to pass on to us about artificial intelligence concerning autonomous cars bores us with this highly complex technology. If we fall into a Wi-Fi black hole, we risk that the GPS in our self-driving car reprograms itself with another route, and this will confuse us and lead us to unexpected problems. "Suddenly," he said, "the dashboard came to life. The main screen fills up with smaller screens, with other people in cars. None smiled; all seemed afraid. Shabana leaned closer, hoping to see her son's face. However, there was no familiar face" (Marrs, 2019, p. 51). When Claire was leaving for work, her car got out of control, and she changed direction, and in this challenging situation, a voice told her that she was going to die.

He is in the same situation, stuck in his car, and cannot stop it either. Moreover, to make this situation more complicated, his phone no longer works, but luckily someone spoke to him via the car's Bluetooth. He, too, someone told him he was going to die.

The author wanted to show us that artificial intelligence can destroy people and domains if we invest it wrong. Because of this intelligence, Larsson, who had invested billions of pounds in self-driving cars, suddenly found himself out of business. "The world had plundered his bank accounts, the commission he headed was crumbling, and the Road Revolution he had launched with billions of pounds of investment was in shambles, and so was his reputation. (March 2019, 218). Through this novel, the author wants to tell us that this new means of transport will upset our lives and societies, and we are not ready for this upheaval. This road revolution will lead to multiple problems: Certain professions will surely disappear, such as the driver, delivery man, traditional mechanic, and civil servants at service stations. Therefore, this will cause an unemployment problem. This novel is addressed to citizens, manufacturers, and public authorities because this technological revolution of robot cars motivates us to think carefully about our future.

**3.3. Its influence on our way of life**

Claire, the main character in Marrs ' novel, clearly reflects the concern for passengers who use self-driving cars. She feels uneasy about this means of transport, new, foreign, and sophisticated. Since it has no pedals, no steering wheel, or even the possibility of switching to manual control, this lady seems frightened and cannot get used to the many new features of this car. The new transport systems equipped with AI have raised specific questions about the possible consequences of these means on our lifestyles. According to Thomas and Anne, the future is unclear, and " no one has a clear idea yet of what autonomous vehicles will be" (Le Gallic & Aguiléra, 2019, p. 3). Since everything was well programmed in this car, Claire was very annoyed because she could not change any of this car's features, which increased her tension and fear. In addition, suddenly, the car takes another direction than Claire had correctly programmed it to go to her husband's office because this kind of car, without a driver, changes its route when there are traffic difficulties. She wanted this nightmare to end very quickly because "the less time she had to spend in this car, the better off she would be" (Marrs, 2019, p. 17)

The author wanted to point out that artificial intelligence sometimes has harmful consequences on people's morale, especially young people. The young man Jude was pleased because he had passed his license when he was seventeen, and it seemed to him an incomparable joy, and he felt the greatest happiness in the world. He was therefore not happy with this technology because it prevented him from being free and therefore from being happy, and at the same time, he lost the enthusiasm to learn all about cars and traffic laws. Here is another aspect of the misuse of advanced technology. The hacker was able, thanks to technology, to distort the relationship between her and her husband, exposing her corpse in the trunk of his car without giving her time to explain her presence in the trunk and that she is innocent. Thanks to technology, the person who called Sam on the phone made him sing because he knew everything around him. This pirate was all ready, if Sam did not give him the money, to expose in front of the two women he loved that this beloved is a pedophile who likes young boys and who is also gay. Sam was, therefore, between the jaws of pliers. Being between a rock and a hard place destroyed Sam's family and company.

**4. The human part :**

**4.1. The Moral Problem**

Nelly Lesage affirms that "the autonomous car raises thorny questions, such as that of orange lights or its difficulty in being able to anticipate absolutely all the errors of the humans around it. ( Lesage 2017). The artificial intelligence that led to the creation of autonomous vehicles is invited to answer specific thorny questions, among others, the ethical question and the principles on which it is based to make the appropriate decision. <https://www.numerama.com/tech/244910-accident-duber-la-voiture-autonome-et-lepineuse-question-des-feux-oranges.html><https://www.numerama.com/tech/243694-accident-duber-non-la-voiture-autonome-ne-peut-pas-eviter-toutes-les-erreurs-des-humains.html>All the researchers agree that the ethical behavior of the autonomous car is predefined by the algorithms, which do not know the feelings and do not take into account human cases. However, it is still challenging to make decisions concerning moral behavior, for lack of the simplicity of establishing nuanced and complete models capable of making the appropriate or correct decision.

Through his novel, Marrs chronicled the issue of cybercrime, and on behalf of the hacker, he gave passengers the freedom to choose their victim. The choice was very difficult because each case has a particular and different humanitarian situation. This choice worries researchers, psychologists, builders, human rights organizations, and the government. In the event of an unavoidable accident at the wheel, the question of choosing who should live or who should die is well elaborated by the psychologist Jean-François Bonnefon who remarks that this type of moral dilemma or this "moral machine" does not know the elements that define the least harmful choice. "The case of the autonomous vehicle is unique in artificial intelligence with regard to moral decisions. First, because with self-driving cars, we are entrusting a machine with a decision that we have never taken in a considered way" (Bonnefon, 2017)

Indeed, Marrs tries to get over the idea that people forgive easily if a human being makes a mistake, but they don't if a machine with artificial intelligence because, presumably, it tries to do not to do it. Moreover, while we dispel some misconceptions about the notion of absolute and relative risk and clarify the capabilities of algorithms, the ethics of autonomous vehicles remains debatable and needs to be detailed. His novel of futuristic vision takes us into the world of universal intelligence. He put us in a waiting game and the difficulty of choosing who would live and who would die. Thanks to artificial intelligence, the automotive world has assessed and become safer: We no longer drive and let ourselves be guided spontaneously and without fear. This is real progress for road safety. Protesting how self-driving cars react when an accident is unavoidable, Jack demands that they analyze all the information about the victim linked to their identity card and decide " in less than a nanosecond" ( Marrs, 2019, p. 333) whether it deserves to be saved or whether it is sacrificed. Artificial intelligence made it possible to know quantities of data through your identity card: It contains "your medical records, your Internet search history, your online purchases, your level of education, your average and future income, your love history, your level of debt, your criminal record, your social media relationships" ( Marrs, 2019, p. 333)

All of this information gives the self-driving car a clear picture of who we are, our role in the country's present and future, and whether we are charging a high cost to the state or benefiting it, and the car rates us accordingly. Furthermore, she decides whether she will let us live or die. The person who programmed this car specified for her to choose the person most beneficial to society in the event of an accident resulting in death. He established several rules of comparison without caring about human feelings or emotions because technology has no worries or feelings. For the artificial intelligence that concerns self-driving cars, "equality does not exist" because the manufacturers believe that the competition will favor the person most beneficial to society. Here, the policy intervenes to include this technology in its favor. In the eyes of these builders, a highly placed elected person is better than an unemployed person; a pregnant woman than an elderly person; an athlete than a disabled person; a policeman than a nurse; a doctor than a policeman; a parliamentarian than a civil servant and a minister than a parliamentarian. However, the most protected person is the one most useful to society.

Between 2016 and 2017, the "Moral Machine" site surveyed how self-driving cars should react in the event of danger, in which more than 2 million people from 233 countries in 10 languages participated. Priority in protection was given to children, pregnant women, sportsmen, and doctors. However, on the importance scale, the elderly, criminals, and the homeless were placed behind the dogs and cats at the end of the list. These choices draw ethical criticism because the person's external appearance was a decisive factor in the decision to protect them or prefer to shock them rather than shock others. Despite the positive aspects of artificial intelligence, many researchers are afraid of what is called "frightening intelligence," namely, that which has the capacity to eliminate humanity. Ali Zalzala (2022) sees that the problem is not that artificial intelligence can react badly but rather that we can give the machine vague or incomplete instructions, which leads to the development of artificial intelligence in a negative way. He adds that the scary thing about "scary intelligence" is how much power AI gives people who are vulnerable at best and intent on harming at worst. And with AI, the power belongs to 0.003% of humans working on systems with "undefined goals."

People's social lives are being negatively impacted, and they are more concerned with having a digital platform to show themselves on than how they appear in the real world. According to one student, altering the debate regarding AI required that it become "a popular subject so everyone can speak to everyone about it, so we can ask whole communities and go out with many people." These slightly unfavorable judgments might limit students' desire to use AI in the classroom. According to Chai et al. (2021), perceptions regarding AI's application for societal benefit impact primary school pupils' intentions to learn AI. Additionally, Chai et al. (2020) point out that students' perceptions of the value of studying AI for social good are the most effective indicators of whether they will continue learning AI in the future.

Additionally, according to the students, AI will never be useful in professions that need problem-solving abilities from humans. One focus group revealed that one of the participants' fathers was a pilot in response to whether AI can equal human talents. They pointed out that AI must never be allowed in the cockpit since only humans should handle complex problems like flying an airplane. Interestingly, everyone in this group agreed and seemed oblivious to the extent of technology involved in flying. This shows a hole in the student's knowledge of how AI may help people. The students in this group did not see the value of AI as a colleague and instead only saw this position as requiring human talent. Education on the function of human-AI teaming and the fact that AI can assist people even in circumstances that appear social or complex has to be emphasized more in classrooms. The notion that AI may adversely affect their social abilities shows how AI can improve social skills and strengthen group bonds.

**4.2 Technological Considerations**

Interestingly, technological aspects influenced most student opinions on AIts. Categories include cutting-edge technology, automation, programming, Robots, not human, and futuristic all have a lot in common. Due to the fact that most students engage with AI in their daily lives, they often think of AI as being computer- or robot-based. These remarks suggest that the students had a somewhat constrained understanding of the uses of AI and that they all found it challenging to get past the notion that AI was restricted to robots and computers. Many students believed that AI was a "futuristic" phenomenon with little bearing on their day-to-day lives. All of the pupils claimed that robotics was a part of AI. Chiu et al. (2021) and Chiu and Chai (2020) recommend that students learn about AI using examples from real-world applications that they are likely to encounter in their daily lives. Students responded that even if AI is technically superior to humans, human creativity will always be a distinctively human attribute that should be encouraged. They were asked if AI could ever match human creativity. Humans create the majority of artificial intelligence, so we need to build a robot that can pass for a human genuinely, not to match people's ingenuity, said one student. According to the students who did think AI might rival human creativity, "maybe over time, as technology gets a lot more evolved, I think that it will someday be able to be as creative as humans" As a result, they believed that while AI could not now equal human inventiveness, it may occur in the future.

Do you believe artificial intelligence will ever rival human creativity? One pupil said something really intriguing. She said, "Yes, sort of. It is an intriguing query. It could inspire originality. I do not know now if AI itself is creative. I am not sure whether robots can be creative because someone had to build the robot and give it its inherent creativity, so I do not know if they can be creative in and of themselves, but I do believe they can inspire it. As a result, they see AI as a tool that may encourage or "spark" innovation. These comments suggest that AI should be employed to boost creativity. In their latest study, y. Markauskaite et al. (2022) show how AI may boost creativity across age groups. The polylogue of the authors offers specific recommendations on how and where AI might be utilized to foster creativity, particularly for kids, based on a 4C theory of creative approach.

**4.3. Liability and human rights**

Solutions. In the field of Artificial Intelligence, the progress made obliges us to question the advantages, the risks, and the responsibilities that they engender concerning the respect of human rights. Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, confesses in her keynote address October 17, 2019, that we can take advantage of artificial intelligence to determine human rights violations and find solutions to them. This intelligence revolution is a "major problem" on a human, social, and governmental scale. Despite its indisputable advantages, its specific risks should not be overlooked, especially online harassment. She adds that we cannot "afford to consider cyberspace and artificial intelligence as ungoverned or ungovernable domains – a 'black hole' for human rights. Michelle claims that the AI assesses and ranks individuals according to their physical and mental social characteristics. From these elements, it predicts their value, their future health, and their future. Artificial intelligence and digital systems create powers, but if their powers are unregulated, they may pose risks to humanity.

Any aspect of artificial intelligence must be considered after considering respect for human life. To keep pace with this evolution, we are forced to adopt new laws and institutions that can control this technology and at the same time, respect human rights. About determining the responsibility of who caused the fatal accident, Jack Larsson, head of the Road Accident Investigation Commission, uses artificial intelligence to solve this dilemma. This commission used highly sophisticated tablet-like electronic devices to hear recordings of the "black box" each car had been provided to assess liability. Pointing out "the black box" meant that the writer resembles these self-driving cars and airplanes on the part of the very advanced technology, which decides that it is the man or the machine responsible for the accident. The government created this commission to satisfy those against the absolute control of artificial intelligence over these cars.

Based on warning images of highly advanced technology, this commission decides whether a fatal accident was the responsibility of artificial intelligence, "car manufacturers and insurers jointly pay the damages sought" (Marrs, 2019, p. 75). The hacker who blew up the vehicle of Patterson, a disabled retiree, can do the same to each of the hacked passengers. This clever, wicked hacker can change the life and even the destiny of those connected to the internet. Jack, one of the trapped passengers, was traumatized by the word of the hacker, who told him that he knew many things about you, "like your medical records, your home address, your credit card numbers, the call girls you use, your passwords, your bank statements, your outstanding loans, the emails you sent, the text messages you received and even where you invest the money you want conceal from Her Majesty's Revenue Service" (Marrs, 2019, p. 125). Now, he can know where you have made investments, share them with millions of people, and participate in them with the public. In short, he can be the custodian of you. Hackers, through software and computer programs, can make everything realistic.

He detained seven cars with their passengers. He's going to kill all those passengers except one person. These cars will collide with each other at a specific time, namely, in "two hours and five minutes". He threatened to blast anyone who tried to ask the armed forces, emergency services, or those concerned with cybercrime to divert or change the route of these or to release one of the passengers. However, it puts the government and officials in a very difficult situation. They have to choose, but they don't know who saves and why? Celine J., Clement J., Loic B., and Louis D., note that people are watched by their governments or unknown people. They point out that " everything we do is controlled, whether we know it or not. There is permanent surveillance by visible or invisible electronic control (telephone tapping, video surveillance, internet filtering, Etc.)". (Céline et al. 2012-2013) Although the Civil Code insists on the right and respect for privacy, unfortunately, some governments use new technologies to spy on the people.

**4.4 Information and conversation**

The roles that literature may be generally understood to play in the lives of all readers are reflected in some of the interview responses regarding the role literature plays in the lives of the AI researchers, including the provision of relaxation or escape, the ability to see the world from different perspectives, and the ability to learn new languages or become accustomed to new cultures. The results reported here are interview-wide response patterns that are particular to AI researchers' scientific life and research. The interviews mostly, but not solely, talked about science fiction (see Figure 1). Figure 1 shows the total number of literary works referenced (higher values) and the percentage of interviewers who did so (lower value).

According to the interview analysis, there are six areas where literature might be helpful in artificial intelligence: research emphasis, career choice, community building, scientific communication, ethical considerations, and modeling of sociotechnical futures. The results in each category are presented and examined along with how closely they concur with, contradict, or add to the information from other research or sources. The purpose of this hybrid method is to provide the findings of this study and to begin gathering and organizing a vast amount of additional material that is now dispersed among sources.

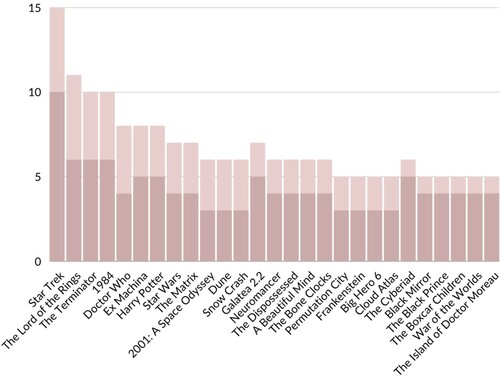


Figure 1 literary works graph

**5. Criticism**

Using the pseudonym Orchidee2022, a reader of this work by Marrs comments that the hacker is carrying out more hacking by holding eight passengers captive in front of everyone, notably the Traffic Accident Investigation Commission. This critic sees that the author tries to let each passenger plead his case, using artificial intelligence, live in front of the whole world. The author analyzes each of these passengers' life, circumstances, and personality and the reasons each has for wanting to stay alive. He points out that "in a fluid and addictive style, [John https://www.babelio.com/auteur/John-Marrs/460615Marrshttps://www.babelio.com/auteur/John-Marrs/460615](https://www.babelio.com/auteur/John-Marrs/460615) leads us into a world orchestrated with a masterful hand via artificial intelligence” ( Orchidee2022. Les Passagers. Babelio. August 06, 2021). It asks us to ask ourselves about its consequences on humanity and private life. He also sees that the author makes us aware of other subjects, among others, the importance of human life, power, transparency, manipulation, security, and the impact of social networks. Another critic, (Marks, November 26, 2019) believes that John Marrs takes us into a "crazy atmosphere" and an "addictive story" where terrorism takes advantage of the artificial intelligence of fully automated cars. This novel talks about technology and artificial intelligence at the service of humanity. Autonomous vehicles are supposed to protect their passengers and those outside. To serve an original and exciting plot, the author embellishes his novel with a slightly strange female main character obliged to be part of the decision-making Commission linked to autonomous cars and responsibilities in the event of an accident, who is responsible for judging whether artificial intelligence is at fault or not. As in all fields, self-driving cars have their lobby which is much more interested in money than human life. EssyMix (August 06, 2021) sees that Libby, the main character in this novel, is determined to defend the victims of intelligent cars against this lobby.

The hacker involves the whole world in the game via social networks to choose the passenger who must survive. According to EssyMix, this technology makes us feel that life is just one big reality TV show and that "the author bases his novel on the criticism of new technologies, avoiding moralizing or dispensing a ton of superfluous information" (EssyMix. 06 Aug 2021). The author emphasizes the influence of artificial intelligence in our lives through a suspenseful thriller with unrelenting cruelty and a realistic, intricate, and terrifying plot. Its information-rich plot issues a cautionary note regarding this intelligence and the significant role smartphones, connected watches, tablets, and other intelligent devices play in our day-to-day lives. For his part, commentator SimonJean (September 14, 2021) points out that the plot of this novel shows "the possible excesses" of this intelligence, the power of social networks, reality TV, the use of personal data, and the worry of people towards this intelligence. The author did not make him want to use self-driving cars. He adds that, in a world dominated by artificial intelligence, the author makes us wonder about our future with the possibility of hacking these cars. In this novel, the author gives us a very alarming portrait where he shows that excessive technology could harm humanity.

Thanks to artificial intelligence, the hacker knows all the information about his hostages, especially their secrets. Taking advantage of this intelligence, he blackmails them. People are very suspicious of this sophisticated technology. The commentator *evergreen13* (December 15, 2021) notes that the author sent us this novel to answer specific questions related to artificial intelligence and subjects that affect all classes of society: Among other things, what are the criteria on which we rely to give someone more or less value than another? Is artificial intelligence safe and worthy of our trust? What are the control conditions that conserve human life? What is the place and importance of social networks in our lives? Talking to the hacker, Libby, one of the hostages, asks him why he murdered people, forced others to make serious choices, and set some self-driving cars on fire. Is it because he doesn't like "self-driving cars, or Artificial Intelligence ?" (March 2019, 330). The hacker states that the main reason is to show officials that this road technology also had harmful consequences and can be a double-edged sword. He wanted to send a message to Jack Larsson, the biggest investor in self-driving cars and the advocate of this technology, that a lot of problems can be attached to this road revolution, among others, how do these robot cars make their ethical and moral decisions? Especially in fatal accidents? Usually, the manufacturers of these cars have adopted the strictest method and chosen the software which must strictly avoid fatalities and injuries. At the beginning of this technology, the primary purpose was to appease people's anxiety. Although the powers that be have assured people that these self-driving vehicles will save as many lives as possible, it has not calmed people down because they know well that car manufacturers are putting the interest and the safety of the beneficiaries of this sector before those of the passengers. Passengers know that Jack is lying and advocating for these cars and the people he " decided were more valuable to society” (Marrs, 2019, p. 332). However, to get revenge on Jack, the hacker aimed to destroy the self-driving car industry.

The author admits that the British population was always "statistical" and must not pretend that this compromise in favor of the best will tear the morality of society apart. “ I did not think I would say that one day, he said, but the real enemy is not Artificial intelligence; it is you! (March 2019, 335) The European Court of Human Rights encourages the development of digital technologies, but "the analysis of European case law also reveals that it strives to frame the dangers that accompany them" (Le Bonniec, 2018). Artificial intelligence concerning new information and communication technologies is essential today in all areas of life. It has enriched and improved the personal lives of individuals. Despite all the advantages associated with it, we must control and impose laws governing these technologies. These have " transformed their ways of living, thinking, researching, obtaining information, communicating, exchanging, working and even preserving" (Le Bonniec, 2018). Since our lives have been strongly impacted by this intelligence, courts, and, more generally, justice, infrastructure, and life and property insurance, companies must adopt this new field to avoid the damage of cybercrime.

Despite the benefits of AI, some argue that intelligent machines pose risks to humanity. Jean-Gabriel observes that “ These risks are of three types: the scarcity of work, which machines instead of men would carry out; the consequences for the autonomy of the individual, in particular for his freedom and security; the overcoming of humanity, which would disappear in favor of more "intelligent" machines ( Ganascia 2018, 9)The idea of knowing if a machine can replace man, which some people tolerate well, is, in reality, absurd because man has a brain which allows him to feel, to evaluate situations, to make differentiations between men and things and to have the capacity to control things according to these capacities. On the other hand, “the machine produces calculations and predictions without being able to give them meaning” (Benasayag, 2018, p. 15). The autonomous car is welcomed by those concerned, but with great caution. Their caution comes from the idea that its main developmental challenge is sensing its surroundings. Therefore, according to Frédéric and Benoît, the challenge is to equip its cars with many technologies to ensure the complementarity of the sensors and maximize detection performance. As far as image processing is concerned, which is necessary for the autonomous car, the contemporary art of algorithms is complete. However, this car is becoming safer and more popular because we "also take advantage of advances in artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning techniques" (Wilhelm & Guillermain, 2019, p. 32).

**6. Conclusion**

The presence of artificial intelligence in the literary imagination, the sharing system of an autonomous vehicle, and the complementary mobility solutions that this vehicle offers to public transport should be studied in the current literature. Non-academic reading for pleasure by AI researchers may advance and inform current research and open up new lines of inquiry. Literature may stimulate and enliven the minds of AI researchers, and some books, in particular, resonate with particular researchers due to their areas of study expertise. Literature influences job choice by inspiring some people to enter the industry. In particular, SF plays a role in community building and facilitates the exchange of research ideas with students and other AI researchers. Researchers react to tales about or related to AI in both good and negative ways, especially when interacting with the public. They feel the historical and present weight of these stories.

None of the participants expressed concern about how certain aspects of their scientific practices and cognition might be impacted by literature. Everyone who took part expressed hope for the future of the relationship between literature and science. I14-F discussed the value of literature and the humanities more generally in light of how quickly our society is evolving due to scientific and technical advancements. While science may be descriptive, in his opinion, the humanities are essential for discussing the effects of science, and here is where AI research broadens to participate in policy :

* Science can provide descriptions. It can inform you of the possible outcomes of a policy, but it cannot advise you on the best course of action. It cannot be a norm. Science does not set standards. The humanities are the only source of normality. If you are genuinely discussing how to implement policy, that requires more humanity, and the entire globe needs that.
* Many other respondents discussed the basic value of a liberal arts education in the era of artificial intelligence, repeating arguments made in the public sphere (e.g., Madsbjerg 2017). There was little evidence of what Milburn (2010, 563) calls "an stress on the total autonomy of scientific cognition" among the interviewees.

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