

You see fallen flowers, but I see life

— A workshop about seeing the same thing in different ways

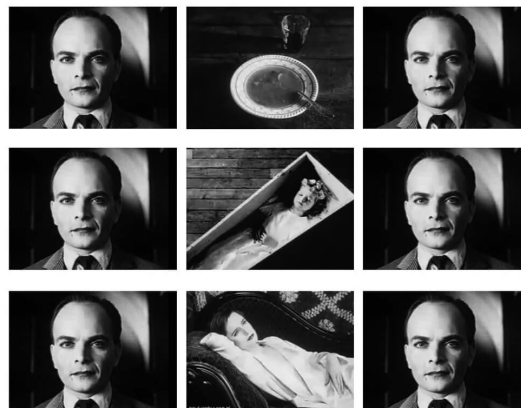
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In this workshop, I will try to show you how different people see the same thing, you will experience the different interpretations of the audience as a result of the multiple outcomes generated by the same content through AI learning, in order to start thinking about whether the information that everyone is receiving these days is what you see or what others want you to see, whether you are being surveilled and whether you are a part of the huge amount of data in the information.

At the same time, this session is about artificial intelligence generating lots of new and different results from existing information through learning. The reason why this is important is that such results can start the audience thinking about the relationship between AI and humans, whether AI is limited by the way humans think, and whether AI can be ethical.

Before the workshop starts, participants will each prepare some material (dataset) such as photos or videos, and we will analyse the individual materials through artificial intelligence, adding the videos to re-generate new results based on the analysis of the big data. Each participant will comment on the results generated by the material provided by the other participant and discuss whether what you think is what the original provider thought.

One of the principles used by artificial intelligence to generate new results is the Kuleshov effect, a film editing (montage) effect demonstrated by film-maker Lev Kuleshov in the 1910s and 1920s. The film consists of fragments and assemblages of fragments, and the assembly of these elements is different. The Kuleshov effect can also be induced by the sense of hearing so that adding different sounds to a video can also lead to different results for the viewer.



Kuleshov Effect

Artificial intelligence systems and algorithmic technologies are being embedded and scaled up much faster than existing governance frameworks. While AI systems clearly offer opportunities for all areas of life, a responsible view of their ethics and governance has yet to be realised. Recent developments have further raised the stakes in terms of the ethics of AI systems and applications. The coverage of all aspects of everyday life by AI systems has accelerated dramatically as the COVID-19 shifts more social and economic activities to the digital world. We must therefore strive to leverage existing expertise and networks to accelerate and expand the development of ethically focused AI.

The idea for this project came mainly from the readings in this elective course and some related references. For example, Oleksiy Radinsky's *Is Data the New Gas?* Winnifred R. Poster's *Racialized Surveillance in the Digital Service Economy*, and *The Question concerning technology* of Martin Heidegger, etc. Heidegger said many years ago: "The will to mastery becomes all the more urgent the more technology threatens to slip from human control." In the context of some of the threats to peace that have occurred in the meantime, there are many articles discussing the authenticity and reliability of the information on the Internet, as well as debates on information security and surveillance. In terms of artwork, many artists are now making works about AI learning. But the ethicalisation of AI is difficult to achieve and I hope that shortly this issue will be explored more.

Through the discussion of the numerous results, the participants were able to realise that not all information on the internet is necessarily true, especially some sensitive topics about politics or others and that we should be dialectical and treat different things without double standards. Imagine. We are constantly surrounded by so much information. One should try to think outside the box and consider whether in the age of information explosion you are part of information warfare or a means for politicians to achieve geopolitics. Meanwhile, as a person with different roles, for example, that you are firstly a human being and secondly that you are a citizen of a certain country, etc. you also need to be able to have freedom of thought and discussion. I found it very meaningful to discuss these issues with the participants through this workshop, to keep an open mind, to listen to other opinions and to keep respecting other people's ideas without forcing them to change.

Reference :

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