Review of: "[Essay] Not Quite Like Us? — Can Cyborgs and Intelligent Machines Be Natural Persons as a Matter of Law?"

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The text contains a lot of important futurological content, which is especially true of the chapter "Element of Humanness in Linguistics". One of the fundamental theses concerning the comparison, and as a result the merging of AI and humans, and the scope of the cyborgization, is as relevant a contemporary issue. It's difficult to fully recognize whether it's more about the anthropomorphization of artificial intelligence and intelligent robots, or the emergence of a new cyborgian entity coming from this combination. This also a little obscures the overall content of the work, since the boundary should be clearly shown that in the case of AI we are talking about a non-biological matter, e.g. silicon, and in the case of humans we are talking about biological matter, which implies ontological dualism and therefore, after the merger, the emergence of simply another kind of being, the cyborgs as new members of a common society. The author addresses this topic in an interesting way in the chapter "Interspecies Hypotheses," where he raises a number of interesting questions about the extent of cyborgization in the context of the fundamental treatment of a given entity: more human or more machine?

One think could be go a little bit deeper, into the theories that incorporate phenomenalism, such as in D. Chalmers the fundamental theory of consciousness. At the theoretical level there is a possible way for a justification of mental causal factors which are being different from each other on the ontological level. This is an useful issue for to overcome the dissimilarity arising on the grounds of the physicalist versus phenomenalist approach.

The article has the value of analyzing the situations that we already meet today or will meet due to the development of artificial intelligence.