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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE & CHATGPT FOR COMMUNICATION SCIENCE

Abstract

When expressing the period in which today's modern man lives, it is seen that the concepts of insatiability and dissatisfaction come to the fore and that he is heading towards a world where transience and quick giving up are at the forefront. Augmented reality applications, especially those that keep the pulse of the post-modern society, aim to make people enjoy the moment they live more. Chat GPT has taken on the role of the grandmother of modern man. While people from traditional social structures consult their family elders on certain issues, the existence of an all-knowing artificial intelligence has emerged with ChatGPT. Now society has started to learn the unknown from the digital universe, not from its elders. Within the scope of the research, open-ended questions were asked to 5 university students to share their experiences of using ChatGPT. The research was designed as a preliminary research. The interactions of the young audience with artificial intelligence applications were examined.

Anahtar kelimeler: Artificial Intelligence, Augmented reality, ChatGPT, Post Modernism, Culturel Communication Research, ChatGPT for Communication Science .

İLETİŞİM BİLİMİ İÇİN YAPAY ZEKA VE CHATGPT

Özet

Günümüz modern insanının yaşadığı dönemi ifade ederken doyumsuzluk ve tatminsizlik kavramlarının ön plana çıktığı, geçiciliğin ve çabuk vazgeçmenin ön planda olduğu bir dünyaya doğru ilerlediği görülmektedir. Özellikle post-modern toplumun nabzını tutan artırılmış gerçeklik uygulamaları, insanların yaşadıkları andan daha fazla keyif almasını amaçlıyor. Chat GPT, modern insanın büyükannesi rolünü üstlendi. Geleneksel sosyal yapılardan insanlar belirli konularda aile büyüklerine danışırken ChatGPT ile her şeyi bilen bir yapay zekanın varlığı ortaya çıktı. Artık toplum bilinmeyeni büyüklerinden değil, dijital evrenden öğrenmeye başladı. Araştırma kapsamında 5 üniversite öğrencisine ChatGPT kullanım deneyimlerini paylaşmaları amacıyla açık uçlu sorular soruldu. Araştırma bir ön araştırma olarak tasarlandı. Genç izleyicilerin yapay zeka uygulamalarıyla etkileşimleri incelendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Artırılmış Gerçeklik, ChatGPT, Post Modernizm, Kültürel İletişim Araştırması, İletişim Bilimi için ChatGPT

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Entrance

The world's information universe and the artificial intelligence agenda continue to combine to create new concepts and new applications. One of the most well-known and thought-about concepts recently is the power of artificial intelligence to learn and improve itself. Chat GPT is one of the best examples of this.

Within the scope of the research, the preference and usage processes of the ChatGPT application among young people were examined. The process of consulting ChatGPT was researched, especially on the topics they researched and wanted to learn. The preference for using ChatGPT rather than consulting family elders or friends was examined.

Concepts and Literature Review

The emergence of the concept of artificial intelligence, the ChatGPT concept and its emergence process were examined. Especially in the theoretical framework, many theories and theorists are included. Some example of this theory and theorist are Shannon Weaver Information Theory, Baudrillard and His Work on Full Screen, Ferdinand De Saussure. Information theory deals with the information level of the message produced by the source, the highest rate of information that the channel is obliged to transmit, and the most appropriate coding of the correction processes for possible errors that may occur during transmission.

Method

In-depth interview is a method used in research processes, especially to perceive the clear opinion of the audience on the subject. Within the scope of the research, in-depth interviews were conducted with 5 university students using Chat GPT. In-depth interview method "Although the use of the concept of "data" in qualitative research is questioned, interview is considered as one of the data collection tools in many studies. Interview in qualitative studies; It can be divided into unstructured, semi-structured and structured according to its structural

characteristics such as standardization in the preparation, organization, ordering and asking of questions, as well as focusing on a group or individuals such as focus group interview or in-depth interview, or the technical way of conducting the interview such as face-to-face, telephone or online interviews. It can be named in different ways depending on the situation

Conclusion and Recommendations

As a result of the research, it was seen that the young audience's use of ChatGPT and their tendency towards artificial intelligence increased. However, this research is a preliminary study. Afterwards, it is recommended that this research be conducted on a large population of university students and the results presented here be compared with the larger population. It is predicted that young people in the field of communication sciences will turn to artificial intelligence applications in their communication processes.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, ChatGPT for Communication Science.

ENTRANCE

In-depth interview is a method used in research processes, especially to perceive the clear opinion of the audience on the subject. Within the scope of the research, in-depth interviews were conducted with 510 university students using Chat GPT. In-depth interview method "Although the use of the concept of "data" in qualitative research is questioned, interview is considered as one of the data collection tools in many studies.

It is aimed to carry out the linguistic analysis proposed by Saasure.

If the future is built on artificial intelligence, it is a matter of curiosity in which branches of science and which professions it will transform. In this study, it was also investigated which fields of science the ChatGPT concept would have an impact on.

Marshall McLuhan introduced many concepts about digitalization. When Marshall McLuhan's Global Village concept and criticisms of digitalization experienced by today's modern people are examined, it is seen that society's dependence on digital increases day by day with the acceleration of industrialization that started in the 1950s. The paradox of a digital universe that is systematically intertwined with each other in an order that includes the same word wide web concept with a spiral network that is connected to each other day by day emerges.

What and how will the masses plan in this digitalized real and post-real universe? Is it more important to buy a real cemetery or to have a virtual grave? Is it more important that your avatar wears Versace or actually wears Versace? The answers to all these questions reveal an increasing reality day by day for those who prefer to exist in the virtual world.

It is seen that there is an increase in the use of ChatGPT by children. It is stated that the ChatGPT application is used especially in foreign language learning. It is difficult to engage young children in learning activities, especially during childhood. This study proposes a framework to develop a language learning software tool that uses Augmented Reality (AR), Voicebots, and ChatGPT (an artificial intelligence using the Big Language Model) technologies to provide a unique product for teaching foreign languages to young children. ChatGPT's features are used to create interactive dialogues to be hosted in Google DialogFlow (Topsakal, Topsakal, 2022, 33).

It is stated that the ChatGPT application as artificial intelligence can also be used functionally in higher education institutions. For many years, research has required many studies on artificial intelligence. As a result, ChatGPT, one of these artificial intelligence (AI) applications, has now become known to many people. In the research conducted at a state university, Health Sciences students were taken to a multiple choice exam. Test questions were answered by the students. It has been observed that ChatGPT is more successful than students (Talan & Kalinkara, 2003, 33).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND CHATGPT

ChatGPT

OpenAI, the founder and developer of ChatGPT, is a company that researches artificial intelligence. When artificial intelligence technologies that undertake human-specific processes and business production models are examined, they are the result of a long process of development and change. "In this context, LaMDA (Google) and Galactica (Meta) for conversational text production; For image production, artificial intelligence software such as DALL-E (OpenAI) and Imagen (Google) have been remarkable tools encountered in this development process" (Karakoç Keskin, 2023, 215).

"Studies and research comparing machines with human intelligence, equalizing them or even trying to compete with them, have been going on for many years. One of the first examples in which the research in question became concrete in the historical context was the computer named Deep Blue, which was programmed to play chess and developed by IBM, in its match with the world chess champion Gary Kasparov, beating Kasparov in 1997, marking an important turning point in terms of the preferability of algorithms as decision mechanisms. is that he created it. Similarly, in 2016, AlphaGo, the software of DeepMind, Alphabet's artificial intelligence research company, defeated professional player Lee Sedol in the Go game (BBC, 2017). In the following years, new technologies, especially related to Web 4.0, the inclusion of artificial intelligence-supported applications in the business models and daily life activities of various sectors, the use of machine learning, artificial intelligence and deep learning systems in social networks, have increased the amount of data in the digital environment to unpredictable levels. The exponential increase in the amount of data, the increase in computing power and data storage capacity, the cheapness of storage, and the development of machine learning methods that can be used in the analysis of complex data sets have occurred together. It was this huge increase in the amount of data that triggered machine learning, which is the process of transforming experience into knowledge and applying it to machines." (Karakoç Keskin, 2023, 216).

When the concept of artificial intelligence is examined, it is known that there are many years of work under it. The dream of creating a machine smarter than humans and developing its intelligence by learning new things every day like a child has begun to come true with today's technology. The concept of AI, which constitutes the highest stage of human-machine interaction advancing in the light of cybernetic science, has gained a new dimension with the launch of the ChatGPT (Chat Generative Pre-trained Transformer) application in November 2022. Its basic principle is to give human-like answers to the questions asked. "The 175 billion-parameter natural language processing model was developed by OpenAI (Gilson et al., 2022). ChatGPT is one of the most powerful NLP systems boasting. The enormous number of

parameters makes it one of the largest language models currently available. Although initially criticized for its factual accuracy, the technology has gained popularity due to its ability to provide detailed and understandable answers to questions. Using the GPT-3 text interpreter, this AI code is a form of NLP and can read and produce text” (Talin & Kalinkara, 2023, 35). “Communication is not a linear process, but is much more complex than expected due to the influence of various dynamics and elements. The tendency to define communication as an area of relationship and interaction rather than as a linear process dominates communication definitions. Therefore, it can be said that; Communication is not a simple linear process consisting of message exchange relations, but a multi-dimensional, multi-faceted and multi-purpose relationship process (Güngör, 2020, pp. 20-25). In addition, communication is the fundamental process by which people form perceptions about others, establish and maintain social relationships, and achieve collaborative outcomes. These basic processes are in constant development and transformation in parallel with the developments in technology, media and internet technologies in today's information age. These changes and transformations have given a new shape to communication and social life, and the basic communication dimension has gained the mass communication dimension. After the traditional mass media, which were pioneers in gaining this dimension, there has been an evolution into the digital era, which was defined by the computer and the Internet as the "Internet culture" by Castells (2008). Change and digitalization processes that occur due to technological developments continue to progress unstopably, and this process, called the digital era, continues its transformation in stages. After the first period, which was described as Web 1.0, which allowed the Internet to enter human life, the Web 2.0 period began, and even before individuals could adapt to the Web 2.0 period, attempts were made to take Web 3.0's place in human life.

Artificial Intelligence

“Artificial intelligence can be defined as a comprehensive term as the implementation of all applications that humans can perform by computers. Machine learning, as a type of artificial intelligence, is an application aimed at obtaining new predictions and data based on existing data. Fuzzy systems clustered around artificial intelligence are natural language processing, information re-presentation, computer vision, machine learning, probabilistic thinking, planning decision making and neural networks (Elsivier AI Research Centre, 2018, p. 8). Deep learning, which increases the possibilities and capabilities of artificial intelligence mechanisms, has the ability to imitate human behavior thanks to its vision (image recognition), hearing (sound recognition, natural language processing), decision-making (analytical processes) features, which has increased the capacity of artificial intelligence in information production and management (Jarrahi et al., 2022). The symbiotic relationship between machines and humans, the mutually dependent life relationship, has an important place in artificial intelligence discussions. One of the main topics that these discussions focus on is singularity research, which envisions the merger of humans and machines through super-intelligent machines. Founded by Ray Kurzweil in 2009, Singularity University aims to design the new biosystem that will emerge based on the arithmetical development in machines (Barrat, 2020; New Scientist, 2017; Nilsson, 2018; Walsh, 2020). The advanced social technological utopia that Ray Kurzweil envisions and wishes to realize includes the combination of artificial intelligence technologies with nanotechnology, biotechnology and advanced programming. This interaction between man and machine brings with it the danger of man and nature being left out of the game in the equation of man, nature and machine. It is also possible to interpret this as the last

stage of technological determinism, a pessimistic utopia in which man becomes a machine rather than being influenced by it and is managed by machines. Concepts such as “Artificial General Intelligence,” “Super Artificial Intelligence,” “Human Level Artificial Intelligence” and “Singularity” 5 are used to explain the next phase of artificial intelligence. In this context, the main question (or rather the basic problem) that scientists (New Scientist, 2017; Barrat, 2020; Nilsson, 2018; Walsh, 2020; Ford, 2022) focus on is the control and supervision of super-smart machines and, ultimately, the creation of machines smarter than humans. is the danger of domination. Barrat (2020) conceptualizes the end point of the process with an ironic reference and defines artificial intelligence as the last super machine invented by humans. Toby Walsh (2020), who defines the third evolution of humans after Neanderthals and homo sapiens as homo digitalis, creates a pessimistic design for the world of 2062. Walsh claims that there will be an end to man, consciousness, work, war, human values, equality, privacy and politics as we know them. Ford (2022, pp. 239– 271), on the other hand, roughly classifies the risks of artificial intelligence as deep fraud and security threats, deadly autonomous weapons, bias in machine learning algorithms, fairness, transparency, and finally the threat and control problem of super intelligence to human existence. According to Ford, the control problem must be solved before the first super intelligence exists, otherwise it may be too late (Ford, 2022, p. 266). Developed by science fiction writer Isaac Asimov, who sought to create an ethical system for humans and robots, the Three Laws of Robotics provide an exemplary outline of the control and supervision debate. The laws are as follows: 1. A robot may not injure a human being or allow a human being to be harmed by inaction. 2. A robot must obey people's orders unless they conflict with the first law. 3. A robot must protect its own existence as long as it does not conflict with the first and second law” (Güneş, 2023, 5-6).

Artificial Intelligence and Chat GPT For Communication

Following these processes that paved the way for individuals' interactive relationship with technology, after Industry 4.0, Society 5.0 and eventually artificial intelligence took its place in human life. At this point, these emerging technological systems have reached the ability to classify and create a certain system” (Koçyiğit, Darı, 2023, 430-431) Some of these ideas, most of which are conceptual or fictional, have gone beyond science fiction stories. For example, Isaac Asimov (1942, 1950).) introduced the Three Laws of Robotics, which explains the human-machine relationship. According to this: 1. A robot cannot harm a human being or stand by while he is harmed. 2. A robot must obey the orders of a human unless it conflicts with the first law. 3. A robot is obliged to protect its own existence as long as it does not conflict with the first and second law. In his masterpiece on "Computers and Intelligence" [Computing Machinery and Intelligence] (1950), Alan Turing questioned whether machines can think or not. Turing (1950) questioned human intelligence. He introduced the concept, also known as the Turing Test, by proposing a simulation game that questions the ability of machines that exhibit equivalent or indistinguishable intelligence. Accordingly, the Turing Test is a test that can measure a machine's ability to exhibit intelligent behavior that is equivalent to or indistinguishable from that of a human. Marshall McLuhan (1962, 1964) argued that human intelligence can be expanded and its power and capacity can be increased by using technology. Based on this idea, it is possible to claim that productive artificial intelligence is a technology that can increase the cognitive capacity of people” (Bozkurt, 2023, 64).

In addition, there are some concerns about the effects of artificial intelligence on social media. In particular, issues such as data privacy, bias, and the vulnerability of an algorithm-controlled information flow to manipulation create controversy. Artificial intelligence-based social media systems collect and analyze users' data. This may cause users' privacy concerns. It should also be considered that AI algorithms may be biased and may privilege or marginalize certain groups or views. Finally, an information flow controlled by artificial intelligence can restrict users' exposure to different views and pave the way for information manipulation. In short, the use of artificial intelligence in social media can bring both benefits and potential risks. It is important to manage issues such as data privacy and bias, and necessary precautions should be taken to protect users' security and access to information. The role of artificial intelligence in the media sector will enable operation and content production to become more effective and efficient. However, some problems may arise with the use of this technology. It is extremely important for countries to act jointly on legal and ethical issues. Because in the future, the use of artificial intelligence in the media will play an important role in many areas. ChatGPT and deepfake technologies may also have significant impacts in the future. Artificial intelligence chatbots can be used in customer service, content creation and communication processes by exhibiting human-like performance. However, providing accurate information and the risks of malicious use must also be taken into account. Deepfake technology, on the other hand, can reduce reliability by creating realistic fake images and carries risks of manipulation. Therefore, ethical use, fraud detection and prevention efforts of these crimes are also very important (Kırık, Özkoçak, 2023, 95-96).

“Especially in recent years, the creation of systems containing artificial intelligence elements has become a leading trend in the development of science and technology. Artificial intelligence, which has the potential to influence public opinion, is used by governments and large companies in developed countries. According to a report by the McKinsey Global Institute, by 2030, approximately 70% of companies will adopt at least one type of AI technology, and 50% of large companies will use the full spectrum. According to McKinsey, artificial intelligence systems could provide economic benefits of approximately \$13 trillion by 2030, increasing world gross domestic product by 1.2% annually. The USA is taking important steps in the field of artificial intelligence. The then US President Donald Trump signed a decree called "American AI Initiative". This document highlights five key principles for AI development in the United States. Among these principles; Recognizing artificial intelligence as a driver of technological breakthroughs, providing incentives for the development of appropriate technological standards, organizing training to increase the skills of employees in creating and using artificial intelligence technologies, promoting artificial intelligence applications with the protection of American values, including civil liberties and privacy, United States These include providing technological advantages in the field of artificial intelligence and contributing to the creation of an international environment that supports innovation in this field. China's State Council announced a plan for the development of next-generation artificial intelligence systems in July 2017. This plan aims to create a domestic artificial intelligence industry worth approximately \$150 billion in the coming years and make the country the leading power of such machines by 2030. The Japanese government sees artificial intelligence as the key to a plan that shapes the future of the country and associates it with the concept of Society 5.0. This plan envisages the vision of a "super smart society" that includes a sustainable and inclusive socio-

economic system based on digital technologies, artificial intelligence, the internet of things and robots” (Kırık, Özkoçak, 2021, 89).

COMMUNICATION THEORIES AND THEORISTS

Information Theory – Shannon Weaver Model

Information theory deals with the information level of the message produced by the source, the highest rate of information that the channel is obliged to transmit, and the most appropriate coding of the correction processes for possible errors that may occur during transmission.

When the concept of information is examined, Alvin Toffler talks about three waves that affect the world. The first wave is the discovery of agriculture. The second wave is the industrial revolution. The third and last wave is referred to as the information wave. When Daniell Bell describes our age, he calls it post-industrial society. Marshall McLuhan uses the concept of electronic age society. Peter Drucker used the concepts of information society and M. Castells used the concepts of network society (Polat & Arabacı, 2015, 799). As can be seen, the period we are in is a period where information is everywhere, but it is difficult to access real and most accurate information. Artificial and learning intelligence robots also serve as an information bank that provides real and reliable information for humanity.

On Jean Baudrillard and His Work on Full Screen

The source of knowledge, its boundaries, its development, and its relationship with other structures and institutions are among the basic research topics of different scientific disciplines. Research on knowledge dates back to the 17th and 18th centuries (Dankel, 2011, p. 148), when science became a form and science and scientificity came to the fore. The questioning of the source and limits of knowledge, which has been going on since the ancient historical philosophers, has reached a new dimension with Francis Bacon's conclusion that knowledge is power, knowing something is dominating it (Bacon, 2015). Today, the traditional monopoly of classical educational institutions, which are knowledge producers, on knowledge production has been broken. Developments in information and communication technologies have transformed the teacher-learner-school equation, which is the hierarchical structuring of basic information institutions, into a multi-layered and horizontal form. In the new social structure conveyed by Manuel Castells (2000; 2008; 2013) with his network society conceptualization, the relationship of scholars with other institutions and structures is intertwined with different institutions and layers as a manifestation of the network society format (Güneş, 2023, 1-2).

The changing world order has also paved the way for people to exist in a virtual reality. Videos, virtual environments, multimedia, multimedia and augmented reality applications threaten the face-to-face communication of the masses more and more every day. In every environment, distance and lack of distance are intertwined with each other. Real and unreal become intertwined with each other. In his work Full Screen, Jean Baudrillard criticizes the virtual reality that replaces reality. In this work, Baudrillard brings a critique of the realities of the masses, which are no longer as they are seen but the reflection of a future and present that they follow as spectators in a virtual reality (Baudrillard, 2002).

Ferdinand De Saussure

When language studies are examined, it can be seen that there are two periods: before and after Saussure.

In the work titled General Linguistics Lessons, the issues that form the basis of language education will be discussed within the framework of the headings listed below.

"one. The Relationship Between the System Characteristic of Language and Language Education

2. The Conventional Nature of Language and Its Relationship Between Language Education

3. Writing / Language Distinction and the Necessity of Teaching Writing

4. Language / Speech Distinction and the Necessity of Speech Education

5. Substance / Form Distinction and the Importance of Controlling Voice in Language Education

6. The Importance of Serial and Syntagmatic Relationships in Native Language Education

7. Meaning / Value Concepts and the Importance of Contextual Meaning in Language Education" (Onan, 2012, 34).

In linguistic research, analyzes carried out on people's discourses and common discourses are important.

Research Methodology

In-depth interview is a method used in research processes, especially to perceive the clear opinion of the audience on the subject. Within the scope of the research, in-depth interviews were conducted with 5 university students using Chat GPT. In-depth interview method "Although the use of the concept of "data" in qualitative research is questioned, interview is considered as one of the data collection tools in many studies. Interview in qualitative studies; It can be divided into unstructured, semi-structured and structured according to its structural characteristics such as standardization in the preparation, organization, ordering and asking of questions, as well as focusing on a group or individuals such as focus group interview or in-depth interview, or the technical way of conducting the interview such as face-to-face, telephone or online interviews. It can be named in different ways depending on the situation (Polat, 2022, 164).

Within the scope of the research, the findings were examined using the content analysis method. "Content analysis method is content analysis used in the field of social sciences; It is a systematic and repeatable technique in which some words in a text are summarized in smaller categories with a coding system based on various rules. The basic logic in content analysis; "It is the combination of similar data using certain concepts and themes and their interpretation by organizing and interpreting them in a way that readers can understand" (Can, 2019, 2726).

In-depth interview questions

1. What is your purpose for using the Chat GPT application?
2. What types of transactions have you performed using the Chat GPT application?
3. What do you think about the future of Chat GPT?
4. In which sectors do you think artificial intelligence will be used more in the future?

5. Do you think there should be restrictions on Chat GPT application? In what areas do you think the Chat GPT application should be restricted?

Research Findings

Participant 1 (University student, 23, female)

I use the ChatGPT application to get quick results and answer important questions that come to my mind. I see that when I ask the ChatGPT application about my homework topics, it gives me correct and real answers. I think you got the answers to some of the questions I asked from Wikipedia. I saw that he gave very detailed information, especially about scientific information. I think that such applications will increase in the future and the technology of the future will be based on artificial intelligence. I think artificial intelligence will be used a lot in the education and health sectors in the future. I think the application requires restrictions, especially on vital issues such as terrorism and health procedures. I believe that advanced technologies used without permission may harm humanity.

Participant 2 (University student, 22, female)

My main purpose of using the ChatGPT application is on topics I am curious about. I see that it provides many answers, especially on current topics such as the stock market, metaverse, economy and politics. In this sense, I think it meets my personal information needs. However, I also think that this much information may be harmful to humanity in the future. Therefore, I believe that restrictions may be necessary.

Participant 3 (University student, 25, male)

I think my use of ChatGPT started with curiosity, and then this feeling of curiosity was replaced by having a chat buddy. I even started asking him daily questions. For example, I asked, "Today is my mother's birthday, what should I get her?" He gave me many suggestions. I asked the same question, "Today is my girlfriend's birthday, what should I get her?" and this time I observed that she gave completely different answers. I think he has a really smart mind that offers logical suggestions, but how original he is is debatable. Imagine, millions of people around the world could ask the questions I asked and give them the same answer. In this case, everyone will look alike and receive the same gifts. When looked at in this context, I think that while this intelligence robot increases its intelligence, it decreases the intelligence level of humanity. Therefore, I think its use should be limited in the future.

Participant 4 (University student, 19, male)

I used the ChatGPT application when it first came out. I saw that he gave me answers to my homework and topics I was curious about, as if I were talking to an elder. However, the biggest problem is that sometimes the answers given are not very sincere but only scientific and superficial. People look for warmth in communication, but after all, this is a robot and such an image is out of the question. However, I think that it can be used extensively in the future for people with memory loss and in the field of health. However, considering the dangers it may pose, I think caution should be exercised in making it available to everyone. I think it is very dangerous to have detailed information that allows anyone to design a weapon of mass destruction or attempt to self-medicate.

Participant 5 (University student, 22, female)

We use the ChatGPT application especially with friends to chat and have fun. I ask what the current makeup trends are, or what should I wear today? I see that you give logical answers to such questions. I think there will be many more friendly robots in the future. I think it will be beneficial for humanity, and I think it will be used more in the future, and maybe robots will be designed in the shape of real humans. I think that especially professions such as teaching and doctoring will turn into professions performed by robots.

CONCLUSION

It is seen that the use of Artificial Intelligence will increase in the future and the applications used will diversify. It is seen that the audience using the ChatGPT artificial intelligence application is uneasy about future artificial intelligence usage processes and has ideas about the future of the application. It was determined that 5 people who participated in the research stated that artificial intelligence would be especially effective in the field of health and education. However, it is not possible to generalize this because the research was conducted with a limited number of people. The research is limited to 5 people who are university students in Turkey. All 5 people participating in the research are users of artificial intelligence ChatGPT, and it seems that the users have a common opinion that ChatGPT should bring a limitation to the problems it will create in the future.

With artificial intelligence, the masses are no longer spectators but have become producers and consumers of information. Virtual reality has now become indistinguishable from the real world. In the ChatGPT application, virtual and real are intertwined with each other. The person cannot distinguish whether the other person is a real person or a virtual person.

It is envisaged that this research will be planned more comprehensively and detailed research will be conducted on this subject in the future. The research is aimed to be a study that will guide future research on the use of artificial intelligence.

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