

# CHRONICLES OF CONNECTION: HUMANS TO HUMAN INTELLIGENCE BY MACHINES

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## Abstract

The research paper explains how humans since the beginning of time, have communicated by utilizing their intelligence. It examines if the intelligence processed by machines is gradually replacing human intelligence. A fundamental component of human life has always been and will always be communication.

The rising dependence on machines in correspondence raises moral contemplations and worries about the expected disintegration of specific human skills. As machines assume control over daily schedule and monotonous errands, people might confront the gamble of expertise debasement or a decreased need to foster specific mental abilities. Striking a harmony between the advantages of mechanization and safeguarding the novel characteristics of human knowledge is pivotal for encouraging an agreeable conjunction.

It is vital to see machines as devices that expand human abilities. As innovation keeps propelling, encouraging coordinated effort among humans and machines becomes paramount.

**Keywords:** Human intelligence, artificial intelligence, modes of communication, symbols, technology

## INTRODUCTION

Exploring the history of communication is a captivating journey that will provide insight into the evolution of human civilization. This research paper seeks to comprehend and explain how humans have used their intelligence to communicate through platforms that have had a significant impact on cultures, societies, and how people interact. It also looks at how human intelligence is gradually being replaced by the intelligence processed by machines, which is in the process of being replaced by human intelligence in the form of robots, virtual assistants and chatbots, as well as AI-generated content such as auto-filter and auto-correct. Communication has always been and will always be a fundamental part of human life, as it has been since the beginning of time. The purpose of this paper is to understand the different modes of communication then and now. Early humans communicated through verbal, non-verbal, gestures, facial expression, and body language. Early forms of visual communication included cave paintings and rock art. Drum beats, smoke signals, and hand signals were used to communicate over long distances. Morse code was used to communicate secrets like community communication, ideas, and thoughts. Communication has a long history. It has been and will continue to be an important part of human life and interaction. Throughout history, people have been creative with ways to converse. The ways have changed over time, but the principles have always been the same. Before the written language, people communicated through oral traditions. They passed stories down from one generation to the next, for knowledge, cultural practices, and spoken words.

In ancient times, humans also used **cave paintings** as a communication tool. In the Palaeolithic era (Stone Age), humans used cave paintings to communicate with each other. It is thought that early humans had a better vision than 'Picasso.' They used cave masterpieces to communicate messages and documents.

**Smoke** was also a powerful communication tool. It is one of the oldest ways of communicating over long distances. It was the native tribe that would use this mode of communication to signal other members of the community. As an example, in ancient China, soldiers used to send smoke from the Great Wall during war. It is said that in modern times, nothing quite says 'help' like sending some smoke.

It is important to remember that while animals play an important role in our history and culture, direct use of animals as a means of communication is not a common or standard practice in human society. However, some ancient societies did use animals as symbolic or metaphorical means of communication. For instance, **messenger pigeons** have been used in various cultures throughout history to communicate over long distances. According to the renowned Greek historian, Herodotus, pigeons were used as messengers in Persia in ancient times. Pigeons carried messages on small rolls of paper in metal canisters attached to their feet, which were sent to their intended destination and then sent back with a reply.

Throughout history, humans have used various unconventional and creative ways of communication; they have developed unique ways of conveying messages before using what we now call as 'technology'. Today, broadband is connecting cultures all over the world, but communication has not always been as simple as it is today. There are few unique ways that human intelligence has used to communicate information.

**Morse code** is a sequence of letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and special characters used to represent text characters in a message. Each alphabet, number, and special characters in the message are represented by a

special combination of dots (.) and dashes (-). Morse Code is a unique way of encoding text characters. Its simplicity and efficiency make it ideal for telegraphy, as well as for other forms of communication such as radio. It was used extensively in telegraph and maritime communication before more advanced communication technologies were developed. Despite its historical importance, Morse code is taught and used in some contexts today, including as a pilot, air traffic controller, navigation officer of ships, radio and emergency communication. (story about torture morse code)

People have a long history of utilizing different shapes of body embellishment and adjustment as modes of communication, self-expression, and social personality. **Hairstyles and Tattoos** are two such honed that have been predominant over diverse social orders and time periods. The hone dates to Greeks who would tattoo servant's head. History says that Greek tyrant Histiaeus shaved his most trusted servant's head to tattoo a mystery message as an arrange for insurgency. The slave was then sent to the tyrant's nephew with information. After the read, the reply would be tattooed on the servant's head; waited for the hair to grow back and then sent to the Greek king who would shave back the head to read the message.

In spite of all the encryption strategies to keep information private, hidden tattoos may still be one of the most ingenious methods to secure communication then and now. Folk-lore also mentioned that enslaved people also used methods like hair braiding, knitting, laundry, and invisible ink to communicate different sacred messages.

The practice of enslaved African women braiding hair as a implies of communication may be a portion of an interesting and often overlooked aspect of history. Amid the period of slavery servitude in the America, especially within the United States oppressed African people faced harsh and cruel conditions and constrained opportunities for direct communication. In response to this, they created subtle and brilliant ways to communicate messages; through hairstyles **Cornrows and Braiding Patterns**: Oppressed African women used intricate braiding patterns, such as cornrows, to form a visual language. Each hair style had a specific meaning and messages were frequently conveyed on through the arrangement, direction, and style of the braids. These braids were used to convey escape routes and maps. **Escape Courses and Maps**: Some braided patterns to make maps or represent to escape routes. They provided information about safe and secure houses, river crossings, or other landmarks of interest inside the braids, giving a cautious piece of information around plans for escape. **Resistance and Solidarity** has been the other message conveyed through braids. Certain hairstyles also served as images of resistance and solidarity. Choosing to wear traditional African haircuts, despite the weight to comply to Eurocentric guidelines, got to be an act of social conservation and rebellion.

**Hairstyles Identification of Skills**: Worked as a way for enslaved individuals to exhibit their skills in braiding and styling hair. Those with ability in hairstyling would have been in demand within the community, giving an opportunity for networking and mutual support.

It is vital to note that much of this communication was unpretentious and undercover, as oppressed people confronted serious results for endeavouring to elude or stand up to their conditions. The use of hairstyles as a way of communication highlights the resilience, creativity, and cultural strength of enslaved African communities in the face of difficulty.

It is to believe that a lady named Ziomara Asprilla Garcia once mentioned the story amid a society celebration in 2011.

Amongst diverse chronicled periods, women, especially in times of conflict or societal confinements, have found creative ways to communicate covert messages. One such case is the utilize of laundry as means to communicate secret information. While this may not be as widely documented or recognised as other forms of communication, there are occurrences in history where women utilized laundry-related honed for tactful messaging. **Quilts and Underground Railroad**: Amid the time of the Underground Railroad, a network of secret rail courses in the 19th century, was believed to be used by women to communicate messages to slaves looking for opportunity to escape. Certain quilt patterns and arrangement were said to hold coded messages, demonstrating safe houses, escape courses, or notices about potential changes. **Laundry Symbols and Espionage**: Within the setting of secret activities amid times of war, women were included in transmitting secret messages through apparently mundane activities, such as laundry. For example, specific symbols or designs would be used to communicate information about troop movements or other strategic details. **Hanging clothing in a certain order**: In a few communities, especially in times of social or political upheaval women would have developed systems of hanging clothing in a particular pattern or course of action to communicate messages to neighbours or individual community individuals. It even included warnings, signals of solidarity, or information about local events. **Hidden messages in clothing**: Women were known to have covered up messages inside clothing. For instance, weaving, patches, or other discreet markings on clothes passed might messages or symbols that held noteworthiness within the community.

Whereas these practices may not have been widespread or well-documented, the concept of utilizing activities for covert communication reflected the genius of human-mind confronting challenging circumstances. In times when direct verbal communication or written messages were hazardous, women found inventive ways to communicate information and back each other.

It was during the American Revolution, Ann Strong of Long Island, utilized laundry to send coded messages to the spies who were working for George Washington, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army force.

The armed force of that time did not take note any dealings of the basic framework of secret message communication. In the event when a message was prepared to be picked, the woman would hang a dark underskirt on the line. The female would then hand several pieces in a certain order and it was that order that mentioned where the secret meet would be held.

The thought of women utilizing knitting as a means of communicating secret messages was an interesting and had a historical base, especially amid times of war or struggle. There is no broad documentation on this practice, there are accounts and examples that suggest knitting was used as a covert mode of communication strategy.

Here are a couple of occurrences:

**World War II and Code Sewing:** There are stories from World War II proposing that women on the home front, particularly in nations like Britain, engaged in 'code knitting.' As far as information stated, they joined morse code into their weaving designs by utilizing designs, colors, or indeed dropping and picking up stitches to convey messages. These knitted items such as scarves or covers, may at that point be sent to warriors on the front lines.

**Patterns with Hidden Meanings:** Knitting patterns and designs themselves might have had hidden meanings. Certain motifs or stitches seemed to symbolise particular information that served as a frame of encrypted communication inside a community. **Escape and Resistance:** In some instances, people in oppressed or occupied territories might have used knitting to subtly resist or design an escape plan to get away. Covered up messages or maps could have been incorporated into knitted things, allowing for tactful sharing of information. It was during the World War II, that knitting had its day as a frame of messaging. In German-occupied Belgium, females who lived beside railway lines weaved within the arrange of trains, to demonstrate the enemy's developments. It was a simple message passing, like a hole made by a dropped stitch signified that a train has passed or a purl stitch that created a bump meant another type of train has passed by.

It is important to note that the subtle elements of these practices can be challenging to confirm, and a few stories may be more recounted. However, the notion of using seemingly innocuous activities for covert communication aligned with the resourcefulness of people facing challenging circumstances. Whether or not these practices were widespread, the thought of women using their skills in knitting to contribute to covert communication speaks to the imagination and flexibility of individuals amid times of struggle or abuse.

**Invisible ink** moreover played a critical part in secret message delivery. In a letter from 1776, one sort of invisible ink was designed by an English specialist named Sir James Jay, the brother of Supreme Court Chief Equity John Jay. He used a strategy where to avoid any kind of suspicion, he wrote short letters to his brothers and few others, taking off the rest of the page clear. He filled the clear spaces with clever data, composing it with undetectable ink. Lemon juice was also used as invisible ink. Two German spies, named Carl Muller and an English man John Hahn, reported the movement of British Troops by composing letters to their government from Britain.

The paper also delves into knowing a mode of communication called as Yodeling. Yodeling could be a frame of vocalization characterized by quick and rehashed changes in pitch between the chest voice and the head voice. It includes an arrangement of fast variations between high and low pitches, often accompanied by particular vowel sounds. Whereas yodeling is not a conventional mode of communication in the same way as spoken language, it has been used historically in certain cultures and regions as a means of long-distance communication. Beyond practical communication, yodeling has gained as a form of social and cultural expression. It was incorporated into folk music and used in different ceremonies and celebrations. Yodeling was not restricted to the Alps. In other sloping or hilly regions around the world, similar vocal methods might have been utilized for communication in zones where yelling or using traditional spoken language was less effective.

Whereas yodeling may not be a routine language, it does speak of human expression that served practical purposes in specific cultural and geographical settings. The special acoustics of yodeling permitted communities in hilly districts to set up a frame of communication that was both functionally and socially noteworthy.

These modes of communication grandstand the human capacity for resourcefulness and adaptability in finding ways to communicate, particularly in challenging or flighty circumstances. Human brain has no conclusion when it comes to communicating sentiments and sharing information. Parcel of these old strategies of communication have changed history and at the same time given newer thoughts as modes of communication.

While machines with genuine emotional intelligence enthusiastic insights, associated to human feelings, stay a hypothetical challenge, there are progressions in making AI frameworks that show a few perspectives of enthusiastic understanding or mirror human-like emotional reactions. These applications often drop under the broader category of affective computing, which focuses on developing technologies capable of recognising, interpreting, and responding to human emotions.

Here are many cases **Chatbots and Virtual Associates:** Some chatbots and virtual assistant are designed to reply in a more candidly clever way. They may utilize natural language and sentiment analysis to understand and react to the emotional tone of the user. For illustration, chatbots in client/ customer service applications may be modified to program to express empathy/sympathy and understanding. **Emotional Recognition in Facial Analysis:** Facial recognition innovation, coupled with emotional recognition algorithm can analyse facial expressions to recognize and react to feelings. This innovation is utilized in applications such as video conferencing devices, where the framework can adjust based on participants' emotional state. **Personalized Content Recommendation:** Streaming services and content platforms have increasingly use of AI to suggest

content based on users' inclinations and enthusiastic reactions. These frameworks analyse seeing history, user preferences and emotional responses. **Social Robots:** Social robots are outlined to interact with beings in a social and emotional manner. Some robots are programmed to recognize and react to human feelings through facial expressions, tone of voice, or other signals. They may provide companionship or support in various settings and context. **Mental Wellbeing Apps:** There are mental wellbeing applications and virtual specialists that use AI to provide back-up and interventions for users managing with stretch, uneasiness, or discouragement. These applications may use normal language to engage in discussions and offer coping strategies; adapting methodologies. **Humanoid Robots:** Humanoid robots, such as Sophia from Hanson Mechanical technology, are designed to show human-like facial expressions and motions. Whereas their passionate expressions may be scripted or algorithmically generated, they point to make a more relatable and candidly locks in interaction. It is significant to note that these illustrations speak to a level of simulation instead of genuine enthusiastic insights. Machines need subjective experiences and open understanding of feelings. The objective of these applications is often to create a more engaging locks and responsive interaction instead of to reproduce human emotions. As technology proceeds to progress, moral contemplations and capable advancement will be vital within the integration of enthusiastic insights highlights in AI frameworks. The integration of machines with counterfeit insights (AI) into different perspectives of human life, counting communication, could be an outstanding improvement in recent times. Machines are getting to be progressively advanced in understanding and creating human intelligence-like communication. But it is to also note that these machines lack have awareness, self-awareness, or genuine understanding like people.

## CONCLUSION

All through history, people have undoubtedly depended on their insights to get through to others and communicate in different ways. This communication included spoken language, written communication, body language, and other forms of expression that allow people to communicate thoughts, feelings, and information. In recent times, the integration of machines with human-like communication especially within the field of communication speaks to a noteworthy technological advancement. Whereas machines can help and expand human communication in numerous ways, it is significant that they are tools made and worked by people. The impact of machines on human intelligence in modes of communication is a multifaceted and evolving phenomenon. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and advanced technologies in communication has undeniably transformed the way we interact, share information, and understand the world around us. While machines have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in language processing, data analysis, and even generating human-like responses, it is essential to recognize that they operate within the parameters defined by their programming and data inputs. Machines have undoubtedly excelled in certain aspects of communication, such as natural language processing, pattern recognition, and information retrieval. They contribute to the efficiency and speed of communication, automating tasks that were once solely the domain of human intellect. However, the nuanced aspects of human communication, such as emotional intelligence, empathy, and contextual understanding, remain challenging for machines to fully replicate. Furthermore, the increasing reliance on machines in communication raises ethical considerations and concerns about the potential erosion of certain human skills. As machines take over routine and repetitive tasks, humans may face the risk of skill degradation or a reduced need to develop certain cognitive abilities. Striking a balance between the benefits of automation and preserving the unique qualities of human intelligence is crucial for fostering a harmonious coexistence. It is important to view machines as tools that augment human capabilities rather than outright replacements for human intelligence. As technology continues to advance, fostering collaboration between humans and machines becomes paramount. Emphasizing education and training in areas that complement machine capabilities, such as critical thinking, creativity, and emotional intelligence, will be essential for navigating the evolving landscape of intelligent communication. In conclusion, while machines have made significant strides in mimicking human intelligence in modes of communication, the essence of human intellect remains unparalleled. The challenge lies in leveraging the strengths of machines while preserving and nurturing the distinctive qualities that define human communication and intelligence. As we navigate this symbiotic relationship between humans and machines, it is imperative to prioritize ethical considerations, continuous learning, and adaptability to ensure a future where both entities coexist and thrive.

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