

Principles of Artificial Intelligence Utilization at Mendel University in Brno

The purpose of this document is to define Mendel University in Brno's stance on the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) and its application in student work and creative activities. MENDELU's aim is not to prohibit or halt the progress in the use of modern technologies; rather, the goal is to maintain a high academic and ethical standard in all outputs when employing these tools.

Basic Principles for AI Utilization:

1. Any uncritical direct copying of a text portion that is not created by the author is unethical, violates academic standards, and is fundamentally the same as ghostwriting.
2. AI should be used as a tool to assist authors; the replication of their outputs should not replace the author's own creative and innovative work.
3. Sections of work utilizing AI must be clearly marked, and the use of the tool acknowledged. Otherwise, it will be considered plagiarism.
4. The author assumes full responsibility for the text and data generated by AI. It is important to be aware that by using AI, the author agrees to the terms and conditions set by providers, including handling sensitive information.

Mendel University in Brno is open and prepared to work with new tools in both educational and creative activities. The aim of the above-mentioned points is to declare the fundamental rules for utilizing AI as a new modern tool while also highlighting potential challenges in its usage.

Utilization of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Text Documents:

Artificial intelligence tools will be employed not only in an ethical manner, facilitating people with routine and manual tasks, but also in a way that goes against good practices, where the outputs of artificial intelligence can be passed off as one's own work. It is therefore crucial to understand how the use of AI tools can be identified.

On the internet, there are various tools available that offer features for detecting AI involvement in created documents. While these tools can be useful, they are not reliable, and it is often challenging to determine how the provided text is handled, where it is stored, and who has subsequent access to it. Therefore, we caution against relying on these tools and recommend using them solely for personal documents and being fully aware of the associated risks.

The indicators provided below focus solely on text documents and are based on the functioning principle of current algorithms. Hence, their validity can be time-limited, and this list will need to be updated with the release of new tool versions. Additionally, it is essential to consider that authors will be able to minimize these indications through subsequent text modifications. For these reasons, these indicators should be used merely as one of many factors in identifying unethical use of artificial intelligence.

Indications of the Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in Text Documents:

1. The text contains generally known information formulated without adherence to terminology and contextual relevance to the thematic focus of the work.
2. Sentences with the same idea are often repeated. AI-generated text includes repetitive phrases, utilizing identical structures and words repeatedly. Human-written text tends to have a more natural and varied style with a wide range of sentence structures and word choices.
3. The text includes contradictory statements (even within the same clause or paragraph).
4. Truth distortion occurs in the text by claiming that there is only one answer to a particular question.
5. Arguments are used that are nonsensical, contradictory, or unrelated to the topic.
6. The text exhibits a low level of emotional expression. If the AI receives a question without any prompts regarding tone or other attributes, it generates factual text without personal insights or emotions.
7. The text contains statements based on biases and stereotypes and is biased towards a Western understanding of the world.
8. The text references sources dated only up to 2021 (the current model is trained on a temporally limited dataset) or includes citations to non-existent sources (the AI fabricates them).
9. The text lacks errors (grammatical, linguistic, typos) despite the fact that making mistakes is a human trait.
10. The text includes long sentences – AI tends to produce redundant words, especially when given a broad question without specific instructions.
11. The text extensively employs words such as "it," "this," "these," "those." Humans typically strive to minimize their frequent repetition to enhance content readability.

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