

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LITERATURE: A STRUGGLE FOR ORIGINALITY**

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**Abstract:**

*In times when Artificial intelligence is gaining centre stage of the development of mankind and his endeavours, one faces a dilemma about the role of Artificial Intelligence in the literature. Artificial intelligence is rapidly integrating itself into the literary creations today and has redesigned the notions about authorship, creativity and originality. The dilemma whether human imagination is more creative or the machine algorithm is something one needs to address today. While the traditional literature is filled with personal experiences, emotions and culture around the author who creates the poem or novel or a book and has a unique style. Artificial intelligence on other hand can mimic the style, thematic complexity and narrative structures thus, creating something original in its own style.*

*The central issue of the dilemma is originality. The ones using artificial intelligence in literature argue that literature has never been absolute, as all writings exists within the network of influence, inspiration and reinterpretation.*

*This paper explores these both dimensions of dilemma and collected opinions of individuals who are studying or teaching literature in various languages, alongwith those who are not scholars of literature but do use artificial intelligence for some literary creation.*

**Keywords:** *artificial Intelligence; contemporary literature; dilemma; originality in literature, poems; novel; posthumanism*

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With the digital transformation taking place in every sector and every section of the society, things are rapidly changing around. Old systems are being replaced, displacement of some occupations is taking place and entire world is going through a gigantic Churning. The area of literature is not far behind. The use of Artificial intelligence tools has increased in areas like creative writing, editing of literary works and also creation of literature. Also, the digitalisation has ensured the bridging the gap between work of literature and the reader. Availability of the books, novels, plays and collection of poems of contemporary as well as classic writers online has helped readers a lot. But, use of Artificial Intelligence for creating literary works is also increasing day by day. Initially it started with use of artificial intelligence in simple spelling checks then grew to grammatical error correction, summarising,

etc. Today, it has extended to even creation of work of literature like poems, novels, blogs etc. Poems can be created with the help of Artificial Intelligence by giving correct prompt, suggesting words.

**Background of the paper:**

“That is part of the beauty of all literature. You discover that your longings are universal longings, that you're not lonely and isolated from anyone. You belong.”

These are the words of famous author, essayist and short story writer F. Scott Fitzgerald. Literature for many is something that comes directly from heart and it is not at all something that can be mechanically written. Every piece of literature has the mark of author or poet and it is unique as it has their style, their feelings and their own imagination. As J.D.Salinger says that every book one would find a friend and one would like to call upon this friend after reading that book.

With modern concepts in literature pave in use of AI also has increased at various levels in Literature. Many literature critics, authors and theorists use AI for various purposes. Some do use it for creating poems, novels and other creations. But, a profound question comes into one's mind that whether something that has a contribution from AI could be called as the Author's or poet's or novelist's creation. For example, William Wordsworth defined poem as "The spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity." Thus, if AI is to write the poem for someone does that poem fit the definition? Similarly, a play as defined as Johan Huizinga is "free activity that stands outside ordinary life, absorbing the player intensely and without material interest. It proceeds within its own boundaries of time and space according to fixed rules" Again if AI is to write a play would it be able to do a justice to the definition. This is what the struggle for originality for literature is.

"The Echo Chamber" is a first novel conceived by Claude 3.7 Sonnet, a language developed by OpenAI. The novel explores, as per OpenAI, profound questions about creativity and sentiments. They claim to have a great potential for AI into literature. Whereas, tools like Google Bard, Sudowrite are helping out people to create their own literature, the question of ownership for the literary piece may arise in future. The key concern is also about the right to authorship and intellectual property. (Dr. Agalya VT Raj et. al. 2023) N. Katherine Hayles' seminal work "How We Became Posthuman" is considered to be one of the first Posthumanist works. In it she sees Posthumanism not as the end of Humanism but the 'end of concept of human' and the idea of human as an autonomous subject. This brings one to the thought that whether the work that a human could do on its own using his creativity, emotions and styles would come to an end and everything would be done by AI tools. Artificial

Intelligence may become partner in creation of literary work but to get it right human intuition, emotional depth, and correct narratives would be still required which is uniquely the domain of humans. The role of Artificial intelligence in literature is to extend the limits to which the literature could reach. The aim is not to replace author and with use of technology the balance of 'innovation with ethics, access to quality and data with human experience 'can be achieved. (Dr. D.P.Singh, 2025)

#### Research Questions:

1. What is the role of Artificial intelligence in Literature?
2. What are the opinion of literature scholars and researchers about use of AI in literature?
3. Do researchers and scholars of literature feel that work of literature of AI can be called original?

#### Review of Literature:

Dr. Agalya VT Raj, Mr. U. Udayakumar, Mr. D. Saravanan (2023) concluded in their paper that the development in the field of Artificial Intelligence and creativity need to be balanced to an extent that the creativity of humans should not be neglected.

Dr. Manish Verma (2025), mentions that the AI integration in creativity helps in expanding the expanding technical capabilities of storytellers ie the literary creators.

Nurmukhammedova Mehinbonu. (2025), in his research found out that most of the authors and critics who were involved in writing work reported that their output due to use of AI has increased. They cited to efficiency in drafting and editing work with help of AI. But at the same time these authors also raised concern over increased use of AI would dilute human creativity and felt that the AI works need to be clearly labelled so that to distinguish between works of AI and human-created literature.

Denkovska, M., & Dimitrijovska Jankulovska, A. (2025) in their paper concluded that AI can be viewed

as not a replacement of human but can be seen as collaborative tool especially in collaborative tool.

Dr. Lavanya H M (2025) in conclusion of her paper mentions that AI is not a replacement to human creativity but it can be seen as a collaborator that would expand the horizons of literature. AI would help in literary research, and moreover democratization of access to knowledge.

#### Methodology:

A structured questionnaire was prepared and was circulated amongst the faculties, researchers, scholars and students of literature and responses from 62 were received. The simple quantitative analysis was made as to find out what opinion do these individuals hold related to impact of Artificial Intelligence on literature and their opinion on the struggle for the originality of the literary work in era of AI.

#### Limitations of the study:

- The data was collected from the scholars and teachers. This could have been extended to poets and authors to get substantial data.
- Time was a constraint in collection of data.
- Further analysis could have been done to find out the relation between the age of respondents and their opinion on role of artificial intelligence.

**Analysis:** The analysis of the data shows the following

- 57% respondents agreed to use artificial intelligence tools for various purposes in their literature research as well as study.
- 61% respondents attributed combination of human emotion, personal experience, language innovation, cultural context as most crucial characteristics of originality in literature.
- 29% of respondents were of the opinion that the literature created by artificial intelligence should not be legitimised. Surprisingly, 25% chose to remain neutral about it and 12% agreed to legitimise the same.

- 47% respondents strongly agree that originality requires human traits, and there is very little disagreement on this point.
- 66% respondents have positive opinion about ethical concerns with regards to use of Artificial intelligence in literature and very few have negative opinion (12%)
- .In response to the challenge to traditional authorship, 41% respondents felt that Artificial intelligence removes the role of author, 21% felt that it redefines the role of author
- 49% respondents were of the opinion that artificial intelligence have negative impact on the academic integrity.
- .43% respondents felt that artificial intelligence can replicate the writing pattern, whereas 9 % feel artificial intelligence can replicate the style of an author or a poet.
- 62% respondents held opinion that artificial intelligence poses as a threat to human creativity.

#### Conclusion:

With the challenges posed by technology every area would have to adapt and accept with the technological changes. There is no looking back. Artificial intelligence is here to stay. Though the concept is yet to reach to its full bloom, the initial phase itself is creating struggle for literature for its originality. With regards to the creative content created with the help of artificial intelligence may be attributed as original work but the ownership issues certainly may arise. A clear demarcation need to be done to differentiate the literature created by Artificial intelligence and human creation. Artificial intelligence needs to see as supportive rather than a challenge for literature. When used judiciously and ethically artificial intelligence can help literature researchers, critics, scholars, authors to create better literary works.

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