

Scientific writing automation applied to prayer/"prayer" duality

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Abstract— The idea behind this article is to explore the relation between scientific writing automation and prayer/"prayer" duality. In this case, the former is being applied to the latter, as in previous research in which scientific writing automation applies to a wide variety of scientific topics.

Index Terms— prayer/"prayer" duality, scientific writing automation.

1 INTRODUCTION

SCIENTIFIC writing automation has been used in several occasions during the last years (Alvarez 2019, 2020) to prove its automatic nature and how it may be applied to a wide variety of scientific phenomena.

In the case of this research, the aim is to apply scientific writing automation (Alley, 2013; Alvarez, 2019; Brown, 2012; Chikuni & Khan, 2008; D'Alleva, 2005; MacArthur *et. al.*, 2008; Peat *et. al.*, 2013; Wingersky *et. al.*, 2008) to another topic proposed and developed in the last years, specifically prayer/"prayer" duality.

We know the relation between these two concepts has already been proposed (Alvarez, 2020). However, in that case the work published on that relationship included COVID-19. Therefore, this article has to be considered as a derivation of that work, in theoretical terms.

However, it has to be said that derivation is only a matter of timing, since it only has to do with the order of publication, given this article could have been published before the one mentioned, and the writing and citing process would have been slightly different.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Scientific writing automation

Scientific writing automation is a system of automatic process/product of writing in the field of science, in other words, falling into the category of what the word "science" means (Alley, 2013; Alvarez, 2019; Brown, 2012; Chikuni & Khan, 2008; D'Alleva, 2005; MacArthur *et. al.*, 2008; Peat *et. al.*, 2013; Wingersky *et. al.*, 2008).

2.2 Prayer/"prayer" duality

Prayer/"prayer" duality can be defined as the linguistic-cognitive system, through which non-measurable activities like prayer and other mysterious cognitive dynamics, take place (Alvarez, 2018, 2019, 2020).

3 DISCUSSION

The first question that may arise is how we can apply scientific writing automation to the phenomenon of prayer, specifically prayer/"prayer" duality. If we focus on that from now on, we can let scientific writing automation start functioning to see how it explores prayer/"prayer" duality.

If we focus on previous research, specifically the article "scientific writing automation: the combination of prayer/"prayer" duality and COVID-19", we will see the relation between scientific writing automation and prayer/"prayer" duality is already there.

However, in this case the relation is only between the elements we mention here. With that point being clarified, we can now evaluate if we can start making the concept of scientific writing automation work to explain prayer/"prayer" duality.

We know the activity of prayer, intuitively seen as something automatic, may be a little shocking at first sight. This may happen because an activity of this nature may not look like something behaving in algorithmic-like terms, like a computer would do.

In that sense, it is important to mention the fact that a computer or an artificial intelligence device, cannot perform the activity of prayer, whether following the principles of scientific writing automation or not.

Besides, no technology could ever have something remotely similar to a prayer/"prayer" duality, since it depends on consciousness, conceived as a human property only (Alvarez, 2019).

That being said we can try to establish some specific relations between scientific writing automation (Alley, 2013; Alvarez, 2019; Brown, 2012; Chikuni & Khan, 2008; D'Alleva, 2005; MacArthur *et. al.*, 2008; Peat *et. al.*, 2013; Wingersky *et. al.*, 2008) and prayer/"prayer" duality. We already established the human-only nature of prayer, and in that sense, SWA may give us an insight on the activity of prayer, based on machine-like terms, but taking into account it is a human-exclusive activity, as mentioned.

All this may suggest that, at the core of prayer/"prayer" duality, there may be a mechanism that controls this faculty in the mind, allowing for the performance of prayer activity.

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Not only that, but this mechanism may be the core of the most private linguistic activity. In that sense, we propose provisionally prayer/"prayer" duality is the core of the linguistic faculty.

This duality, or faculty as we have called it previously, may have its own rules. However, we have to be careful about not applying a rational approach to these explorations, since it would not be a productive path to follow, given the nature of this line of research.

Scientific writing automation may have a key procedure to understand prayer and the concept of prayer as well (Alley, 2013; Alvarez, 2018, 2019; Brown, 2012; Chikuni & Khan, 2008; D'Alleva, 2005; MacArthur *et. al.*, 2008; Peat *et. al.*, 2013; Wingersky *et. al.*, 2008).

However, as previously mentioned, we have to be careful on this. An excess of automation in a phenomenon as delicate and mysterious as prayer, may derive into conclusions which are not useful to the aim of this line of investigation, since it is an activity only humans can perform.

The thing is that at this point of the discussion, scientific writing automation (Alley, 2013; Alvarez, 2019; Brown, 2012; Chikuni & Khan, 2008; D'Alleva, 2005; MacArthur *et. al.*, 2008; Peat *et. al.*, 2013; Wingersky *et. al.*, 2008) starts losing in a way the prominence in describing how SWA and prayer are connected. We do not know exactly why this happens. However, it is not surprising, given the special nature of prayer and the concept of prayer, in this case in the mind but not exclusive to it.

Maybe we need to go back to the beginning of this research line, and focus on the word "prayer", which is probably meant to have special properties (Alvarez, 2018, 2019). At this point, scientific writing automation seems to fade little by little, and it does not seem enough to explain the dynamics of prayer, the concept of prayer, and prayer/"prayer" duality.¹

However, this is far from failure, since we have discarded an apparently powerful idea, but in the end it is something that cannot be used in the explanation of prayer. However, each concept on its own is useful working alone or with other concepts.

We do not know why the connection between SWA and prayer alone does not work here, and still it does when we include the concept of covid (Alvarez, 2020). Philosophical questions may remain unanswered in regard to this, especially concerning the order in which an article including these three concepts, and one including only the ones in this publication, are published.

¹The idea of these concepts relating to a potential explanation of the linguistic faculty, has to be discarded as well, given the knowledge we have so far.

4 CONCLUSION

In this research, we have tried to establish the connection between scientific writing automation and the concept of prayer/"prayer" duality. However, the quest has not proven successful, and little remains to be found in potential connections between these two concepts. In any sense, a discarded idea is useful to prevent wasting time and energy in a direction which has ultimately proven incorrect. Some considerations on the philosophical aspects of publishing order have also been addressed.

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