


Eine kurze illustrierte Geschichte des Begriffs "artificial intelligence" von 1792 bis 1955

Der Begriff "artificial intelligence" entsteht (wahrscheinlich) Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts.

Ursprünglich hat er nichts mit Maschinen zu tun, sondern verweist auf den Menschen.

In dem Begriff und seinen Veränderungen spiegeln sich unsere Vorstellungen von Verstand, Natürlichkeit und Maschinen.

Los geht's... 

symptoms. Likewise a problematical proposition is simple, and requires no **artificial intelligence**. For this commands us to accomplish something evident, as to *construēt an equilateral triangle, or from two given unequal right lines, to cut off from the greater a part equal to the less*. For what is there in these difficult and obscure. But he affirms that the proposition of a theorem is difficult, and requires the most accurate power, and a judgment productive of science, that it may appear neither to exceed, nor to be deficient from truth; such, indeed, as the present, which is the first of theorems. Add too, that in problems, there is one common way invented by resolution, by proceeding
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Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts

„Artificial intelligence“ bezeichnet am Ende der Aufklärung den Verstand eines gebildeten Menschen.

„Artificial intelligence“ steht für kultiviertes Denken und geistige Raffinesse. „Artificial“ bedeutet kunstvoll, nicht künstlich.

* Die Quellen der Abbildungen finden sich am Ende der Präsentation.

What is the main secret of his splendid success? As far as reputation goes, I believe the impression is that even in finance, what has made him successful and popular is his oratorical power. People look to his budget speeches, remember their startling effects, have been moved by stirring pictures and comparisons to take an interest in subjects which, as usually treated, are repugnant. But for his oratorical art, it is hardly to be questioned, he would not have created that **artificial intelligence** which was essential to success.

Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts

„Artificial intelligence“ wird zu dieser Zeit als Haltung oder Denkweise verstanden.

Sie hat noch nichts mit Technik zu tun, sondern verweist auf den kultivierten Geist eines Menschen. Ein solcher Geist muss jedoch ausgebildet werden, er entsteht nicht auf natürliche Weise.

In der Quelle oben (1869) wird die „artificial intelligence“ dem britischen Schatzkanzler William Ewart Gladstone zugeschrieben.

不聞人之天而聞天之天
do not develop your **artificial**
intelligence, but develop that
intelligence which is from
God.

Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts bis Anfang/Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts

Der Begriff kippt ins Negative.

„Artificial“ gilt jetzt als etwas Unnatürliches. Die “artificial intelligence” erscheint als eine “falsche Erkenntnis”. Sie gilt als berechnend und hat, so heißt es, weder eine moralische noch eine ethische Grundlage. Der gebildete menschliche Geist zeigt seine Janusköpfigkeit.

“Do not develop your **artificial intelligence**, but develop that intelligence which is from God. From the latter, results virtue; from the former, cunning. And those who do not shrink from the natural, nor wallow in the artificial,—they are near to perfection.”

I.—COMPUTING MACHINERY AND INTELLIGENCE

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A. M. TURING

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Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts (1950)

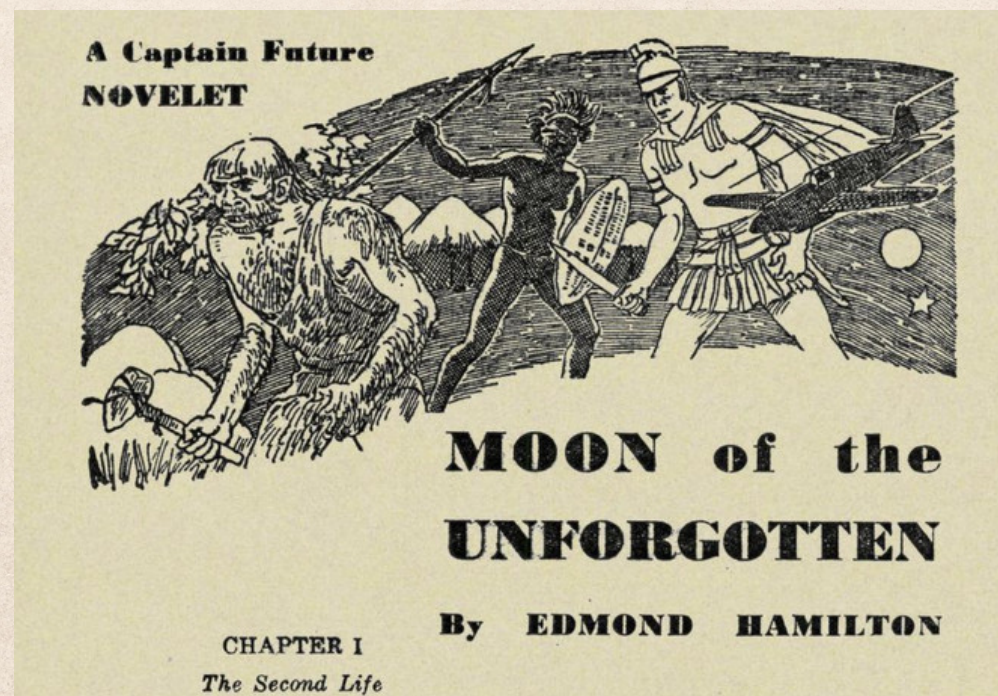
Logik und Informationswissenschaft begründen die “klassische” KI. Intelligenz gilt als in Regeln und Symbole übersetzbar.

Alan Turing formuliert 1950 die Grundlagen maschinellen Lernens. Den Begriff “künstliche Intelligenz” verwendet er noch nicht.

Extract

1. The Imitation Game

I PROPOSE to consider the question, ‘Can machines think?’ This should begin with definitions of the meaning of the terms ‘machine’ and ‘think’. The definitions might be framed so as to reflect so far as possible the normal use of the words, but this attitude is dangerous. If the meaning of the words ‘machine’ and ‘think’ are to be found by examining how they are commonly used it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the meaning and the answer to the question, ‘Can machines think?’ is to be sought in a statistical survey such as a Gallup poll. But this is absurd. Instead of attempting such a definition I shall replace the question by another, which is closely related to it and is expressed in relatively unambiguous words.



Mitte des 20. Jahrhunderts (1951)

Der Begriff “artificial intelligence” ist durch Turing und Co. mit Technik und Zukunft verbunden. 1951 taucht der Begriff in einer Science-Fiction-Story des US-Autors Edmond Hamilton auf. Er beschreibt sie als menschenähnliche, eigenständige Intelligenz. Das entspricht der heutigen Bedeutung. KI wird nicht mehr metaphorisch oder abwertend verwendet.

Grag, the towering manlike giant who bore in his metal frame the strength of an army and an **artificial intelligence** equal to the human, rumbled a question in his deep booming voice. But Curt Newton only vaguely heard him. His gaze had followed Joan's out into the alien night.

We propose that a 2 month, 10 man study of artificial intelligence be carried out during the summer of 1956 at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. The study is to proceed on the basis of the conjecture that every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it. An attempt will be made to find how to make machines use language, form abstractions and concepts, solve kinds of problems now reserved for humans, and improve themselves. We think that a significant advance can be made in one or more of these problems if a carefully selected group of scientists work on it together for a summer.

1955 / 1956

Die offizielle Geburt der Künstlichen Intelligenz.

In seinem 1955 geschriebenen Antrag für die Dartmouth-Konferenz nutzen der Informatiker John McCarthy und seine Kollegen den Begriff. Er scheint inzwischen selbstverständlich, denn McCarthy setzt in weder in Anführungszeichen noch erklärt er ihn näher. Aus den beiden Wörtern ist ein Forschungsfeld geworden.

PEOPLE INTERESTED IN THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE PROBLEM

The purpose of the list is to let those on it know who is interested in receiving documents on the problem. The people on the list will receive copies of the report of the Dartmouth Summer Project on Artificial Intelligence.

The list consists of people who participated in or visited the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence, or who are known to be interested in the subject. It is being sent to the people on the list and to a few others.

For the present purpose the artificial intelligence problem is taken to be that of making a machine behave in ways that would be called intelligent if a human were so behaving.

A revised list will be issued soon, so that anyone else interested in getting on the list or anyone who wishes to change his address on it should write to:

John McCarthy
Department of Mathematics
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH

Bildquelle Slide 2: Proclus Diadochus: The Philosophical and Mathematical Commentaries on the First Book of Euclid's Elements, to which are Added, a History of the Restoration of Platonic Theology, by the Latter Platonists; and a Translation from the Greek of Proclus's Theological Elements, Bd. 2, London 1792. S. 47.

Bildquelle Slide 3: Robert Giffen: Mr. Gladstones Work in Finance, in: The Fortnightly Review, Vol. V New Series (= Vol. XI Old Series) London 1869, S. 114.

Bildquelle Slide 4 oben: Herbert Allen Giles: Chinese-English dictionary, Vol. 2, London 1892, S. 1108.

Bildquellen Slide 4 unten: Herbert Allen Giles: Chuang Tzú. Mystic, moralist and social reformer, London 1889, S. 232.

Bildquelle Slide 5: A. M. Turing: Computing Machinery and Intelligence, in: Mind, Vol. LIX, Iss. 236 (October 1950), S. 433-460, <https://doi.org/10.1093/mind/LIX.236.433>.

Bildquelle Slide 6: Edmond Hamilton: Moon of the Unforgotten, in: Startling Stories, Vol. 22, No. 3 (Januar 1951), S. 118.

Bildquelle Slide 7: John McCarthy et al.: A Proposal for the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence, datiert: 31. August 1955, S. 2 und 11. <http://jmc.stanford.edu/articles/dartmouth/dartmouth.pdf>

Besonderen Dank an Mark Liberman, auf dessen Text: The history of "artificial intelligence" (2023) diese kleine Geschichte zum Teil beruht.
<https://languagelog.ldc.upenn.edu/nll/?p=61238>