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Journal homepage: [www.ijca.in](http://www.ijca.in)**Editorial****Unmasking artificial intelligence (AI): Identifying articles written by AI models**Lalit Gupta <sup>1</sup>\*<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Anaesthesia, Maulana Azad Medical College and Associated Hospital, New Delhi, India**ARTICLE INFO***Article history:*

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**ABSTRACT**

The rise of linguistic models as part of artificial intelligence (AI) in academic writing has brought both benefits and challenges. While AI can generate content that closely resembles human writing, recognizing AI-generated content is difficult due to its lack of obvious errors, prompt-based adaptability to various styles, broad subject range, and rapid production speed. To address this issue, various methods, such as technical analysis, metadata examination, stylometric analysis, tests for coherence, and AI detection models like GPTZero, have been developed. Ethical concerns include the risk of duplicity, writing validity, responsibility, and authorship credit. The future of AI-generated content identification is expected to involve improvements in AI detection algorithms, deep analytic tools, interdisciplinary cooperation, and ethical guidelines.

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For reprints contact: [reprint@ipinnovative.com](mailto:reprint@ipinnovative.com)**1. Introduction**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has now become an integral part of our routine lives. It is apparent like a wave of change sweeping across our world, touching everything from cars that drive themselves to the simple apps we use on our phones every day. One fascinating application of AI is linguistic modelling, where complex algorithms analyze vast amounts of previously collected data to generate text that closely resembles human writing.<sup>1</sup> This advancement has led to worries about the validity and authenticity of written material. The question of how to tell if an article was written by a person or an AI model is always a tough one. It is thus important to carefully analyze the impact of AI on academic writing like Grammar and Plagiarism Checkers, writing assistants, and personalised learning.<sup>2</sup>

**2. The Rise of AI in Generating Content**

AI models, especially those based on the Transformer architecture, like GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer), have changed the way manuscripts are written in a big way.<sup>1</sup> These models are taught on huge amounts of text from the internet, which lets them write text as deemed by the author's prompt. Recent chatbots and virtual assistants are also based on AI algorithms, making them capable of generating new content, articles, and even creative writing.<sup>2</sup>

AI-made content is often hard to tell apart from content written by people. It can duplicate different writing styles, deal with different tones, and write about a wide range of subjects, depending on the data available for analysis.<sup>3</sup> This raise concerns like plagiarism, spreading false information, and tricking people by making AI-made material look like it was written by humans.

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### 3. The Challenge of Identifying AI-Generated Content

It is not so easy to figure out which parts of the manuscript were written by AI models. When AI makes content, it often does not contain the obvious signs of plagiarism, like copied lines or paragraphs. Instead, it includes making completely new content that looks a lot like writing by humans.<sup>4,5</sup> Several things make the recognition process more difficult, including:

1. **No obvious grammatical errors:** AI-generated content typically lacks the common writing and grammar mistakes often found in human-written content.
2. **Robust/flexible style:** AI models are adaptive. They can write exactly to sound the author's imagination as per the prompts suggested, mimicking his original ideas. This makes it hard to spot changes from a human's normal writing style.
3. **A Variety of topics:** AI models can write about many things, from scientific studies to poetry, so it is not always possible to use subject expertise as a guide.
4. **Volume and speed:** AI models can quickly create a lot of material, much faster than humans can, which makes it hard for humans to check it all by hand.

### 4. Methods for Identifying Ai-Generated Content

Over time, many new methods are also being developed to analyze and identify AI-assisted written articles. These methods use both technical and appropriate hints to tell the difference between pieces written by humans and those written by AI.<sup>6–8</sup>

1. **Technical analysis:** In technical analysis, the text is looked at for small mistakes that could be signs of AI creation. This includes looking at the structure of sentences, trends in word choice, complex synonyms, and the presence of strange language constructs.
2. **Analyzing the metadata:** The metadata that is supplemented with a manuscript can give you useful information. You can tell if a piece was likely written by AI by looking at the author, the date it was written, and the history of changes.
3. **Stylometric analysis:** This type of analysis looks at an author's writing style to find mistakes or changes from their usual patterns. There may be differences in AI-generated materials that aren't found in the author's other works.
4. **Checking for logical incoherence:** AI models can make text that doesn't make sense or make sense in the context of the sentence, even when they're very good at what they do. Finding these kinds of situations can be a strong sign that AI is involved.
5. **AI detection models:** Some AI models, like GPTzero and Editpad (text editor app), are specially made to tell

if a piece of text was written by a person or an AI model. Different datasets can be used to teach these models and make them more accurate.

### 5. Implications and Ethical Considerations

There are serious consequences for users, writers, publishers, and regulators when AI-generated content is uncovered. Some essential things to keep in mind are:<sup>9–11</sup>

1. **Misinformation and trust:** Academic trust in written material can be dented when artificial intelligence-generated content is falsely presented as the product of human authors. Labelling information created by AI and acknowledging it in a way that maintains honesty is essential.
2. **Academic integrity:** Recognizing AI-generated work is crucial in academic and research settings for preventing plagiarism and preserving credibility. There may be a need for changes in old methods of plagiarism detection in educational and scientific organizations.
3. **Accountability and responsibility:** Policymakers and regulators may need to set disclosure norms and restrictions for the use of AI in content production. This is of particular importance in fields of academic trials where accuracy and accountability are highly valued.
4. **Authorship and attribution:** When AI models help human authors in content production, it might be difficult to tell who is responsible for what. There might be issues with the ownership and crediting of ideas.

### 6. The Future of AI-Generated Content Identification

As AI technology keeps getting better, so will the ways and tools used to spot materials that were made by AI. What might happen in the future includes.<sup>3,12–14</sup>

1. **Better AI detection models:** AI models that are made to find material that was created by AI are likely to get more accurate and useful over time.
2. **Better Stylometric Analysis:** Stylometric analysis tools may get better at finding small changes in writing style, even when AI models try to copy real writers.
3. **Interdisciplinary collaboration:** To find content made by AI, experts in language, AI, ethics, and the law may need to work together to develop methods that are complete and reliable.
4. **Ethical guidelines:** To keep things open and honest, it will be important to come up with ethical guidelines and standards such as transparency labels, crediting AI co-Authors and Identifying AI Limitations to disclose AI's role in creating material.<sup>14,15</sup>

## 7. Conclusion

When it comes to writing articles for academic publishing, the rise of AI brings both exciting possibilities and tough obstacles. It can be difficult to tell which parts of the manuscript were written or rephrased by AI models because these models can write like humans and come up with a wide range of material. There are a lot of new ways to deal with this problem, ranging from technical research to AI recognition models like Neural networks and Named Entity Recognition.

Just like the rapid evolution of computer processors, AI technology keeps advancing at a breakneck pace, AI technology keeps changing. We need to keep up with it, always looking for new things. But we also need to make sure that the medical content generated by AI is honest and validated. As AI technology rapidly advances and becomes more prevalent in our daily lives, it is crucial that we approach its integration in a responsible and balanced manner.

We not only want benefits, but also balance and fairness. We should aim for optimal utilization of AI's capabilities, while also ensuring that it works together with human skills, different perspectives, and inclusiveness. The goal should be to use AI's power carefully, promoting advancement while still following ethical principles and protecting the valuable diversity of human experiences.

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## 9. Conflict of Interest

None.

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