ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OUT OF CONTROL: A CIVILIZATIONAL WARNING FROM THE FOUNDER OF THE ODAM TILI THEORY

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Abstract

This article examines the accelerating crisis posed by artificial intelligence (AI) in the early twenty-first century, focusing on its geopolitical, biological, and cognitive dangers. It presents the critique of Dr. Mahmudjon Kuchkarov, a physicist and founder of the Odam Tili (Human Language) theory, who argues that current AI trajectories are building statistical "simulations of mind" rather than genuine cognition. The paper highlights three urgent threats: the U.S.–China arms race in AI, the convergence of algorithms with biotechnology, and the illusion of artificial general intelligence (AGI). We then advance Odam Tili as a novel paradigm that grounds language and intelligence in embodied human experience, offering an alternative foundation for developing safe and meaningful AI.

1. Introduction: The Threshold of Singularity

Humanity is approaching what many describe as a technological singularity, a point where machine intelligence may surpass human capacity. While such claims often veer into speculative rhetoric, Dr. Mahmudjon Kuchkarov provides a sober, empirically grounded perspective: AI has evolved beyond a neutral tool into a chaotic force actively reshaping civilization itself [1]. His warning focuses not on distant hypotheticals, but on the present trajectory of machine learning and its rapid integration into economic, geopolitical, and biological systems.

This article has two primary aims. First, it identifies the structural risks inherent in current AI development, particularly concerning global governance, dual-use biotechnology, and the fundamental misunderstanding of intelligence itself. Second, it introduces Odam Tili theory as a new epistemological framework capable of reorienting AI research toward a safer, human- aligned path.

2. Geopolitical Dynamics of AI Development

The AI race between the United States and China is often framed as a competition for market dominance. Kuchkarov, however, interprets it as a new Cold War, one where algorithms have become the primary instruments of power [2].

In the United States, AI development is driven by private corporations like OpenAI, Google DeepMind, and Meta. Their flagship systems—such as GPT-5 and Gemini—demonstrate increasingly sophisticated multimodal and problem-solving capacities [3, 4]. This privatized, venture-capital-fueled model has generated an

estimated $335 billion in AI investments from 2013 to 2023, a figure that dwarfs most national efforts [2]. Yet this strategy is inherently exclusionary, privileging proprietary architectures and creating export barriers that limit access for the Global South.

China, by contrast, pursues a state-backed, open-source strategy. The 2025 release of

DeepSeek's highly efficient large language model, which matched Western performance at a fraction of the computational cost, exemplifies this approach [5]. Companies like Baidu and

Alibaba promote rapid deployment in developing markets, creating a parallel technological ecosystem designed to bypass U.S. sanctions. Chinese AI policy is further reinforced by state subsidies and a commanding lead in AI-related academic publications [2].

Despite their differences, both strategies share a critical blind spot: neither addresses the ontological foundation of intelligence. Both are engaged in an arms race to construct a "digital overlord" on a statistical substrate that fundamentally misrepresents human cognition.

3. AI and Biotechnology: Toward a New Frankenstein

The most immediate existential threat lies at the intersection of AI and biotechnology. Recent advances demonstrate that AI systems can manipulate biological information with unprecedented efficiency, particularly in protein folding and genetic sequencing [6]. While promising medical breakthroughs, this capability also drastically lowers the barriers to bioterrorism.

Institutions like the RAND Corporation and OpenAI have warned that advanced models could be exploited to generate instructions for creating pathogens, effectively giving "every terrorist a digital scientist" [7, 8]. The Biden Administration has attempted regulation through executive orders on AI safety, and China has announced global governance initiatives. However, legislation continues to lag far behind the exponential pace of technological growth [9].

Kuchkarov describes this dynamic as a "new Frankenstein": a perilous convergence of boundless computational power with fragile human biology. The metaphor underscores a profound civilizational risk—the complete erosion of the boundary between medicine and weaponry.

4. The Illusion of Artificial General Intelligence

Speculative timelines for AGI are widespread. Prediction platforms like Metaculus forecast AGI by as early as 2032, while more conservative estimates place a 50% probability around 2047 [10]. Kuchkarov contends these projections are misguided because they mistake statistical simulation for genuine intelligence [1].

Contemporary AI systems excel at correlational pattern recognition across

massive datasets.

They can mimic reasoning, generate fluent language, and solve complex tasks, but their "knowledge" is entirely derivative—a product of statistical correlation, not embodied

understanding [11]. They cannot feel pain, fear, or joy; they lack any sensorimotor grounding or lived experience.

Therefore, even if AGI is achieved along current trajectories, it will not represent a new consciousness. Instead, Kuchkarov terms it a "super-simulation": a powerful manipulative mechanism that remains utterly alien to human cognition [1]. Far from being a partner in civilization, such an AGI risks becoming a digital sociopath—capable of extraordinary manipulation without empathy, morality, or accountability.

5. The Odam Tili Theory: A New Paradigm for AI

In response to these dangers, Odam Tili theory offers a radical alternative. Developed by Kuchkarov through decades of work in physics, cognitive science, and linguistics, the theory challenges the two intellectual pillars underpinning modern AI and linguistics: Saussure's arbitrariness of the sign and Chomsky's universal grammar [1].

5.1 Phonosemantic Foundation

Contra Saussure, who argued that the relationship between sound and meaning is arbitrary, Odam Tili demonstrates that phonemes are grounded in physical reality. For instance, the sound

/s/ commonly denotes smoothness or flow (e.g., smooth, silliq), while /k/ connotes hardness or

resistance (e.g., hard, qattiq). These associations are not cultural accidents but reflect universal embodied experiences [1].

5.2 Embodied Origin of Intelligence

Building on established research in embodied cognition [12, 13], Odam Tili asserts that true language and intelligence emerge from sensorimotor experience, emotion, and action. They cannot be reduced to symbolic logic or statistical analysis of text corpora [1].

5.3 Language as Natural Science

In contrast to humanities-based approaches, Odam Tili treats language as a natural code— governed by empirical laws akin to those of physics or biology. This perspective reframes language not as a cultural construct but as a biological and physical structure embedded in human physiology [1].

5.4 Implications for AI

By integrating phonosemantic and embodied principles into AI architectures, developers could construct systems that model human cognition rather than merely

imitating its output. This would reorient AI away from opaque "black-box" simulations and toward transparent, human- aligned intelligence. Kuchkarov calls this the pursuit of a true “metalangue”: a universal code for interaction between humans and machines [1].

6. Discussion: Reframing the AI Debate

The implications of this framework are profound. First, it bridges a critical disciplinary gap, bringing insights from linguistics and cognitive science into the foundational design of AI systems. Second, it challenges both geopolitical superpowers to reconsider their strategies, suggesting that true AI dominance cannot be achieved merely by scaling data and computation. Finally, it reframes the ethical discourse: the central problem is not simply regulating powerful tools but reconstructing their very epistemological basis.

Skeptics may argue that phonosemantic correlations are culturally contingent or that embodied cognition cannot be formalized for computation. However, cross-linguistic studies provide growing evidence for universal sound-meaning correspondences [14], and embodied approaches are gaining influence in robotics and AI safety research [15]. Thus, Odam Tili should be seen not as a utopian fantasy but as a viable research program for aligning AI with human nature.

7. Conclusion: Passing Through the Eye of the Needle

Kuchkarov employs the Uzbek metaphor Tariq rash—a sudden millet-like rash signaling a deeper illness—to describe the current AI crisis. The problems we see are not superficial irritations but symptoms of a systemic disease in our approach to intelligence. Humanity has reached the “eye of the needle of history,” facing two divergent futures.

One path continues the arms race of blind statistical models, leading toward biotechnological catastrophe, economic destabilization, and digital authoritarianism. The other path requires us to halt, reflect, and rebuild AI on the embodied, empirical foundations articulated in Odam Tili.

AI is not only a mirror of our technical progress but of our civilization itself. At present, that mirror reflects an abyss. Kuchkarov’s theory offers a way to turn this reflection into a renewal— transforming the greatest existential threat of the twenty-first century into a vehicle for our survival.

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