AI application in religious studies
INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of technology, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), has revolutionized numerous aspects of human endeavors. Although AI has found widespread utility across various disciplines, its application in religious studies remains relatively unexplored. This article briefly addresses this gap by examining the feasibility of using AI tools to enhance religious research. By delving into the capabilities of AI and scrutinizing specific AI applications, such as EMMA, ChatGPT, and HOPE, this study aims to elucidate the potential benefits and pitfalls of incorporating AI into religious scholarship.

UNDERSTANDING AI

Before delving into its application to religious studies, it is essential to establish a clear understanding of artificial intelligence. Contrary to the popular misconceptions perpetuated by science fiction, AI encompasses a broad spectrum of technologies designed to interpret data, learn from
it, and accomplish specific tasks. Defined as a computer-aided problem-solving discipline, AI leverages interdisciplinary approaches including mathematics, statistics, cognitive science, and computing to achieve its objectives (Kaplan & Haenlein, 2019; Louisiana State University, 2023). Thus, AI is a powerful tool for augmenting human capabilities and facilitating complex analysis across diverse domains.

INVESTIGATING AI’S POTENTIAL FOR STUDYING RELIGION

In recent years, AI tools tailored to address specific challenges in religious studies have emerged. The following sections explore notable experiments and applications of AI in this context, providing insights into its efficacy and limitations.

EMMA: DETECTING AUTHORSHIP IN RELIGIOUS TEXTS

One significant application of AI in religious studies is the detection of authorship in religious texts. Randall Reed and his team conducted experiments using EMMA, an AI tool designed to identify plagiarism. Through empirical analysis of biblical texts, including Pauline epistles, EMMA demonstrated varying degrees of accuracy in attributing authorship. Although capable of discerning stylistic nuances, EMMA’s reliance on English text limits its applicability to certain languages and genres. Consequently, while EMMA provides valuable insights into textual analysis, its utility in exegetical studies remains limited.

ChatGPT is another AI tool with potential applications in religious studies, particularly in addressing theological inquiries. This conversational AI trained on vast datasets offers human-like responses to user queries. However, its reliance on preexisting data sources introduces limitations, including potential inaccuracies and biases. Despite its utility in providing theological insights, ChatGPT’s lack of critical thinking skills and ethical discernment necessitates a cautious interpretation of its responses.
In contrast to generic AI tools, specialized platforms, such as HOPE, offer tailored solutions for religious communities. Developed by the Global Adventist Internet Network (GAiN), HOPE provides a curated database of the Adventist literature and resources. By integrating AI with theological expertise, HOPE offers a reliable source of biblical interpretation within the Adventist tradition. However, its language limitations and reliance on a specific doctrinal perspective may restrict its broad applicability.

Conclusion

In conclusion, although AI holds promise for enhancing religious scholarship, its integration into this field requires careful consideration of its capabilities and limitations. Empirical experiments, such as those conducted using EMMA, reveal the nuances of AI-assisted textual analysis, highlighting the need for scholarly oversight and interpretation. Similarly, platforms such as ChatGPT offer valuable insights, but require critical engagement because of their reliance on pre-existing data sources. Specialized AI tools, such as HOPE, demonstrate the potential for tailored solutions within religious communities but underscore the importance of transparency and doctrinal alignment. Ultimately, while AI can augment research endeavors, scholars must exercise caution and critical discernment to ensure responsible and meaningful integration into religious studies.