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Artificial Intelligence and Parliamentary Discourse: Transforming Political Communication and Advancing Automated Discourse Analysis

Chafik EL OUDGHIRI [1], Rachid ROUKBANE [1]

[1]Ibn Tofail University , Kenitra , Morocco

ABSTRACT: This article examines how artificial intelligence is reshaping parliamentary discourse and the broader ecosystem of political communication. It focuses on the growing role of natural language processing, speech-to-text transcription, real-time translation, sentiment and stance analysis, topic modelling, and framing analysis in the study and mediation of legislative debate. Drawing on a conceptual synthesis of the literature cited in the manuscript, the article analyses how AI can enhance the accessibility, speed, comparability, and traceability of parliamentary communication while enabling cross-country and cross-lingual research. The discussion also considers democratic implications, including transparency, public engagement, representation, and trust. Particular attention is given to the risks associated with algorithmic bias, discourse homogenisation, surveillance, consent, unequal performance in low-resource languages, and limited explainability. The article argues that the value of AI in parliamentary settings depends not only on technical performance but also on institutional safeguards. Responsible adoption therefore requires robust data governance, algorithmic transparency, auditing, interoperability, inclusive design, and sustained human oversight. Together, these conditions can help position AI as an analytical and communicative support tool rather than an autonomous substitute for democratic judgement.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; Parliamentary discourse; Political communication; Natural language processing; Automated discourse analysis; Democratic governance

1. INTRODUCTION

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing how people speak, plan, and decide collectively. The timeliness and relevance of the matter can hardly be overmatched. Research shows that opinions are formed and decisions are taken when people eventually articulate them in public discourse (Savaget et al., 2019). In wider society, a shift from face-to-face public meetings to online media has been transformative for the public. Parliamentary discourse has remained relatively immune to such an abrupt shift. Still, analysis of parliamentary records show that Members of Parliament (MPs) increasingly reach out directly to citizens via social media, expressing their views on issues that citizens discuss, requesting feedback and answering questions. AI transforms political communication; e.g., real-time language processing increases accessibility and promotes deliberation during parliaments and public meetings (Skaug Sætra, 2020). AI will accelerate research on parliamentary discourse. Discourse analysis has made great progress, but, as a consequence of the shift towards social media, the parliamentary genre is less understood. AI will boost both detection and understanding of parliamentary discourse.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study adopts a conceptual and narrative review design to examine the intersection of artificial intelligence and parliamentary discourse. Rather than reporting a new empirical dataset, it synthesizes the

scholarly works cited in the manuscript and organizes them around the principal functions of AI in political communication and legislative discourse.

The analysis follows five thematic dimensions derived from the manuscript: conceptual foundations of parliamentary discourse and AI; AI-driven language processing and automated discourse analysis; comparative and cross-lingual applications; implications for democratic processes; and governance, regulation, and institutional adoption. The synthesis compares the opportunities and limitations associated with speech-to-text systems, translation, sentiment and stance detection, topic modelling, framing analysis, and related AI-enabled communication tools. The approach is interpretive and conceptual; no systematic-review protocol, new participant sample, or experimental procedure is claimed.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Conceptual Foundations

Parliamentary discourse is the language and speech that takes place in parliaments (Skaug Sætra, 2020). It comprises specific communicative functions, patterns, genres, and normative expectations. The fundamental communicative function in any parliamentary system is deliberation, which may be an informal or formal process. Informal deliberation occurs in parliament when political parties meet and agree on courses of action; formal deliberation occurs in a legislative meeting with the opposition and ruling parties. The formal process comprises speeches, shout-outs, interviews, press conferences, debates, and so on; speech may be addressed directly to a specific representative or tone of speech. The parliamentary speeches comprise diverse communicative functions. Most speeches in parliament are directed to the ruling party leader; the speeches of the parliamentary leader tend to address former prime ministers or opposition party leaders. Other tasks often grounded in legislation, such as framing, tend to take place textually rather than orally. In devising an artificial intelligence-driven infrastructure to scrutinize parliamentary discourse, it is vital to map the context to treat relevant political communication forms and norms as theoretical-practical boundaries.

Artificial Intelligence refers to the general classification of formal systems that can conduct specific rational tasks, either autonomously or human-supervised. There are a variety AI methods and techniques. AI-generated texts support governments and politicians in public communication (e.g., Instagram or Twitter posts). AI-generative systems widely use Natural Language Processing (NLP), which builds on a textual input called a prompt regulating the generation of the most appropriate answer. NLP techniques and underlying software are embedded in public communication. AI systems that execute the generation don't automatically depend on only analysis or only generation tasks, many tasks combine rhetorical framework analysis, framing, framing modelling, sentiment analysis, and bias, alignment, legitimation with automated text generation linked to a publicly available GitHub Space repository.

3.1.1. Definitions of Parliamentary Discourse

Parliamentary discourse constitutes verbal exchanges occurring within legislative assemblies, involving institutions tasked with formulating, enacting, and reviewing binding governmental regulations from publicly gathered, mediated, or scrutinized proposals (Richter et al., 2023). Core representatives, parties, and other affiliates exchange arguments, clarification requests, inquiries, and responses within institutional confines governed by statutory frameworks, codes, and voluntary protocols. Commonly transmitted to the populace via audiovisual media, these interactions generally serve deliberative, rhetorical, or policy-framing objectives.

Content and structuring diverge widely among parliamentary practices; constituent regional, linguistic, and cultural traits further influence stylistic aspects and rhetorical strategies. Recognizing extensive formal variation, one salient division distinguishes formal from informal discourse. Formal parliamentary exchanges encompass specified genres enacted in designated institutional locations (e.g., addresses, inquiries, interpellations, briefings, replies, floor speeches), aired live and archived in multiple media formats, straightforwardly approaching official debatable themes. Informal communication outside the legislative framework affords legislators greater liberty in topical selection and stylistic deployment; checklists, tender proposals, party announcements, and background conferences may not be broadcast. Such informal exchanges typically circulate markedly less than debatable topics.

3.1.2. Artificial Intelligence in Political Communication

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is beginning to redefine the modes and means of political communication, as parliamentary institutions adopt technological solutions to enhance discourse. The ongoing digital transformation has paved the way for the emergence of new guidance systems, ushering in real-time analysis of deliberative processes and discourse structures. A large variety of parameters can be measured, including effects on participation, collective sentiments, the salience of issues across the political spectrum, rhetorical styles, and the framing of policies. These developments attract attention from computer scientists, political scientists, and social scientists who work in interdisciplinary projects examining the impact of AI on political communication.

AI encompasses a multitude of algorithms, models, systems, and approaches emulating human-like capabilities across diverse contexts. While the development of Artificial General Intelligence remains a long-term prospect, important advances have been made in six areas: an extensive toolkit for Natural Language Processing (NLP); general-purpose machine-learning models for supervised and unsupervised tasks; training architectures, learning paradigms, and infrastructure that enable novel AI solutions; agent-based systems for real-time analysis and advice; and ethical frameworks for responsible research and innovation. These contributions have triggered rapid progress in communication-related fields (Skaug Sætra, 2020) (Savaget et al., 2019).

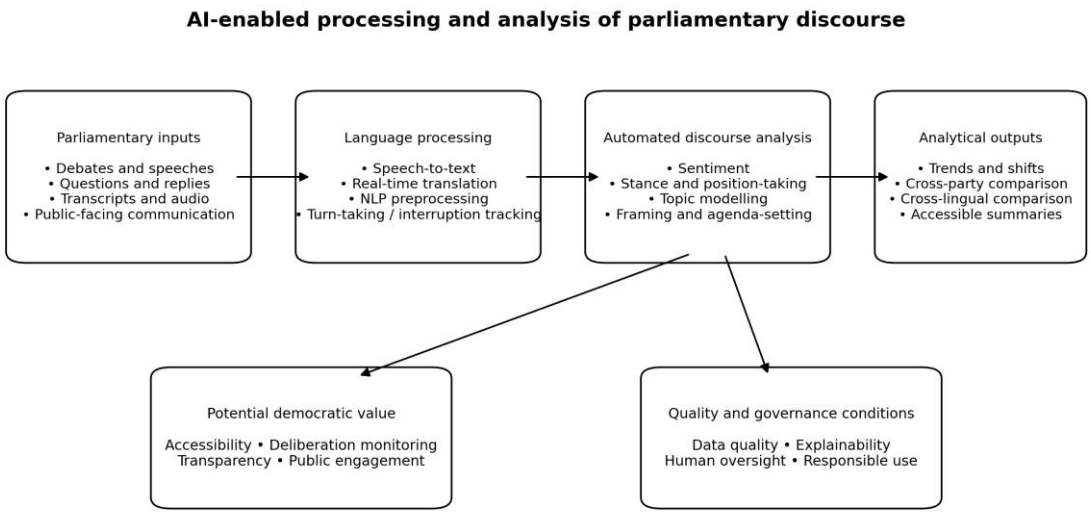
3.2. AI-Driven Transformations in Parliamentary Communication

Real-time processing of parliamentary speech through speech-to-text transcription, translation, turn-taking analysis, and interruption pattern tracking has the potential to transform deliberation by enhancing accessibility and engagement. When combined with automated speed analysis, these techniques can indicate how quickly works-in-progress are analyzed or made accessible (Savaget et al., 2019).

Sentiment, stance, and position-taking analysis further enables the examination of parliamentary discourse. The identification of polarity (e.g., positive vs. negative sentiment) helps highlight positive and negative appraisals of legislation, while alignment detection indicates the extent to which positions are in line with those of a given parliamentary party (Skaug Sætra, 2020). The tracking of shifts in sentiment and alignment across sessions supports the analysis of possible agenda-setting, framing, or signaling effects. Co-occurrence between parties and topics is also a valuable indicator. The analysis of stance and position-taking within automated frameworks can detect and illuminate patterns and trends, uncovering tendencies toward bias and neutrality.

Content-selection, framing, and agenda-setting analysis examines which topics are prioritized for discussion and presentation; how topics are framed at the input level (e.g., “safety” vs. “climate-change mitigation”); and which topics are singled out for highlights. In parallel, agenda-setting analysis queries the salience of topics at the input level. Indicators of algorithmic prioritization (e.g., on-line topic modeling and a topic-coherence metric) guide the identification of principal topics and their evolution over time. Topic modeling harvested from parliamentary speeches allows the automatic generation of highlight reels, revealing topics discussed more intensely than average and pinpointing initial and terminal dates for each topic.

Fig. 1. AI-enabled processing and analysis of parliamentary discourse



Source. Authors' elaboration based on the conceptual synthesis in the manuscript.

3.2.1. Real-Time Language Processing and Deliberation

Real-time language processing systems contribute to parliamentary deliberation by improving speech-to-text transcription, real-time translation, and the analysis of turn-taking and interruption patterns. Automatic speech recognition (ASR) of political debates still tends to produce larger error rates compared to pre-recorded news bulletins and other scripted formats, although languages such as English, German, French, and Chinese have spawned increasingly accurate off-the-shelf solutions. Concurrently, instantly transcribing and translating discourse enables the examination of the temporal dynamics of turn-taking and interruption across countries. At the very outset of the speech cycle, it is often unclear when a floor-holder will finish their turn, so delays between a speaker's final word and the start of the next utterance provide an indication of turn completion (Oswald, 2022). Since turn-taking is an intrinsic component of political deliberation, marking automatically the completion of the speech of the turn-holder could assist interested listeners from other linguistic communities (Richter et al., 2023). The simultaneity of speech recognition and presidential election debates leads to a gradual evolution away from the topic on which a candidate originally planned to intervene; yet the information can only be interpreted after the window of attention has closed.

Processing speed is generally a crucial asset for public debate, particularly when a series of speakers contribute to the same agenda item. Many mandatory rules, such as fixed time slots for forwarding additional speakers, aim to achieve a precise observance of chronology in order to guarantee equal talking time among debaters. AI tools could remain helpful although a major computational effort would usually be needed; nevertheless, improving data quality and resources help considerably (P. Argyle et al., 2023). For a given cue, the time delay expected by the relevant speaker might last considerably longer than with other topics.

3.2.2. Sentiment, Stance, and Position-Taking Analysis

Parliamentary discourse is a high-stakes form of political communication that serves a central role in the functioning of democratic systems. As such, it has been subject to automated discourse analysis that goes beyond traditional text mining approaches. Three intertwined dimensions of parliamentary discourse—sentiment, stance, and position-taking—are particularly amenable to automated analysis. The core of sentiment analysis is the polarization of expressed opinions (e.g., positive vs. negative, support vs. opposition). Stance analysis measures individual politicians' alignment with political parties or alignment with others within parliamentary discourse. Position-taking analysis traces shifts in politicians' expressed

opinions or preferences across parliamentary sessions, helping to identify bias, neutrality, or counterbalancing across discourse.

Sentiment, stance, and position-taking analysis have been applied to various forms of political communication, including mass-media articles (G. Folgado & Sanz, 2020) and tweets (Gambini et al., 2022), but parliamentary discourse poses special challenges due to its distinctive formal and informal codes. Automating the analysis of such discourse enables comparative and cross-lingual applications across parliamentary systems and languages.

AI-augmented parliamentary discourse and automated sentiment, stance, and position-taking analysis efficiently function on real-time input, allowing politicians to monitor parliamentary inputs as they engage in deliberation. The real-time processing of raw auto-speech, transcripts, and translations is similarly relevant for a diverse range of stakeholders.

3.2.3. Content Selection, Framing, and Agenda-Setting

Automated communicative AI significantly transforms how parliamentary speeches are selected and disseminated. The increased availability of public speeches in many democracies has enabled the evaluation of how political actors select what issues to speak about (content selection), how they address these issues (framing), and whether their discourse matches that of the wider parliamentary debate (agenda-setting). Methods such as algorithmic content prioritization, topic modeling, and highlight reel compilation can all be employed to examine content selection and framing. Moreover, analyses of wording, sentence types, or topic choices can determine the extent to which an individual's discourse matches that of other actors in the chamber.

Automated communicative AI considerably alters political, governmental, and administrative communication in parliamentary democracies. Speech-to-text and real-time translation systems, for example, allow officials in many countries to comprehend texts, proposals, and headings projected in foreign languages instantaneously, while these technologies also monitor who has spoken, how much time speakers have used, and the amount of concurrent parley. In combination with real-time language technologies, processing systems that evaluate sentiment, stance, and position-taking work automatically to record how parliamentary discourse develops throughout an individual day of activity, such as the After-Question Period Routine. (Savaget et al., 2019)

3.3. Comparative and Cross-Lingual Applications

Parliamentary discourse refers to the specialized communication of parliaments with other legislative institutions, with citizens, and within the parliament itself. The discourse comprises different communicative genres such as debates, questions, speeches, or meetings, and includes both formal and informal communication (Richter et al., 2023).

Artificial Intelligence is reshaping political communication; substantial investments into the field are made by governments and companies alike. Given that political communication often occurs through parliamentary discourse, it is crucial to analyze how AI transforms both this type of communication and the political discourse it conveys. Various AI methods are already applied in parliament; real-time language processing is one of the first use cases addressed.

3.3.1. Cross-Country Parliamentary Corpora

The increasing availability of parliamentary transcripts and the rising interest in cross-country parliamentary comparisons have led to the creation of various cross-country and cross-language corpora, which can be defined as collections of texts that are either aligned or comparable in terms of their topics or the actors involved. The recently released Open Discourse corpus (Richter et al., 2023) of the German Bundestag contains a broad collection of annotated parliamentary protocols that lend themselves to such comparability due to rich metadata and a clear structuring that distinguishes between content genres. Building on this, Open Discourse's goal of democratizing access to political topics also enables further cross-country research plans. Such cross-country and comparability research sources should address differences in the use of silence and pause as well as major differences in the number of statements per turn between parliaments.

3.3.2. Multilingual and Low-Resource Settings

Data-skewed modelling based on only a few privileged languages leaves a large share of humanity behind. Machines struggle to translate infringing cultural and existential nuances of marginalised and low-resource languages, putting the inclusion of diverse political parlance and nuance ever more out of reach. Overcoming such grave inequities in the access to technology governing communication is urgently needed. Prioritising shared multilingual or fair low-resource language modelling can thus help overcome data-hungry machine learning technology and extend crucial policy attention to the political parlance of historical, disadvantaged, and low-resource languages (W. Chew et al., 2023).

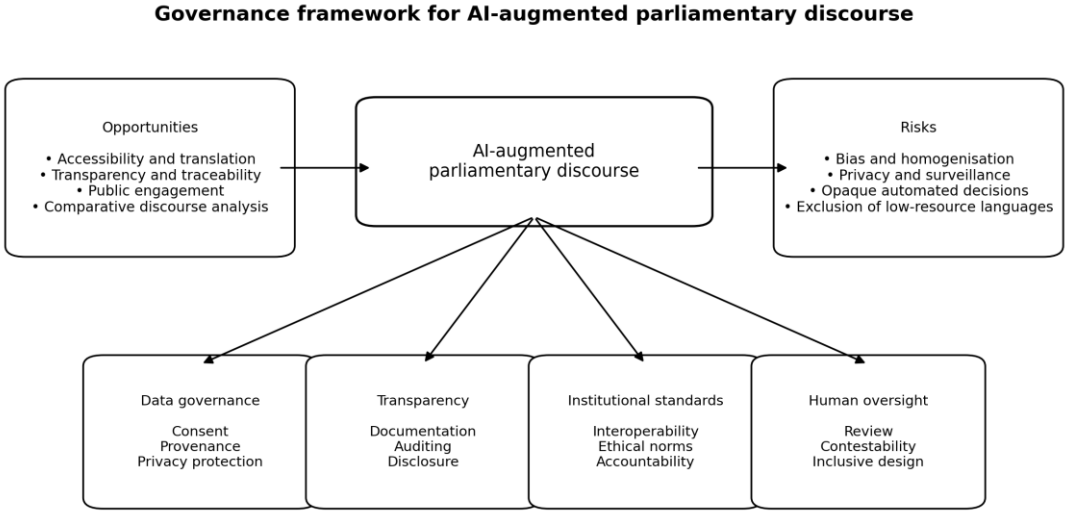
The well-trodden integration of Optical Character Recognition, Speech-to-Text, and Translation models by languages that circulate widely remains uncertain and culturally charged – as several languages can share one same alphabet, but have totally different phonemes, turning the complete model past any translation back into unrecognisable data which does not grammatically exist in any of the original pleading – thus preserving utmost sensitivity and precision in Translations remains challenging even at high-resource setting (Richter et al., 2023).

3.4. Impacts on Democratic Processes

AI-based technologies in open-data contexts empower citizen participation, affording greater ownership of public administration; AI and ICT enable societal changes through efficient communication and data sharing. However, AI's effect on democracy is intricate; authorities may employ it to exert control and repression, jeopardizing fairness and political discourse. AI can generate filter bubbles via personalized suggestions that reinforce pre-existing opinions. Nonetheless, AI possesses the potential to enrich democracy by augmenting citizen engagement and inclusion, enhancing democratic quality through wider participation (Savaget et al., 2019).

AI activities, notably machine learning algorithms, conduct content searches, formulate recommendations, and generate new content. Such capabilities jeopardize democratic processes. Democracy is interpreted thinly—focusing on voting and representation—or thickly—emphasizing direct citizen engagement. Leveraging AI in social media determines information flow and citizen involvement, with adverse implications for epistemic agency and democratic deliberation (Coeckelbergh, 2022).

Fig. 2. Governance framework for AI-augmented parliamentary discourse



Source. Authors' elaboration based on the governance, democracy and diversity themes discussed in the manuscript.

3.4.1. Transparency and Accountability

Automatic analyses of parliamentary communication using artificial intelligence (AI) enhance transparency and accountability in political deliberation by enabling traceability and explainability. Automatic content

analysis coupled with record-keeping systems allows parliamentarians, their staffs, and the general public to observe the algorithmically detected features and processes affecting the AI-generated output. AI methods employed in analyses—such as speech and text processing, sentiment estimation, stance detection, and topic modelling—are readily interpretable even when the underlying machine-learning models are opaque.

Automated analyses generate readily understandable statistics (quantitative or visual) that do not require an expert background to grasp. In parliament, AI-assisted discourse remains relatively straightforward, with legislators generally acknowledging analyses grounded in comparable research. Open source tools and publicly available datasets facilitate reproducibility, while DH-driven initiatives improve traceability of both discussion summaries and AI-augmented political communication (Larsson, 2019) (Savaget et al., 2019).

3.4.2. Public Engagement and Trust

To what degree do AI-assisted parliamentary discourse facilitate public engagement with politics? Invoking the notion of legitimate authority (Savaget et al., 2019), AI-driven parliamentary discourse may render political communication more accessible. The elaboration of parliamentary deliberations into simpler language signifies an initial effort towards inclusive public engagement, yet merits further consideration. Domain-specific knowledge, specialist lexicon, or rhetorical intricacy may hinder comprehensibility of AI-mediated parliamentary exchanges among broader swathes of the population. Analysis of the most salient components of parliamentary discourse punctuating real-time interactions indicates that core topics often resonate with public significance. The distribution of parliamentary content correlated with the popularity of political themes among the general populace suggests that Parliament, to an extent, privileges the issues the electorate deems vital. Whether this practice constructs an exhaustive overview remains uncertain. The extent to which the Parliamentary institution—be it among parliamentarians or civil society—furnishes or desires opportunities for citizen participation amid the AI-enhanced interaction remains conjectural. Expressing a single proposition, without any evidence to back up this speculative statement, thus seems ill-advised. Exploring a broader coalition of perspectives becomes vital.

Articulating the perceived legitimacy of AI-augmented parliamentary deliberation, some claim that supplementary constraints device-dependent technology counterbalance perceived threats to the technological realm. Others posit that AI-facilitated interaction substantially liberates the political sphere, augmenting public engagement across the political landscape. The automated analysis of parliamentary exchanges generally embodies assisting agents favouring an agent-neutral (rather than agent-based) form of automation.

3.4.3. Representation and Diversity in AI-Augmented Discourse

Public deliberation is a fundamental concept in democratic societies that call for a representation of society's diversity and, especially, vulnerable groups. This is essential when an agenda-setting cycle unfolds where topics are selected, framed, and amplified through public debates with an impact on society's lives, but the voices of entire underrepresented groups could vanish or even be fully silenced. Parliamentary deliberation voices the concern where a first analysis of an AI system augments adaptations in human parliamentary discourse but an algorithmic homogenization of discourse occurs (Buddemeyer et al., 2021).

AI-augmented parliamentary discourse often possesses an implicit party and topic bias associated with an excessive emphasis on the prime minister, favourable sentiment towards specific parties or despising others, and the dated framing promotes which topics are addressed by a considered parliamentary corpus and modelling politician behaviour through a systematic analysis of parliamentary discourse. This thematic setting appears in many countries, becomes pervasive, and even impacts socially oriented digital platforms resulting in similar homogenized patterns of amplification. Concerning access to information, research indicates a disparity in the availability of widely spoken and documentary languages (Roche et al., 2022).

3.5. Governance, Regulation, and Policy Implications

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has penetrated the core of contemporary parliamentary discourse. Its implications on democratic processes require serious reconsideration of existing governance mechanisms, especially data privacy, algorithmic transparency, and standard-setting norms.

Artificial Intelligence has some profound implications on contemporary political communication, and parliamentary discourse constitutes a core analytical strand. Attention towards the governing use of Artificial Intelligence—along with its associated moral and ethical dilemmas—has intensified. Ostensibly, the fact that these dynamics touch upon investigations into the nature of political communication, core political values, Parliamentary processes, and political trust allows for a convergence of interest across these domains. The rapid rise of an open-access Artificial Intelligence tool allowing the automated generation of realistic political speech has triggered the compounding of these phenomena and lent urgency to such reflections (Skaug Sætra, 2020) (W. Torrance & Tomlinson, 2023).

AI-imbued forms of communication, content-capturing devices, and accountability-assuring systems have been introduced in some Parliaments. Accordingly, scrutiny of underlying governance and ethical considerations is warranted. Contemporary societal norms surrounding data privacy and consent, algorithmic transparency and auditing, and specifications-oriented governance constitute core themes across these domains. Gunther—Media Pluralism, Integration & Content policies; Magnusson—Digital Sustainability; W. Torrance & Tomlinson—Artificial Intelligence, Algorithmic Systems, and Digital Sustainability; and Skaug Sætra—Artificial Intelligence and Political Communication—operate within this paradigm.

3.5.1. Data Privacy and Consent

In parliamentary settings, Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems often utilise data pertaining to both audio and text, thus raising questions about data provenance and potential surveillance. Concerns about surveillance and automated monitoring are heightened when data is sourced from platforms maintained by legislative bodies, as the material presently collected by such platforms is rarely anonymised. Moreover, real-time analysis with a persistent dictionary of words may leave traces of user input permanently on either the AI service provider's or the legislative body's infrastructure. Nevertheless, establishing formal mechanisms for collecting consent on-site whilst the content is generated would seem impossible. Since consent is most frequently granted prior to engagement, the mere presence of a surveillance system may deter action being taken (Latham & Goltz, 2019).

The issue of AI-facilitated surveillance measures being imposed without the knowledge of speakers frequently prompts a demand for user consent, followed by a query regarding how to grant consent whilst still in the presence of such a system. Consent thus becomes irrelevant, since the data collection is undertaken without the speaker's awareness, without a contract prior to utilisation. Alternative approaches such as opting out or granting access to a specific linguistic module appear much preferred by users. When data collected without the speaker's consent is ultimately erased, the question subsequently transitions towards the management of consent.

3.5.2. Algorithmic Transparency and Auditing

Evolving AI Regulatory Frameworks require Algorithmic Transparency and Auditing in Candidate Technologies, Artificial Intelligence Enablement Technologies, Digital Communication, Generative Communication, Automated Occupational Enablment and Advanced Generative Communication for Realistic Deepfakes or Speech Synthesis & Advanced Automated Generated Speech-to-Text Technology.

The development of advanced algorithmic generative communication methods, combined with the widespread adoption of interpersonal asynchronous digital communication channels (e-mail, instant, social) requires an evaluation of the need for regulatory frameworks related to algorithmic transparency and auditing. Algorithmic generative communication can be classified into two broad categories based on the type of input used to generate the output: generative communication systems that use text-based inputs and/or voice-based inputs. In both cases large-scale language (text-based) and speech (voice-based) pre-trained generative models/tokenizers for are widely available and in some cases open-source. Depending on the generative model and input type available, the system can facilitate requirements for automated/speedy communication in text and speech based inputs/responses.

With the rapid deployment of enabling and generative communication technology systems at the same time, there is a growing demand for regulatory interventions that provide clarity on the requirements and conditions necessary around transparency and auditing. The complexity of sophisticated model architectures and the sheer scale of pre-trained parameters allows a single open-source generative

architecture to serve multiple diverse user prompts addressing multiple simultaneous requirements across a variety of functions without compromising the quality of the text generation. Mechanisms such as thorough documentation, third-party audits and regulations that highlight the types of information that should be made explicit and/or requirements for supplementary disclosures that accompany the commercialisation of a communicational generative model all address the challenge of transparency.

Algorithmic transparency and auditing requirements, including obligations of documentation, third-party auditing and supplementary disclosure forms for generative communication models or large-scale conversational models are critically needed alongside the rapid adoption of these communication systems. (El Ali et al., 2024)

3.5.3. Norms, Standards, and Institutional Adoption

AI technologies are already involved in various processes of parliamentary discourse and governing institutions. However, their adoption and integration into workflows, paired with accompanying standards, norms, and ethical frameworks have not kept up with the pace of innovation. Continued discussion and coordination among diverse stakeholders including governance bodies, technology producers and academia are needed to foster widespread adoption of AI systems and help fulfil their potential to positively advance democratic communication, political participation, and public engagement (Savaget et al., 2019).

Interoperability also remains a high priority, affecting the extent to which different systems can be combined, reused, and integrated. Initiatives promoting such alignment across national, regional, and international levels would grant societal actors the freedom to select between competing technologies without jeopardising core freedoms and principles (J. Straub et al., 2022)

4. CONCLUSION

Introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) in audiovisual communication has reached political institutions, including parliaments. Direct democracy, in which citizens decide issues by voting on a regular basis, is a form of democracy. Consequently, written political speeches from parliaments are usually recorded and made public on the internet, whereby AI processing such speeches on parliament communication in a democratic society is vital. Discourse analysis (DA), a multi-disciplinary field with roots in linguistics, cognitive science, and sociology, has examined both spoken and written discourse within a range of societal areas, literal and metaphorical. However, the DA literature has not sufficiently examined political discourse or parliamentary communication under ordinary business, nor has it paid close attention to the impact of AI on contemporary parliament political discourse (Skaug Sætra, 2020).

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