



---

## ARE AI LAWYERS A THREAT OR AN OPPORTUNITY?

Shokirova Inomjonova Mashkhurakhon Gayratjon kizi  
Lecturer of the Department of Theory of State and Law  
Tashkent State University of Law

---

### Abstract

This article covers the possibilities that artificial intelligence creates for legal professionals, particularly lawyers, analyzing potential risks and threats through studying the legal practice of foreign countries, and improving artificial intelligence.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, AI (artificial intelligence), robo-lawyers, algorithmic calculations, Robo Lawyer, data encryption, transformation, subject of limited rights, monumental efficiency.

### I. Introduction

It is known that in today's era of rapid development of information technologies, the use of AI (artificial intelligence), that is, artificial intelligence, is of great importance. First of all, it is necessary to dwell on the concept of artificial intelligence. American scientist John McCarthy, considered one of the creators of artificial intelligence, put forward the following definition in his article published in 2004: "Artificial intelligence is science and engineering. Creating smart machines, especially smart computer programs. This is related to a task similar to using computers to understand the human mind, but artificial intelligence should not be limited to methods that can be biologically observed.[1]. The role of artificial intelligence in the field of law includes processes related to the analysis and synthesis of legal problems. The use of artificial intelligence, along with other areas, did not bypass the field of law. Currently, in the legal practice of developed countries, there are cases of the effective use of artificial intelligence in court proceedings, in the activities of lawyers and notaries. "Although no one can predict the future in detail, it is clear



---

that computers with human-level or higher intelligence will have a huge impact on our daily lives and the future development of civilization." [2]

For information, the founders of the British Collins English Dictionary chose the term AI, which is an abbreviation of Artificial Intelligence, as the word for the year. This dictionary also provides a precise definition of this word, defining it as "AI - a term describing the modeling of human mental functions using computer programs." The reason why the demand for AI is growing in all areas is that the information provided by it is more accurate and relatively error-free, while also spending less time and resources. However, while not denying the limitless possibilities that artificial intelligence offers for human development, it is also necessary not to overlook the threats that arise through it. This research work is aimed at highlighting the role of artificial intelligence in the activities of lawyers, and as a result, it is aimed at analyzing the opportunities and threats that arise through it.

## **II. Methodology.**

This article is based on a comprehensive analysis of the relevant literature on the contribution of artificial intelligence to the field of law, as well as the identification of threats arising from it. In addition to the literature, Google Scholar used an academic database. The search terms included "robot lawyers," "RoboLawyer," "artificial intelligence," "AI."

The selected literature was analyzed using a thematic approach to identify the main directions, problems, and opportunities related to the application of artificial intelligence in the activities of lawyers. In addition, the risks and threats that may arise through artificial intelligence lawyers were analyzed using a predictive analysis method aimed at predicting future behavior.

In particular, a survey conducted on the basis of a statistical research method widely used in jurisprudence was used.

In addition, this research work was conducted on the basis of the method of analysis and synthesis, aimed at classifying the whole by dividing it into parts and combining the results obtained during analysis into a single whole.



---

### **III. Results**

In the world community, there are different views on the use of artificial intelligence. Although some researchers and users believe that the use of AI in the legal field will help achieve positive results, there are many who disagree with this opinion. For example, when more than 1,000 British lawyers aged 25 and over were asked if they had used artificial intelligence, 47% said "Yes," 28% said "No," and 25% said "I prefer not to say." In the second survey, they were asked differently, that is, "Do you verify the legal results and facts achieved by artificial intelligence?" 60% of lawyers answered "Yes," 20% "No," and the remaining 20% "I prefer not to say." [3] (Appendix 1) Finally, when asked about the difference between the quality of work done with artificial intelligence and conducting legal research and decision-making in previous methods, 47% of lawyers emphasized the effectiveness of artificial intelligence, while 13% voted in favor of the "previous method." 28% of lawyers answered "the same result." Today, machine recommendations and decision-making technology of artificial intelligence are widely used in jurisprudence. When we talk about AI lawyers, it's enough to imagine robot lawyers. For example, for the first time in the world, an artificial intelligence called DoNotPay, created by Joshua Brauder, participated in the defense of the defendant's rights in court. This first robot-advocate works through the accused's mobile phone, that is, analyzing the charges against the accused, gives legal advice to the person under his protection for self-defense. RoboLawyer is not only a product of technological progress, but also a technology that emerged as a response to the evolving needs of society. As our lives become increasingly intertwined with the digital world, the demand for convenient, efficient, and reliable legal services is growing. RoboLawyer has AI-based abilities to meet this demand and helps address complex legal issues. In addition, there are platforms controlled by artificial intelligence, which are also called artificial intelligence advocates.

### **IV. Analysis**

So, does the application of artificial intelligence in the field of advocacy have a positive effect or the opposite? Below we will talk about the opportunities created by AI lawyers.



***Modern American Journal of Business,  
Economics, and Entrepreneurship***

**ISSN (E):** 3067-7203

**Volume** 01, **Issue** 03, **June**, 2025

**Website:** [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons  
Attribution 4.0 International License.***

Firstly, everyone will have equal access to AI lawyers. For example, it has special advantages for clients, lawyers, and even law students. In particular, one of its main features is that AI lawyers are adapted to provide legal advice to the general public in a complex legal language that is understandable and simplified. For clients, RoboLawyer provides a convenient platform for use, where they can quickly and at affordable prices use legal services. It's like a personal lawyer in your hands, ready to help when needed. For students, the use of robotic lawyers allows them to improve their ability to conduct legal analysis and apply it in practice. Students gain an understanding of the latest trends and problems in the legal field and open a wide path to starting their career in the field of law. More specifically, RoboLawyer is a learning platform. This is a space where artificial intelligence and human intelligence merge, creating a dynamic environment for continuous learning and growth.

For lawyers, RoboLawyer also offers several opportunities to expand its capabilities and improve its services. By joining the RoboLawyer network, they can connect with a wide range of clients, simplifying their workflow. RoboLawyer also helps lawyers develop a team of like-minded professionals capable of collaborating, sharing personal insights, and growing together.

The second opportunity provided by artificial intelligence lawyers is that the effective use of artificial intelligence in legal practice creates broad opportunities for human lawyers as well. In particular, with the use of artificial intelligence, lawyers can allocate time to work on themselves to research and propose legal strategies. As a result, efficiency increases, allowing lawyers to focus on high-level tasks, thereby increasing the likelihood of client satisfaction with the work outcome. In addition, the use of artificial intelligence helps lawyers calculate the probability of the outcome of the case and find alternative solutions as a result of algorithmic calculations. Several decades ago, legal research was an activity that could only be carried out by lawyers in the library. Currently, thanks to achievements in the field of AI, many activities organizing legal research are carried out by artificial intelligence tools with minimal human assistance, which allows for monumental efficiency in the process of legal research and legal research, i.e., saving time, energy, and resources.



Thirdly, because AI lawyers work based on algorithms, they provide relatively accurate and error-free data. That is, the percentage of error-free thinking of artificial intelligence is higher than that of humans. A large part of cognitive, that is, mental biases, is characteristic of people. Nobel laureate Daniel Kahneman, in his book "Fast and Slow Thinking," described the 25 most common psychological mistakes people make in assessing facts and making decisions.[4] AI is free from these shortcomings of the human psyche and is capable of providing an objective result and making rational decisions by analyzing a theoretically complex set of facts. If we take into account that AI does not have emotions, cannot feel sympathy or empathy like people do, does not demand money, etc., we would have fair and independent lawyers.[5]

Fourthly, the scope of activities of AI lawyers by region and language is wide. That is, it provides the opportunity to receive legal assistance from anywhere in the world, in any language, and at any time. In addition, by using the services of an AI lawyer, it is possible not only to save time and the amount of costs, but also to reduce the negative impact of harmful gases on the environment caused by the use of vehicles through remote service.

Fifthly, one of the most advantageous aspects of AI lawyers is their ability to develop a strong legal network. By continuously and effectively connecting clients with legal professionals, AI lawyers can create a dynamic team where knowledge, experience, and resources are exchanged and expanded. It can be said that this not only improves the legal services provided, but also expands solidarity and cooperation in the field of advocacy.

Speaking about the threats that robotic lawyers working on artificial intelligence can pose to humanity and society in general, SpaceX founder Elon Musk did not deny that artificial intelligence could destroy entire human civilization. In his opinion, artificial intelligence could be one of the main threats to human civilization.[6] The reason is that it can cause mass problems related to labor because it performs all work more efficiently and in a shorter time than humans. As a result, due to the increased demand for the latest and advanced technologies, companies may not realize the potential risks posed by artificial intelligence.





The increase in unemployment rate can be cited as one of the first threats that may arise from the use of AI lawyer services. At this point, a question arises: "Can artificial intelligence replace lawyers?" It should be especially emphasized that this issue is currently causing urgent discussions. Indeed, artificial intelligence is now perfectly performing tasks that include data analysis, calculation, and automation. For example, RoboLawyer can sort a large amount of legal information, identify relevant information, and provide legal advice based on predetermined algorithms. That is, we would not be wrong to say that artificial intelligence has become an invaluable tool for tasks such as conducting legal research, analyzing contracts, and predicting expected work. However, legal practice is not limited to the analysis of data. This process requires a deep understanding of human values, moral considerations, and the ability to reason in complex and ambiguous situations. These listed aspects may not be sufficiently present in artificial intelligence. It is known that the legal profession requires a high level of qualification abilities, independent decision-making with the help of personal qualities, understanding complex and comprehensive phenomena. AI lawyers, however, do not possess all of these qualities. The emergence of AI lawyers like RoboLawyer is not a threat, but rather a catalyst for a new era of legal services.

The integration of AI into the legal landscape is characterized not by the replacement of human lawyers, but by the creation of a more robust, interconnected, and intelligent legal ecosystem. Therefore, it can be concluded that, although it serves to facilitate the work of lawyers, it cannot replace the human factor in the processes related to the development of normative legal acts, client counseling, participation in court proceedings, and conducting legal research.

Secondly, the issue of ensuring the security of personal data included in the artificial intelligence database can be a problem. It is known that the confidentiality of information is one of the important structural elements of doing business for law firms. Thus, the inclusion of personal or confidential information in the artificial intelligence database can cause problems with ensuring data confidentiality. That is, it is also possible that individuals who have a perfect understanding of artificial intelligence steal clients' personal data



***Modern American Journal of Business,  
Economics, and Entrepreneurship***

**ISSN (E):** 3067-7203

**Volume** 01, **Issue** 03, **June**, 2025

**Website:** [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons  
Attribution 4.0 International License.***

through hacking. To combat this, law firms need to explore the creation of AI that adheres to a confidentiality approach. One of these solutions can be implemented by encrypting data and creating access only for a certain circle of authorized persons. The AI provider ensures compliance with basic data protection practices such as data encryption and access management, which allows legal professionals to process sensitive data and protect data.

Thirdly, the question of who is responsible for errors and shortcomings in decisions made by artificial intelligence, legal advice, and calculations remains open. That is, we must not lose sight of the fact that we cannot hold accountable the robo-lawyers who provided the wrong legal solution. More precisely, the question of who is responsible for the mistakes made by AI lawyers remains open. The second issue, the issue of compensation for damage caused by artificial intelligence, is also one of the controversial topics. Therefore, the regulation of the issue of responsibility should be legally enshrined.

Fourthly, judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are persons who determine people's lives, make decisions based on their inner convictions, life experience, and values. And an AI-based system cannot understand emotions. That is, lawyers, when presenting a legal solution or judges making a decision, should not only resolve the content of the case within the requirements established by law, but also make a fair decision by listening to the parties and clearly understanding their circumstances.

By analyzing the limits of opportunities and risks of AI lawyers, it can be said that unprecedented results can be achieved through the effective and rational use of artificial intelligence. The problems and risks arising from it are directly related to the level of human use. After all, a threat arises when it is used excessively and for its intended purpose.

In essence, it is advisable to consider AI lawyers, such as RoboLawyer, as a source of auxiliary supply not to replace human lawyers, but to give them the opportunity to do so. They are tools that enhance the capabilities of legal professionals, develop the legal community, and make legal services more accessible and transparent. By mastering this technology, we can start a new era of more efficient and promising legal services.



---

## **Conclusion**

We wouldn't be wrong to say that lawyers are at the crossroads in the face of this AI-driven revolution. The choice is not about surrendering to or resisting AI, but about how to adapt and develop in this new direction. The creation of lawyers based on artificial intelligence, such as RoboLawyer, is not a warning call, but an awakening call for transformation. In this case, the first step should be to consider that instead of viewing AI as a competitor, lawyers should view it as a partner. It's important to remember that AI lawyers are tools designed to enhance human capabilities, not their substitutes. They can perform routine tasks, analyze complex data, and provide insights, which allows lawyers to work on themselves in activities such as strategy, counseling, and defense.

In conclusion, the emergence of AI lawyers like Robo Lawyer is not a threat, but an opportunity. This is an opportunity for lawyers to grow, innovate, and make changes. By adapting to these new innovative changes, they can turn artificial intelligence into a catalyst for positive change. As the use of artificial intelligence increases, this, in turn, requires the issue of legal recognition of AI. Currently, in Uzbekistan, as in many other countries, some issues related to artificial intelligence remain unresolved. In particular, there is a need to create a legal document regulating the issue of legal solutions provided by AI, who is responsible for legal facts, and compensation for damages caused by artificial intelligence. The gap between the rapid development of AI and legal reforms is leading to an increasingly urgent call for AI to be recognized as a subject of law.[7] Therefore, we found it necessary to put forward the following proposals: Firstly, the creation of a legal framework in the legislation of Uzbekistan, containing instructions related to the creation, use, and commercialization of artificial intelligence.

Secondly, it is necessary to develop a platform such as [anattorney.us](http://anattorney.us), which provides legal advice and recommendations through artificial intelligence, and to offer state benefits to law firms that provide legal services to clients using such platforms.

Thirdly, artificial intelligence should be recognized as a subject of law with a narrow range of rights and responsibilities.





***Modern American Journal of Business,  
Economics, and Entrepreneurship***

**ISSN (E):** 3067-7203

**Volume** 01, **Issue** 03, **June**, 2025

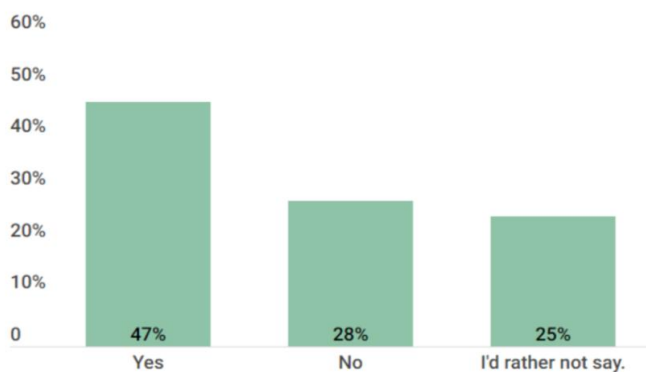
**Website:** [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons  
Attribution 4.0 International License.***

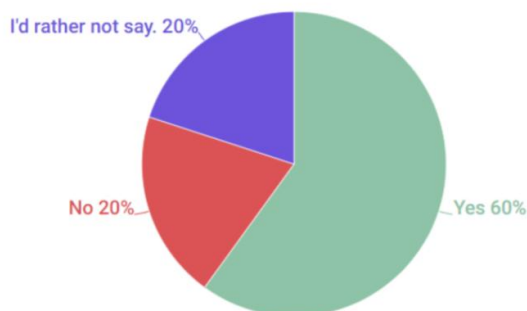
---

*appendix*

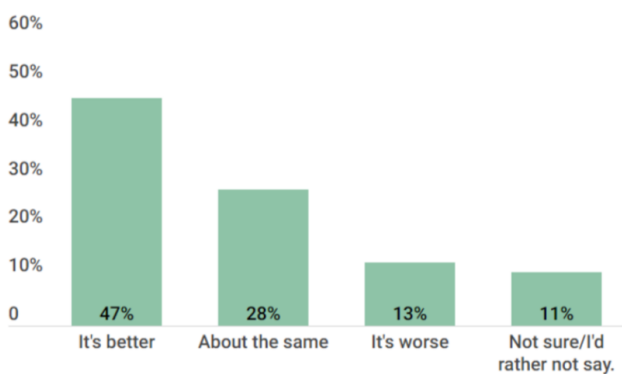
Have you personally used generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools like ChatGPT to help with your work as a practicing lawyer?



Do you fact check the legal work that you have completed by generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools like ChatGPT?



How does the work you've completed using generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools like ChatGPT compare to the same work you would have done in the past without the help of AI?





***Modern American Journal of Business,  
Economics, and Entrepreneurship***

**ISSN (E):** 3067-7203

**Volume** 01, **Issue** 03, June, 2025

**Website:** [usajournals.org](http://usajournals.org)

***This work is Licensed under CC BY 4.0 a Creative Commons  
Attribution 4.0 International License.***

---

**References**

1. John Mc Carthy (2004) WHAT IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE? Computer Science Department Stanford University Stanford, CA 94305 [jmc@cs.stanford.edu](mailto:jmc@cs.stanford.edu) <http://wwwformal.stanford.edu/jmc/>
2. Russell SJ, Norvig P. (1995) Artificial intelligence: a modern approach. Prentice Hall. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
3. [www.expertise.com](http://www.expertise.com).
4. Kahneman, Daniel. (2011). Thinking, Fast and Slow. New York: Farrar, Straus and Girous
5. Zaiets, S. (2020). Can a robot judge a person? Retrieved from: <https://www.pravda.com.ua/rus/columns/2020/05/28/7253558/>
6. Kurfess T. (2005) Robotics and automation handbook. CRC Press LLC, 519 p
7. Abbott, R. (2016). I Think, Therefore I Invent: Creative Computers and the Future of Patent Law. SSRN Electronic Journal. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2702424>
8. Allah Rakha, N. (2023). Artificial Intelligence and Sustainability. International Journal of Cyber Law, 1(3). <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijcl.42> retrieved from <https://irshadjournals.com/index.php/ijcl/article/view/42>