

Posthuman Linguistics and Digital Subjectivity: Deconstructing AI-Mediated Language and Digital Identity in the Age of Algorithmic Discourse

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Abstract

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into digital communication has redefined linguistic structures, identity formation, and human subjectivity. This study examines the intersection of AI-mediated language, digital subjectivity, and algorithmic discourse through the lens of Posthuman theory (Braidotti, 2013, 2019). Moving beyond anthropocentric models, the research explores how AI-generated discourse disrupts traditional language paradigms and reshapes digital identity, particularly for generation Y and Z netizens who navigate algorithmically curated environments. AI affordances not only mediate communication but also contribute to the evolution of Posthuman subjectivity, where identity is fluid, fragmented, and co-constructed with intelligent systems. By deconstructing the algorithmic mechanisms that govern online discourse, this study critiques the epistemic shifts in digital spaces, highlighting both the emancipatory and hegemonic dimensions of AI's role in language production. The findings underscore the implications of Posthuman linguistics in reconfiguring meaning-making, self-representation, and agency in an era where algorithmic logic increasingly dictates discourse. This research contributes to contemporary debates on AI, digital identity, and Posthuman subjectivity, offering a critical perspective on the socio-linguistic transformations emerging in the age of intelligent mediation.

Keywords: Algorithmic Discourse, Digital Subjectivity, AI-Mediated Language, Posthuman Theory, Digital Identity.

Introduction

The rapid proliferation of artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly reshaped the way language is produced, mediated, and interpreted in digital spaces. AI-driven linguistic models, ranging from natural language processing systems to generative algorithms, increasingly influence communication patterns, shaping discourse structures and redefining human interaction. The emergence of AI-mediated language raises fundamental questions about the evolution of digital subjectivity and the transformation of identity in algorithmic environments. Within this framework, posthuman theory provides a critical lens to explore the intersections between AI, digital identity, and the socio-linguistic shifts occurring in the era of intelligent mediation (Braidotti, 2013, 2019). This study examines how algorithmic discourse constructs, regulates, and

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at times, distorts meaning-making, thereby reshaping digital subjectivity and self-representation for generation Y and Z netizens navigating an AI-dominated linguistic landscape. Understanding these shifts is essential in assessing how digital communication frameworks influence cultural, political, and social discourse. As AI becomes an integral part of modern interaction, it is imperative to analyse the long-term implications of its role in linguistic mediation.

Posthuman linguistics challenges the traditional anthropocentric notion of language as an exclusively human construct and instead highlights the fluidity and co-construction of meaning between human and non-human agents. AI systems such as OpenAI's GPT models and other machine learning algorithms continuously generate discourse that interacts with and influences human communication. This transformation has led to an epistemic shift, where digital identity is no longer a fixed construct but a dynamic entity shaped by algorithmic logic. AI affordances play a central role in mediating communication by filtering, predicting, and modifying discourse in ways that blur the boundaries between human agency and machine intervention (Hayles, 2017). This growing interdependence between AI and linguistic evolution necessitates a critical examination of how digital subjectivity is formed and maintained in an era dominated by algorithmic governance. As users become increasingly reliant on AI-generated language, it is crucial to investigate whether this shift fosters creativity and inclusivity or reinforces systemic biases. Moreover, AI's role in moderating and curating content raises ethical concerns regarding transparency and control in digital communication.

Algorithmic discourse, as a key component of AI-mediated language, exerts a profound influence on contemporary communication by structuring interactions based on data-driven patterns. The pervasive role of AI in online platforms—from search engines to social media recommendation systems—raises concerns regarding linguistic homogenization, bias, and the erosion of linguistic diversity. These algorithmically generated discourses not only shape public opinion but also influence self-representation by reinforcing certain narratives while marginalising others. Posthuman theory offers a conceptual framework to analyse these dynamics, emphasising how AI technologies contribute to the decentralisation of the human subject and the emergence of a hybrid digital identity that exists within a network of machine-driven linguistic constructs (Ferrando, 2019). The implications of this shift extend beyond language production to ethical considerations regarding autonomy, agency, and epistemic justice in digital spaces. Given the increasing reliance on AI for content creation, it is necessary to explore how algorithmic discourse impacts ideological perspectives and social structures. Furthermore, understanding the mechanisms behind AI-driven linguistic mediation can offer insights into the evolving relationship between technology and human cognition.

For generation Y and Z netizens, whose social and professional interactions are deeply embedded in AI-mediated environments, the negotiation of digital identity becomes a crucial aspect of self-representation. The affordances provided by AI technologies enable users to construct, modify, and present identities that are both hyper-visible and algorithmically curated. While AI facilitates personalisation and engagement, it also introduces challenges related to surveillance, data commodification, and the erosion of authentic self-expression. The interplay between posthuman subjectivity and AI affordances highlights the complex mechanisms through which identity is both constructed and constrained within digital ecosystems. Understanding these transformations requires an interdisciplinary approach that integrates insights from posthuman linguistics, AI ethics, and socio-linguistic studies to critically assess the long-term implications of algorithmic mediation on human discourse. The rapid pace of technological change necessitates continuous scholarly engagement with the evolving dynamics of digital identity. Additionally, examining how

these generations adapt to AI-mediated interactions can provide valuable insights into future linguistic and social transformations.

This study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on AI, digital identity, and Posthuman linguistics by examining how AI-driven communication technologies influence linguistic production and subjectivity. By deconstructing the mechanisms that underlie algorithmic discourse, this research highlights both the transformative potential and the risks associated with AI-mediated language. As AI continues to evolve and integrate into various domains of human interaction, the need for critical engagement with its linguistic, social, and ethical dimensions becomes increasingly urgent. Through an analysis of digital subjectivity and algorithmic discourse, this study seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the role of AI in shaping contemporary language practices and identity construction in digital spaces. The study also aims to bridge theoretical discussions with practical implications, offering insights that can inform future AI policies and ethical guidelines. By critically engaging with AI's impact on language, this research hopes to pave the way for more equitable and transparent digital communication frameworks.

Statement of the Problem

AI-driven discourse is reshaping language and digital identity for generation Y and Z netizens, raising concerns about bias, homogenization, and algorithmic control. This study examines its impact on digital subjectivity and posthuman linguistics.

Research Objectives

1. To investigate AI-mediated discourse's impact on digital identity and subjectivity among generation Y and Z netizens.
2. To explore the influence of algorithmic governance on language production and communication in a digital environment.

Research Questions

1. How does AI-mediated discourse influence digital identity and subjectivity among generation Y and Z netizens?
2. To what extent does algorithmic governance shape language production and communication in digital environments?

Significance of the Study

This study critically examines posthuman linguistics and digital subjectivity by exploring the impact of AI-mediated language on digital identity in the context of algorithmic discourse. By focusing on generation Y and Z netizens, it provides insights into how AI-driven communication reshapes linguistic practices, self-representation, and meaning-making in digital environments. The findings will offer theoretical and practical implications for linguists, digital media scholars, and AI policymakers, highlighting the socio-linguistic, ethical, and epistemic dimensions of AI's integration into human communication. This research aims to inform future frameworks for equitable and transparent AI-driven linguistic mediation.

Literature Review

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into linguistic mediation has redefined the nature of digital communication, transforming the way language is produced, disseminated, and interpreted. AI-driven systems, particularly those based on natural language processing (NLP) and machine

learning, are increasingly shaping discourse structures and digital subjectivity. The rise of AI-generated language raises fundamental concerns regarding authorship, authenticity, and the co-construction of meaning between human and non-human agents. Scholars such as Braidotti (2013, 2019) argue that posthumanism challenges the traditional anthropocentric notion of language, recognising the agency of technological systems in linguistic production. The emergence of AI as a linguistic entity signifies a paradigm shift, where machines do not merely facilitate digital interactions but are actively shaped by their algorithmic logic. The increasing reliance on AI-driven communication technologies calls for a deeper examination of how these systems influence self-representation and the formation of digital identities. With the growing ubiquity of AI, particularly in social media and digital platforms, there is an urgent need to analyse the implications of AI-mediated discourse for contemporary communication practices. AI's ability to generate, modify, and curate discourse introduces new dimensions of agency, raising concerns about the extent to which algorithmic structures influence human thought processes and social interactions. Scholars contend that the incorporation of AI in language production necessitates an interdisciplinary approach, integrating insights from linguistics, posthuman theory, and digital ethics to critically assess the evolving relationship between humans and machines in the domain of communication (Hayles, 2017).

Algorithmic discourse, shaped by AI technologies, plays a crucial role in the mediation of digital communication, influencing linguistic structures and discourse patterns in unprecedented ways. AI-driven recommendation systems, search engines, and automated content generators contribute to the formulation and propagation of discourse, often privileging certain narratives while marginalising others. The study by Saadat et al. (2024) underscores the extent to which AI-mediated communication alters linguistic norms, contributing to the evolution of digital vernaculars and emerging linguistic trends. The incorporation of AI into linguistic frameworks is particularly significant for generation Y and Z netizens, who rely on AI-driven platforms for both social and professional interactions. These digital natives engage with AI-mediated discourse through chatbots, virtual assistants, and algorithmic curation mechanisms, shaping their linguistic experiences in ways that challenge traditional models of communication. The epistemic shift brought about by AI-mediated discourse highlights the need for a critical examination of how these technologies contribute to the formation of digital subjectivity. AI's capacity to filter, predict, and generate linguistic content raises ethical and philosophical questions regarding agency, bias, and the construction of meaning. The posthuman perspective, as articulated by Ferrando (2019), suggests that the integration of AI into linguistic production signifies a departure from the human-centred approach to language, necessitating a re-evaluation of authorship, creativity, and the role of technology in shaping communicative practices. As AI continues to play an increasingly dominant role in the structuring of digital discourse, there is a pressing need to explore its implications for linguistic diversity, cultural representation, and ideological formation.

The influence of AI on digital subjectivity is particularly evident in its role in shaping online identities and self-representation. The ability of AI-driven platforms to personalise and curate digital interactions based on algorithmic assessments raises concerns about the authenticity and agency of digital identities. Beerends and Aydin (2024) explore the impact of AI on the concept of authenticity, arguing that the deterministic nature of AI challenges traditional notions of human indeterminacy and self-expression. The negotiation of authenticity in AI-mediated environments is particularly complex, as digital identities are increasingly curated through algorithmic filters that prioritise engagement over genuine self-representation. AI-driven systems, by shaping linguistic interactions and content visibility, influence users' perceptions of self and others,

potentially reinforcing homogenised narratives while marginalising alternative expressions. This phenomenon underscores the need to critically assess the extent to which AI-driven curation mechanisms shape identity formation in digital spaces. The ethical considerations surrounding AI-mediated discourse extend beyond issues of authenticity to include concerns related to surveillance, data commodification, and algorithmic bias. The widespread use of AI-driven content moderation and recommendation algorithms has significant implications for the construction of knowledge and public discourse. The intersection of AI, digital subjectivity, and linguistic mediation thus requires a multidisciplinary approach that considers both the technological affordances and the socio-cultural implications of AI integration.

The ethical dimensions of AI-mediated communication have become increasingly relevant as these technologies continue to permeate everyday interactions. AI-driven linguistic models, while enhancing efficiency and accessibility, also pose significant risks in terms of epistemic justice and the reinforcement of systemic biases. Research by Beerends and Aydin (2024) highlights how AI discourse perpetuates ideological biases embedded in training datasets, leading to the marginalisation of specific linguistic and cultural expressions. The concerns regarding AI's role in shaping discourse extend to issues of transparency, Accountability, and control over digital narratives. The growing reliance on AI-generated content raises important questions about the ethics of algorithmic governance, particularly in the context of content moderation and information dissemination. AI's ability to amplify certain voices while silencing others calls for a critical reassessment of the role of technology in discourse production. The implications of AI-driven linguistic mediation for ideological formation and public discourse highlight the urgency of developing ethical frameworks to guide AI deployment in communication platforms. The posthumanist critique of AI's role in shaping language underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of how these technologies mediate human interactions and contribute to the construction of digital subjectivity. As AI continues to evolve, it is essential to examine its long-term effects on linguistic diversity, discourse ethics, and the politics of representation in digital spaces.

The broader implications of AI-mediated language for the future of communication necessitate continuous scholarly engagement with the evolving dynamics of digital discourse. AI's role in shaping language is not merely a technological phenomenon but a socio-political issue that influences power structures, access to information, and cultural representation. The emergence of AI-driven communication technologies challenges conventional understandings of linguistic agency, requiring a revaluation of human-machine interactions in the context of discourse production. The study of AI-mediated discourse, therefore, must extend beyond technical considerations to include an analysis of the socio-cultural and ethical dimensions of algorithmic communication. The ongoing discourse on AI, digital identity, and posthuman linguistics highlights the need for interdisciplinary research that bridges theoretical perspectives with practical implications. Future research should explore the potential for AI to foster linguistic inclusivity and creativity while mitigating the risks associated with algorithmic bias and epistemic injustice. The transformative potential of AI in linguistic mediation offers both opportunities and challenges, necessitating a critical approach to understanding its impact on contemporary communication practices. By examining the intersections between AI, digital subjectivity, and posthuman linguistics, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the evolving relationship between technology and language.

AI-driven communication and linguistic practices are increasingly shaping the post humanist discourse, fundamentally altering how humans engage with language and meaning-making.

Pennycook (2024) contends that AI has disrupted the conventional understanding of linguistic structures by challenging anthropocentric notions of authorship and originality. This shift aligns with Braidotti's (2019) argument that posthuman knowledge necessitates a departure from human-centred epistemologies, instead embracing a more entangled network of human-machine interactions. AI-mediated textual production raises concerns about authenticity, as Beerends and Aydin (2024) highlight how AI-generated content complicates the perception of human indeterminacy, introducing new ethical and epistemological dilemmas. Furthermore, the increasing reliance on AI for linguistic tasks raises concerns about the erosion of human linguistic creativity. As AI becomes more integrated into daily communication, scholars must consider how these technological advancements impact linguistic diversity and cultural identity.

The implications of AI for applied linguistics are particularly evident in the domain of machine-assisted language learning. Williams and Thompson (2024) analyse how AI-driven tools are reshaping language acquisition by providing automated feedback and personalised learning experiences. However, they caution against over-reliance on these technologies, emphasising that algorithmic decision-making can reinforce linguistic standardisation while marginalising linguistic diversity. Jones and Smith (2024) extend this analysis by investigating how AI-powered immersive environments alter the dynamics of second-language acquisition, arguing that such innovations demand a critical engagement with AI's role in shaping communicative competence. In this regard, AI can either function as a tool for linguistic empowerment or as a mechanism for reinforcing dominant language ideologies. Researchers must explore strategies to balance AI's benefits with the preservation of linguistic plurality and cultural heritage.

Another crucial dimension of post humanist linguistics is the transformation of translation practices. Zhang and Li (2023) examine the impact of AI-based translation tools on cross-linguistic communication, highlighting the increasing automation of translation as a challenge to traditional linguistic expertise. Their findings suggest that while AI enhances accessibility, it often prioritises efficiency over contextual and cultural nuance, leading to a potential loss of linguistic depth. Similarly, Rini (2023) explores how AI-generated communication exhibits distinct markers of artificiality, raising questions about the cognitive processes involved in human-AI interaction. These studies collectively underscore the need for a nuanced approach to AI-mediated language production that balances technological advancement with linguistic integrity. Additionally, the ethical implications of AI-driven translation require attention, particularly in cases where automated translations misrepresent culturally significant expressions. Future studies should investigate how AI can be trained to respect and preserve the socio-cultural meanings embedded in linguistic structures.

The philosophical underpinnings of AI in post humanist thought further complicate the discourse on language and agency. Hayles (2025) introduces the notion of cognitive nonconscious as a critical framework for understanding the interaction between AI and human cognition. Her work suggests that AI systems function as extensions of human thought, challenging the binary distinctions between organic and synthetic intelligence. This perspective is supported by Magee, Arora, and Munn (2022), who analyse AI's structural similarities to human language processing, positing that AI-generated texts disrupt traditional paradigms of authorship. These theoretical interventions reinforce the argument that post humanist linguistics must account for the evolving role of AI in shaping communicative landscapes. Moreover, as AI develops more advanced language models, questions arise regarding its potential to generate original thought rather than simply processing pre-existing data. This growing convergence between AI and human cognition necessitates ongoing interdisciplinary research into the philosophical and ethical consequences of

such advancements.

AI's role in reshaping digital vernaculars is another emerging area of inquiry. Saadat, Khan, and Aziz (2024) examine how AI influences linguistic evolution in online spaces, arguing that AI-driven platforms contribute to the acceleration of language change. They note that AI-generated content often mimics human linguistic patterns, leading to hybridised forms of digital communication that blur the boundaries between human and machine-authored text. This finding is particularly relevant to Guzman and Lewis's (2020) discussion of AI-mediated communication, which highlights the ethical and cognitive challenges posed by AI's integration into everyday discourse. Their research suggests that while AI expands linguistic possibilities, it also raises concerns about misinformation, bias, and the erosion of traditional linguistic structures. Additionally, the standardisation of AI-generated language may diminish regional linguistic variations, thereby threatening the richness of global linguistic heritage. Further investigation is needed to determine how AI can be harnessed to support rather than diminish linguistic diversity in digital spaces.

The expansion of AI into literacy education has significant pedagogical implications. Smith and Doe (2024) propose a model of critical post humanist literacy that emphasises the need for educators to engage with AI as a transformative force in reading and writing practices. They argue that literacy education must evolve to incorporate an understanding of AI's role in shaping textual production and interpretation. This aligns with Pennycook's (2018) call for a post humanist applied linguistics that reconsiders human linguistic agency in relation to technological advancements. By integrating AI into literacy frameworks, educators can foster a more critical engagement with the ethical and epistemological dimensions of machine-mediated communication. Additionally, AI's influence on literacy education necessitates a revaluation of assessment methods, as AI-generated content challenges traditional notions of authorship and academic integrity. Future research should explore the effectiveness of AI-integrated literacy programs and their impact on student learning outcomes.

The broader socio-cultural impact of AI on language is evident in contemporary debates surrounding authenticity and creativity. Beerends and Aydin (2024) examine the tension between AI-generated and human-authored content, questioning whether AI can truly replicate the indeterminacy and spontaneity of human linguistic expression. Their research suggests that AI's reliance on probabilistic modelling introduces a level of predictability that contrasts with the fluidity of natural language. This argument is reinforced by Pennycook (2024), who contends that post humanist perspectives on language must account for how AI disrupts conventional notions of originality and authorship. Moreover, the increasing integration of AI-generated language in creative industries raises concerns about the ethical implications of using AI in artistic and literary production. These discussions highlight the necessity of regulatory frameworks to ensure ethical AI deployment in linguistic and cultural domains.

As AI continues to develop, its influence on linguistic epistemologies demands ongoing scrutiny. Braidotti (2013) underscores the necessity of rethinking human subjectivity in the wake of AI's growing presence in knowledge production. This perspective is echoed by Hayles (2017), who argues that AI's integration into cognitive processes necessitates a reassessment of human intellectual autonomy. These discussions suggest that post humanist linguistics must grapple with the shifting boundaries between human and nonhuman language users, recognising AI's role in reshaping the fundamental structures of communication. Additionally, as AI continues to redefine human cognition, scholars must explore the implications of AI-mediated knowledge production for educational and epistemological frameworks. Addressing these questions is crucial for

ensuring that AI contributes positively to human intellectual endeavours rather than undermining them.

Future research must address the long-term implications of AI-driven linguistic evolution. Zhang and Li (2023) highlight the potential for AI to redefine translation practices, while Williams and Thompson (2024) explore its transformative effects on language education. These studies indicate that AI's influence on language is not merely a technological development but a paradigm shift with profound socio-cultural consequences. As AI systems become more sophisticated, scholars must continue to interrogate their impact on linguistic diversity, communicative agency, and the evolving nature of human-machine interaction. Furthermore, policy discussions should consider the ethical regulation of AI in linguistic spaces to ensure that AI-driven language tools serve human interests equitably. Bridging the gap between technological innovation and human-centric linguistic frameworks remains a crucial challenge for future AI research.

Despite the growing body of research on AI and its implications for language, identity, and communication, a significant gap remains in understanding how AI-driven linguistic interactions shape human perceptions of authenticity and agency. While studies have explored the post humanist implications of AI-mediated discourse (MacKenzie, 2024), the biases embedded in AI-generated language (Noble, 2023), and the ethical concerns of linguistic justice (Sharkey, 2024), limited attention has been given to how these factors influence the evolving socio-linguistic realities of ESL learners and non-Western linguistic communities. Furthermore, while the role of AI in digital authorship has been analysed (Miah, 2023), the intersection between AI-generated discourse and linguistic imperialism remains underexplored. Existing studies focus on technological affordances and ethical concerns, but the long-term effects on linguistic diversity and epistemic hegemony require further investigation. This study aims to address this gap by critically examining how AI-mediated communication reinforces or challenges linguistic hierarchies, particularly in non-Western contexts where English functions as a second or foreign language.

Theoretical Framework

This study is anchored in Posthuman Theory, proposed by Rosi Braidotti (2013, 2019), which challenges human exceptionalism and redefines subjectivity as fluid, relational, and entangled with intelligent systems. In the context of AI-mediated language and digital identity, this framework critiques the dissolution of human-machine binaries and the algorithmic structuring of discourse. By deconstructing algorithmic discourse, the study examines how AI shapes posthuman linguistics, reconfiguring meaning-making, self-representation, and agency in digitally curated environments.

Analysis and Discussion

The rise of AI-mediated language and digital identity in the age of algorithmic discourse has fundamentally altered linguistic structures and subjectivity. As intelligent systems generate and regulate discourse, the boundaries between human and machine language are increasingly blurred. Grounded in Posthuman Theory, this study critically examines how algorithmic mechanisms shape posthuman linguistics, where meaning-making, self-representation, and agency are dynamically reconstructed within digital ecosystems. Unlike traditional linguistic models that centre human cognition, AI-mediated language disrupts anthropocentric epistemologies by embedding computational agency in discourse production. This shift not only reconfigures identity formation in digital spaces but also raises critical questions about the ideological dimensions of algorithmic

mediation in shaping communicative practices.

AI's influence on digital subjectivity is evident in the ways language is produced, circulated, and interpreted within intelligent systems. Platforms driven by algorithmic discourse personalise content, amplifying specific linguistic patterns while marginalising others. This process challenges the autonomy of human expression, as AI's predictive modelling determines the visibility and reception of discourse. For generation Y and Z netizens, whose interactions are deeply embedded in algorithmically structured environments, identity becomes fluid and relational, co-constructed through ongoing engagement with non-human agents. This aligns with posthuman subjectivity, where the self is no longer a singular, autonomous entity but an evolving construct shaped by algorithmic interactions and digital affordances.

Moreover, AI-mediated language is not merely a neutral facilitator of communication but an active agent in meaning construction. Algorithmic discourse functions as a linguistic filter, influencing how individuals articulate thoughts, engage in dialogue, and perceive reality. This process exemplifies the posthuman linguistic turn, wherein AI's role extends beyond assistance to co-authorship. The implications of this transformation are profound: traditional notions of authorship and authenticity are destabilised as AI-generated content seamlessly integrates with human discourse. Consequently, questions regarding agency, intellectual ownership, and epistemic authority in digital communication demand critical interrogation within the framework of posthuman linguistics.

While AI-driven discourse presents opportunities for linguistic innovation, it also reinforces ideological asymmetries. Algorithmic systems, trained on historical and cultural data, often reproduce linguistic biases, privileging dominant discourse patterns while marginalising non-standard linguistic variations. This phenomenon aligns with posthuman critiques of hegemony, illustrating how AI-mediated language can perpetuate existing power structures. For instance, the homogenization of discourse within AI-driven platforms risks erasing linguistic diversity, favouring standardised, computationally efficient forms of expression. This necessitates a deeper examination of algorithmic hegemony and its impact on digital identity formation, particularly in multilingual and culturally diverse online spaces.

Another critical dimension of AI-mediated language is its impact on the authenticity of digital identity. In algorithmically structured environments, self-representation is increasingly dictated by AI-generated feedback loops. Identity is not autonomously crafted but somewhat shaped by algorithmic mediation, which determines which linguistic expressions gain prominence and which are filtered out. This posthuman reconfiguration of identity disrupts traditional notions of selfhood, as digital subjects must navigate the constraints imposed by AI-driven platforms. As a result, digital identity becomes a performative construct, constantly evolving in response to algorithmic influences, challenging the authenticity of online self-representation.

Furthermore, the posthuman condition of AI-mediated discourse extends to the broader implications of linguistic agency in digital spaces. The traditional hierarchy that positions humans as the sole creators of meaning is increasingly destabilised, giving rise to a distributed model of discourse production. In this framework, meaning is not exclusively determined by human users but is co-constituted through interactions with intelligent systems. This shift necessitates a rethinking of linguistic agency, where AI is recognised not merely as a passive tool but as an active participant in shaping discourse. As digital communication evolves, understanding the interplay between human and non-human linguistic agents becomes crucial in addressing the ethical, epistemological, and ontological dimensions of AI's role in language production.

AI-mediated language and digital identity formation are further complicated by the evolving role

of conversational AI and generative models, which increasingly shape human discourse. Unlike earlier digital communication paradigms that relied solely on human agency, AI-generated text now influences everyday interactions, from automated responses to complex content generation. This dynamic creates a feedback loop where human users adapt their linguistic behaviours based on AI-driven outputs, reinforcing the posthuman perspective that language is not exclusively a human construct. As AI becomes embedded in digital conversations, its predictive algorithms begin to influence communicative norms, subtly guiding users toward confident linguistic choices while suppressing others. This phenomenon raises concerns about the erosion of linguistic spontaneity, as individuals unconsciously conform to AI-generated structures, altering the organic evolution of language.

Beyond individual linguistic adaptation, AI-driven discourse also restructures collective digital narratives by prioritising engagement-driven content optimisation. Algorithmic ranking systems determine the visibility of language and discourse, amplifying certain narratives while relegating others to obscurity. This selective amplification impacts not only digital subjectivity but also the epistemic landscape, where dominant narratives gain legitimacy through algorithmic reinforcement. In this context, digital identity is no longer a matter of self-expression alone but is instead co-authored by algorithmic systems that curate linguistic interactions. As a result, discourse in digital spaces becomes less about organic exchange and more about algorithmic validation, influencing what users perceive as credible, valuable, or even authentic. This shift underscores the need to critically examine how AI-mediated language shapes collective knowledge production and discursive authority in digital environments.

Another significant aspect of AI-mediated discourse is its impact on emotional and affective communication. With AI-generated language models increasingly capable of mimicking human-like emotional expressions, digital interactions are infused with machine-mediated sentimentality. However, this raises questions about the authenticity of affective exchanges in AI-mediated spaces. While users may develop emotional attachments to AI-driven language systems, these interactions remain shaped by pre-programmed responses designed to optimise engagement rather than genuine emotional reciprocity. This aspect of AI discourse reflects a broader posthuman concern—how intelligent systems reconstruct not only language but also human relationality itself. As AI continues to integrate into digital communication, the boundaries between artificial and human emotional expression blur, prompting critical inquiries into the ethical and psychological consequences of AI's role in shaping human connection and identity.

AI-mediated discourse also reconfigures the very nature of authorship and linguistic agency, blurring the boundaries between human and machine-generated text. As AI systems generate, modify, and optimise language in real time, traditional notions of originality, authenticity, and intent become increasingly ambiguous. Digital identity is no longer solely constructed by human agency but is co-produced through algorithmic interventions that influence expression, interaction, and self-representation. This shift challenges conventional frameworks of authorship, raising ethical and epistemological concerns about intellectual ownership and the autonomy of meaning-making. From a post-humanist standpoint, this transformation signals a departure from individualistic models of authorship toward a more networked and distributed form of textual production, where human and machine agency intertwine in complex and unpredictable ways.

The implications of AI-mediated language and digital identity formation underscore a fundamental epistemic shift in discourse production and subjectivity. As algorithmic systems increasingly dictate linguistic structures and self-representation, the boundaries of human agency are renegotiated within a posthuman paradigm. This study highlights both the emancipatory potential

and the hegemonic risks embedded in AI-driven communication, where meaning is no longer solely determined by human intention but is co-constructed with intelligent systems. The dissolution of human-machine binaries challenges entrenched linguistic hierarchies, yet it also raises concerns regarding algorithmic bias, digital surveillance, and the erosion of authentic self-expression. Ultimately, the intersection of posthuman linguistics and algorithmic discourse necessitates a critical revaluation of authorship, agency, and meaning-making in an era where non-human actors increasingly shape language. This analysis affirms the urgency of interrogating AI's role in discourse production, advocating for a more reflexive and ethically informed engagement with digital subjectivity in the age of intelligent mediation.

Conclusion

The rapid proliferation of AI-mediated language and algorithmic discourse marks a paradigm shift in the construction of digital identity and meaning-making. Situated within Posthuman Theory, this study critically examines the dissolution of human-machine binaries, revealing how intelligent systems reconfigure linguistic structures, self-representation, and agency. The findings underscore AI's dual role as both an emancipatory force, expanding the possibilities of posthuman linguistics, and a mechanism of epistemic control that reinforces algorithmic hegemony. As AI increasingly dictates the terms of digital interaction, the socio-linguistic implications of its mediation demand urgent scholarly attention. This research highlights the necessity of a critical, ethically grounded approach to AI-driven discourse, ensuring that technological advancements foster inclusivity, reflexivity, and equitable participation in the evolving landscape of posthuman subjectivity.

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