Advanced NLP procedures as premises for the reconstruction of the idea of knowledge

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The purpose of the presented reasoning is to show the natural, historical process of changing the disposition of knowledge from the classical situation described by Plato to the reconstructed situation, in which the disposer/owner/user can be any dynamic complex system that interacts with the environment. It can be assumed that the latter possibility has been at least partially implemented experimentally for language in the form of technical NLP procedures. The aforementioned process is the result of the simultaneous development of metamathematical reflection and the directly following and related process of developing the understanding of language as a representation of the world. Both of these processes stabilized the idea of the existence of world-independent descriptive and analytical systems, i.e. that do not meet the conditions of any reference or systems in which this reference is specific and indirect. The representative of the first possibility is meta-mathematics, the second - language.

Such an interpretation of language opened the way to the emergence of various approaches of a generally constructivist character, i.e. variously defining the linguistic system's participation in representing reality, leading to the highlighting and emphasizing of its particularity and locality in a historical and spatial sense. It is an extensive reflection developing in two separate approaches: hermeneutic (philological) and based on the concept of discourse. The closing of this road and a kind of revolution should be considered the appearance of artificial systems generating original, intelligible, and meaningful text in NLP procedures e.g. GPT 3, which meets the previously loosened condition of containing knowledge in the light of the aforementioned linguistic reflection. Such a possibility is *expressisverbis* included in the theory of discourse.

Since any text that is syntactically correct, intelligible and meaningful can be considered a container of knowledge in the light of text theory, the key question becomes the way and conditions of such knowledge existence and the source of its origin in the case of texts generated by machines, e.g. advanced NLP algorithms. This role can be fulfilled by the model of textual knowledge completely isolated from the human. Ultimately breaking this barrier opens the possibility of interpreting knowledge of a much broader nature. This situation requires a reinterpretation of knowledge and the way it exists, although it also updates old problems such as truth or meaning. The answer to this need may be the discursive theory of knowledge, which can also be generalized to the knowledge gathered and articulated in any non-linguistic way.