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Beyond the human pen: The role of artificial intelligence in literary creation

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly shaping the landscape of literary creation, offering new possibilities for writing that engage with, extend, and sometimes challenge traditional human literary practices. This study examines the multifaceted role of AI in literature, focusing on its impact on authorship, creativity, and the creation of literary texts. It evaluates AI-generated works in terms of style, coherence, and literary merit, examining how such texts interact with human imagination and cultural expectations. It highlights the potential for AI to inspire writers, generate new narrative strategies, and increase the boundaries of literary experimentation, while also raising critical concerns about authenticity, artistic value, and the ethical implications of machine-assisted writing. Through comparative analysis and stylistic evaluation, the research investigates how AI influences literary expression, allowing the creation of texts that are sometimes indistinguishable from human writing in tone and style. The study suggests that AI is not merely a tool but an active participant in literary processes, capable of enriching creative practice while prompting reflection on the evolving relationship between human authors and intelligent systems. Empirical findings exposed that AI-driven content generation dominates article writing (85.1%) and copywriting (47.8%), while human-authored texts retain higher idea density (0.5) than AI-generated counterparts (0.4), underscoring stylistic and cognitive distinctions. It underscores the significance of integrating AI thoughtfully into literary creation, balancing innovation with the preservation of cultural and imaginative contributions that remain uniquely human.

KEYWORDS: AI-Generated Texts, Artificial Intelligence (AI), authorship, creativity, cultural value, Human-AI Collaboration, literary creation, literary evaluation, literary style, narrative innovation

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1. Introduction

The dynamics of relationships between people are in a continuous state of change, undergoing cycles of slow transformation and rapid disruption allocated by the development of technology. The shift from the printing press to sophisticated AI tools that facilitate writing and predict language is a great example of this change in the evolution of human communication. Each of the levels of technology changes the ways information is created, shared, and understood. Disruptive changes in technology require cultures to rethink and redefine their understanding of communication, whereas incremental developments are often simply incorporated without questioning the significance (Doyal et al, 2023). AI technology is designed to imitate human intelligence as closely as possible. Creativity has always been associated with human thought and intuition since it produces new and novel results. Creative writing is often used to amuse, inform, and engage an audience, whether in written or spoken form (Stojanovic et al, 2023).

The rapid appearance and adoption of AI technologies are changing the character of creative work. Living in a time that is dominated by highly sophisticated tools, which are able to produce text, images, music, and other creative types of expression. At least in terms of the generating capacity of automated tools, AI changes the conventional perception of creativity. This change raises questions about what originality and authorship are in relation to one's own concept of authorship and originality (Tsao & Nogues, 2024). Automated journalism illustrates AI's ability to independently gather, analyze, and synthesize text employing natural language generation tools. Evidence indicates that early implementations of automated text can be equivalent to human quality and coherence. This is a further illustration of how AI as a creative agent has broadened literature's definition to duplicate human authorship and experiment with narrative forms, as indicated in automated journalism as well as literature. Each serve as an example of how AI is redefining the role of who is an author and what acts can constitute creativity (Elkhatat et al, 2023).

Academic dishonesty has prompted some institutions of higher learning to restrict the use of AI chatbots because they fear that students will get used to the services and, therefore, fail to learn independently. Excessive consumption of these resources can lead to the inability to analyze and solve problems. In the same manner, AI can help training and improve it when approached the right way (Hosseini et al,2023). The AI industry is currently on a boom, with a number of highly popular tools being the most influential ones, including ChatGPT and MidJourney, which have been ubiquitous in the news throughout the world. Users and researchers have been exposed to some of these tools, and they have begun to see how AI can be used and is important in other areas, such as communication and being creative. The development of the new technology acquires more momentum and acceleration; the sphere of AI is changing fast (Vinchon et al, 2023).

It has been indicated that certain large language models (LLMs) are already performing better than human analysts and in some cases, even better than the performance of subject matter experts, given that they are trained or differentiated accordingly. LLMs can generate very precise and effective results in complex tasks because of their strong processing and understanding abilities. LLMs can yield highly accurate and effective results in complex tasks when used for those purposes, because of the substantial processing and understanding abilities (Karjus, 2025). Various prototyping tools, which enable and stimulate human creativity, are starting to proliferate in various settings. AI development has empowered these tools to independently engage in creative activity, and thus begin to play a role in creative activities rather than as a supplement to human social activity (Kantosalo & Jordanous, 2021).

To appreciate what type of functions and work a smart system can perform it is worthwhile to explore the imaginative capabilities of AI. Yet, as worrying as imaginative AI might truly exist, it is worth considering associated moral challenges, social issues, risks, and hazards related to whether the machines would indeed be able to create completely original solutions, or even ideas, all on their own (Runco, 2023). Creativity is the sparks that introduce new ideas into educational concepts, which in turn paves the way for new technologies to evolve. The following ideas and concepts can be taken and evolved into an even more innovative technology order. Remarkably, while going through this series of events, ideas and concepts can build off each other, stretching the acceleration of innovations even further faster. The concept of innovation becomes cyclical, yet changes year after year, resulting in a constantly expanding technological space of possibilities, future opportunities, and concepts for new technologies (Sarica & Luo, 2024).

1.1 *Research objective*

The goal of the research is to develop and evaluate an AI-enabled framework for literary creation in which machine intelligence takes on the role of a co-author to promote narrative inventiveness, creativity, and stylistic consistency while maintaining integrity, ethical responsibility, and authenticity of human artistic expression.

1.2 *Research Organization*

Section 1, Introduction, outlines the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a transformative force in literary creation, addressing its impact on authorship, creativity, and post-human narrative forms. Section 2, Methodology, presents a mixed-methods framework combining human-AI collaborative writing experiments, stylistic and cognitive evaluations, and analysis of ethical and cultural implications. In Section 3, Results demonstrate how AI enhances creative diversity, narrative innovation, and author engagement. In Section 4, Discussion examines the implications of AI as a co-creator, exploring issues of originality, authenticity, and human-AI synergy. In Section 5, Conclusion highlights AI's evolving role in expanding literary expression while emphasizing the importance of preserving human imagination within the creative process.

2. Methodology

The research engages a mixed-methodology to discuss the topic of AI-assisted literary work, with the focus on human-AI collaboration, creativity, and post-human ways of narrating. AI applications produce texts on the basis of human instructions, and they impact plot, vocabulary, and subject development. The evaluation is an amalgamation of behavioural, cognitive, and stylistic evaluations to compare works done by AI and those of human authors. Ethical, artistic, and cultural aspects are also explored and discussed together with AI literacy and practical tool use, and how AI contributes to creative expression and expands storytelling and redefines authorship in modern literature.

2.1 Conceptual Framework of AI-Driven Literary Creation

AI has emerged to facilitate opportunities for generative, interactive, and nonlinear narratives that challenge conventions of reader engagement, plot, and temporality in support of a broader movement in narrative theory to acknowledge dynamic, co-constructed, and post-human narrative modalities that broadly critique and disrupt boundaries between text, author, and medium (Begum, 2025). They found that predictive text suggestions, even a single word, were read by the writers as interruptions of significance to gently guide the shift in writing, tone, and vocabulary. Predictive text suggestions engender cognitive flow, as the recommendation can be read as writing 'ideas' that plot the trajectory and themes of the writing. The study demonstrated how space for predictive systems to become co-creators in the writing process enabled the writer to explore alternative linguistic and conceptual pathways they would not likely have considered. Predictive text systems not only prompt the writing process, but they also offer prompt and diversification of writing expression (Singh, 2023).

2.2 Creative Collaboration between Human and AI Authors

Use of AI in composing writing has increasingly become a noticeable writing tool to help an author create ideas, develop plots, and even compose whole sections of a work, complementing the traditional craft of the human pen. The present-day language programs are able to generate consistent and interesting works of writing in a wide range of genres, including fiction, academic writing, and technological writing. These AI programs support authors with writer's block, increased creativity, and motivation to direct or redirect the story in a different way. AI-based stories are a new developing area of writing that generates new stories based on writers' responses or topics provided by human writers as prompts or inputs. By examining large samples of text using literary data, AI networks can generate original plots, characterizations, and/or dialogues that writers can revise and further develop. This human-AI interaction allows for new creative opportunities but also allows writers to experiment and try data with different and unconventional narrative forms (Lee, 2022). Automation grows and allows humans to create more. The combined inventiveness of the human race and AI also improves world standards of living and subsequently improves the quality of life for all. The uses of AI are expected to be revolutionary, acting as one of the most significant contributors to technological progress and a paradigm shift in the way the population lives and works. Moreover, AI can potentially reduce human mistakes and bias frequently observed

in the daily implementation of technologies and thus increase efficiency, accuracy, and impartiality in many fields (Ali Elfa & Dawood, 2023).

2.3 Evaluation of AI-Generated Literary Works

The connection between writing and technology has consistently captured the interest of academics. While more recent studies looked at how digital tools affected reading habits and literary production, earlier studies focused on how new technologies changed writing techniques. Even so, it has only been in recent years that the precise effects of AI-generated texts on academic writing have been recognized (Amirjalili et al, 2024). This research seeks to investigate the role of authorship, either through the human hand or enhanced by AI, in aesthetic judgments using both behavioural and neural measures. Participants evaluated pairs of simple abstract works of art (half created by humans and half by AI) on their aesthetic value (1 = no aesthetic value - 10 = highest possible aesthetic value). All A.I. art was pre-screened by experts to be of similar aesthetic value to the human-made work of art. Overall, the goal of the research is to shed light on how perception and cognitive processing of A.I.-generated artworks are different to, and/or similar to, human-made artworks (Darewych, 2023).

2.4 Ethical, Artistic, and Cultural Implications

To investigate the multi-layered implication of generative AI practice in the creative industries, a multi-case study design is apt. It is not simply about staring and watching the world transform technologically, but also about watching what is transforming morally, and the questions that come with it; it creates an unmatched sense of experiencing a totality of consequences of AI in this field. The study assumes that AI can be a companion in nurturing the creativity of people rather than taking it away. Surveys suggest AI also supports the creative process in visual art, music, and literature. Simultaneously, the study also names such crucial ethical issues as the issue of intellectual property, the biases of AI models, and the threat of creating misleading or harmful information, such as deep fakes. The results of these studies demonstrate the dual nature of AI as a creative enabler and the cause of ethical concern (Sajjad, 2024). AI has significantly advanced literature, especially in the fields of poetry and storytelling. People are talking about the potential and constraints of AI-generated content as a result of these developments. Art created by using AI presents serious ethical issues. It impacts who gets to decide if the art is used, how the original creator/community receives recognition, and how the creator receives compensation. Many AI models are trained on artists' work without consent, raising serious ethical implications that require action, which needs to develop governance models and parameters to make AI fair and equitable (Deckker & Sumanasekara, 2025).

2.4 Integration of AI into the Literary Ecosystem

Recent studies surrounding AI literacy have explored themes, provided a definition of AI literacy, clarified the fields of study involved, and reviewed curricula aimed at developing adult AI literacy. Studies indicate that AI literacy is an emerging area of study, as much of the work has appeared for the first time recently, with the majority of publications since 2020. Despite the appearance of theorizing AI literacy and establishing connections to other facets of AI education in higher and adult education, they can be in earlier stages of development compared to other areas of AI education publication during this research. A shift toward a more positive development is apparent through the emergence of more publications, which can only serve to build additional theoretical and practical knowledge for understanding and potentially advancing AI literacy development (Laupichler et al, 2022). AI-powered writing tools are changing the way people create, edit, and share content, working alongside the human pen. Some tools help improve and polish existing text, while others can generate entirely new content from scratch. By using advances in machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP), these tools make writing faster and easier for writers, marketers, educators, and other professionals. They act like collaborative assistants, helping humans work more efficiently while keeping the creative touch. There are many examples of such AI tools that demonstrate how technology can support and enhance human writing (Yadav, 2025). A list of fifteen AI writing tools is shown in Table 1, with an emphasis on their primary uses in article production, grammatical checking, and SEO optimization.

Table 1: AI-Assisted Writing Tools (Yadav, 2025)

S/N	Tool Name	Primary Function
1)	Grammarly	Offers grammar checking, style improvement, and plagiarism detection
2)	ProWritingAid	Provides in-depth reports on writing style, grammar, and readability
3)	Jasper	Generates various types of content using Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT-3) technology
4)	Quillbot	Offers paraphrasing, summarizing, and grammar checking features
5)	Copy.ai	Creates corporate articles, social media posts, and marketing content.
6)	Hemingway Editor	Focuses on improving readability and conciseness
7)	Writesonic	Creates various types of content, from articles to ad copy
8)	Rytr	Uses AI to generate content in numerous formats and use cases
9)	ShortlyAI	Provides AI-assisted creative writing and content generation
10)	Wordtune	Offers rewriting and rephrasing suggestions to improve clarity
11)	Frase.io	Combines Search Engine Optimization (SEO) optimization with AI-powered content creation
12)	Sudowrite	Specifically designed for creative fiction writing
13)	Article Forge	Full-length article generation from keywords
14)	Peppertype.ai	Generates various types of marketing content
15)	INK	Combines writing assistance with SEO optimization

2.5 Investigation of Digital Writing Practices in Schools

To explore ways in which writing is currently being taught in a digital environment, this study draws on insights from previous research frameworks and specific case studies. Writing has increasingly been limited in school by a standardized assessment regime promoting formulaic instruction to improve outcomes on standardized assessments. Texts focusing on these formulaic and test preparation approaches are closely related to the types of texts with which AI systems can work, drawing focus to the disconnect between educational practices and an associated need for new writing pedagogies and classroom practice in the context of digital communication (McKnight, 2021).

3. Result

The research indicates that texts generated by AI are able to produce coherent, stylistically organized text; however, the text produced by human authors has an added level of depth, richness of emotion, and flow of narrative. AI supports the ideation of creativity, supporting more complex mapping of ideas and novel combinations, especially with regard to divergent thinking. Nevertheless, any application of AI should always include a human operator to provide an ethical, culturally aware, and contextually appropriate literary product. In general, AI is a tool that can collaborate to expand the possibilities of narrative, foster creative productivity, and support the development of innovative literary expressions.

3.1 Stylistic and coherent evaluation

By examining a district-wide, realistic implementation of the Automated Writing Evaluation (AWE) system, Measurement Incorporated (MI) write, the researchers expanded on earlier research on the subject. The usage of AWE varied during the school year, according to the results, and the lesson and peer review components were not used to their full potential. Teachers' and students' perceptions toward AWE were overwhelmingly positive. The information showed various trends in the relationships between state testing results, writing quality, and AWE usage. The study's analysis of the MI Write design revealed that external results were predicted by the average gain score rather than the average number of essay drafts. For schools wishing to use AWE systems to encourage writing in the elementary grades, these findings offer a point of reference. Furthermore, the results partially validate the pedagogical considerations and theoretical design of MI Write's scoring and feedback systems (Wilson et al, 2021).

3.2 Creativity and Innovation in AI-Generated Texts

Grammarly's AI approach blends natural language analysis methods with deep learning (DL). Multiple levels of human language, including grammatical constructions, phrases, characters, paragraphs, and entire texts, can be studied. As a subfield of artificial intelligence, NLP teaches machines to comprehend and interpret human language, facilitating tasks like machine translation, emotion identification, essay scoring, and writing improvement (Fitria, 2021).

The researchers employed advanced computational and NLP techniques to quantify metrics to systematically compare the two plays to capture differences in language and content composition between the human and AI-generated plays. The analysis focused on measures of linguistic and creativity constructs: language sophistication, lexical variation, lexical density, Type-Token Ratio (TTR), and idea density, which are widely used to evaluate the quality of writing and potential creativity, such as originality, fluency, and flexibility (Elias, 2025).

3.3 Human Perception and Literary Merit

These findings point to both the tendency of the research into the human poetry and the increasing role of AI in the process of art-making (Rahmeh, 2023). The partnership between the human author and the LLM contests traditional notions of authorship as it requires us to reflect on authorship and the notions of agency, intent, and creativity. The human part of these partnerships, rather, gives the author a heightened sense of authority and an increased role in the act of guidance, as a form of creative anchor. This is a departure from the previous notions of masking the AI's role, or promoting it as a behaviourist replacement for imitation of a human. To incorporate the human word, as the human author with the aid of the AI, agency underwrites the generative capacity of the AI; and as the process continues a dialogue and reflective resonance posits the human author at the centre of the comic narrative. The author is in effect aiding the technology but their continued agency is performed through the act of narration, a mediation of sorts as human observation and voice continues at the centre of the narrative, and perhaps more appropriately integrates technology into the act of creative expression (Colella, 2025). Figure 1 shows the cooperation between the human author and the LLM.

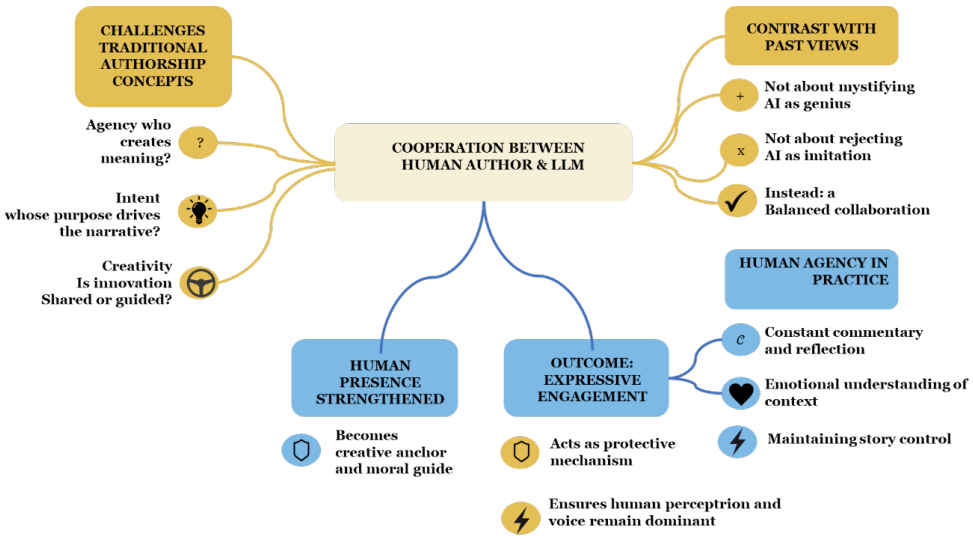

Figure 1: Representation of Human and AI involvement in Literature creation

3.4. Ethical and Cultural Considerations

The discussion highlights the limited practical impact of current AI ethics guidelines and the need to make them more effective. One of the main challenges lies in translating broad ethical principles such as justice, transparency, and human-centeredness into concrete technological practices. The guidelines often remain abstract, offering little technical specificity about how such values can be operationalized in real AI systems. This gap reveals a disconnect between ethical theory and the realities of AI research, development, and application. The examined guidelines consistently use the general term "AI" without distinguishing between different technologies or contexts, underscoring the lack of technical depth in ethical discussions. To address this, ethicists must become

more familiar with the technical foundations of AI, understanding how data is generated, processed, and curated, and how algorithms and models are designed and trained. This shift requires a move from broad, abstract ethics to a more focused "micro ethics" that engages directly with the practical and technical dimensions of AI (Hagendorff, 2020).

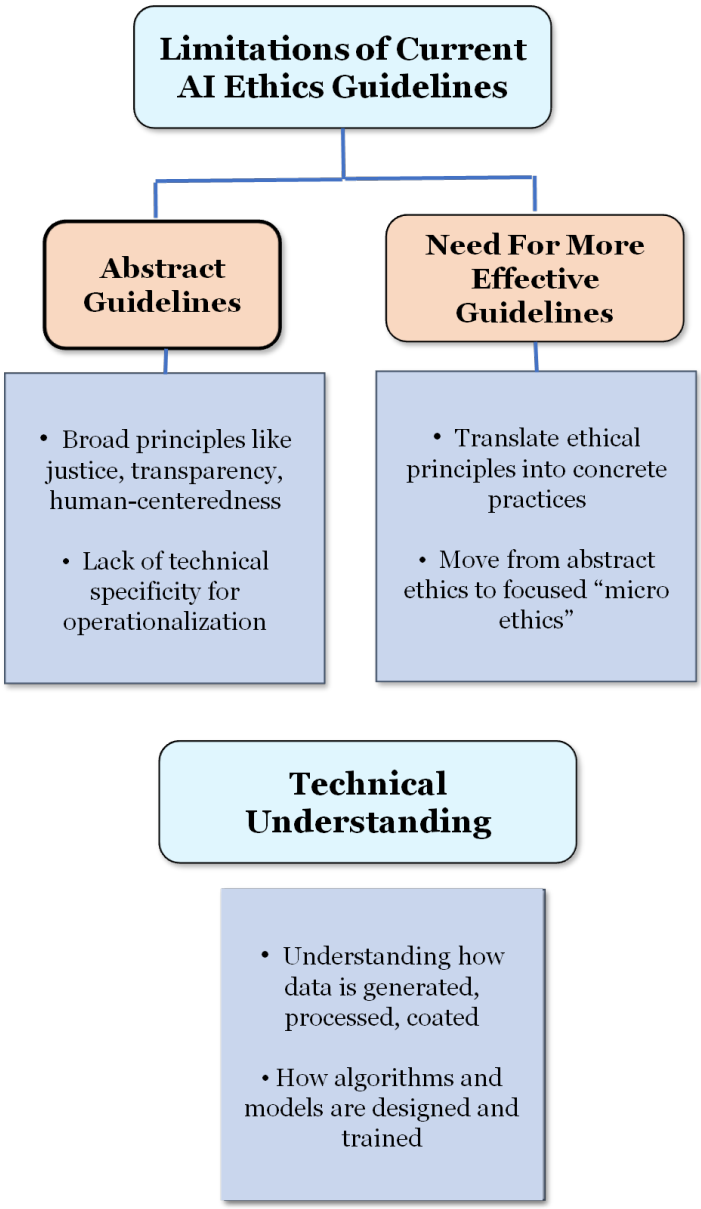

Figure 2: Effective AI ethics are crucial for innovative literary creation

The abstract nature of present AI ethics principles and the need for more efficient implementation are two of their primary drawbacks, as seen in Figure 2. Effective guidelines necessitate converting abstract ideas into tangible actions and advancing toward "micro ethics," whereas abstract guidelines sometimes consist of general principles devoid of technical specifics (Hagendorff, 2020).

A productive means for building integrity around AI ethics is to attempt to envision the limits of AI ethics, along with the real possibilities and limitations of AI technologies. To truly engage in thinking about the ethics of technology, one should not only be thinking about the technology itself; one should be thinking about AI and its situatedness in larger social and infrastructure contexts. This implies both the process of thinking about narrowing a concept and thinking about broadening a concept; and thinking about the role of AI in society. This also allows for a more accurate baseline for being thoughtful and accountable to the ethical issues that are raised (Heilinger, 2022).

3.5 AI-Powered Publishing Innovations

By expediting the entire process, from finding bright new authors to improving content, AI is completely changing the publishing sector. Currently, AI platforms can rapidly analyze market trends and reader engagement, offering data-driven insights that empower publishers to make smarter acquisition decisions. Furthermore, advanced AI editing tools enhance content quality and consistency at an unprecedented scale, significantly improving efficiency in content creation (Yadav, 2025). Table 2 presents the most common applications of AI in content creation (Yadav, 2025).

Table 2: AI Use in Content Generation across Domains

AI Use Case	Percentage of Use (%)
Article writing	85.1%
Copywriting	47.8%
Keyword research	37.5%
Social media posts	34.7%
Image generation	30.6%
Email marketing	25.3%
Other	9.9%

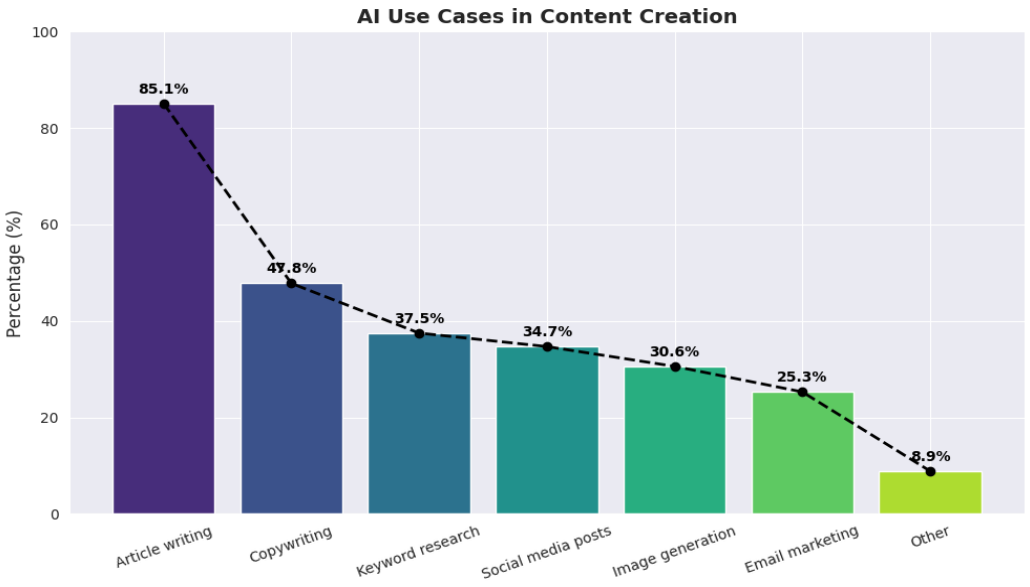

Figure 3: AI transforms marketing and publishing through automated content generation

Figure 3 highlights AI's expanding role in automating text-based tasks, demonstrating its growing influence in communication, marketing, and publishing, paralleling developments in AI-driven literary creation.

3.6. Economic Impacts: Job Evolution and New Opportunities

The integration of AI in writing presents a dual economic impact: potential job displacement in routine tasks like standardized news or technical documentation due to automation, while simultaneously creating new roles. These new opportunities favor writers skilled in collaborating with AI, editing AI-generated content, and offering crucial human oversight. Additionally, AI's accessibility democratizes writing, broadening publishing opportunities. Table 3 illustrates job roles in marketing with the highest projected risk of AI disruption, led by content writers. It indicates AI's potential to redefine roles and skills across the industry (Yadav, 2025).

Table 3: Job Roles at High Risk of AI Disruption

Job Role	Risk of AI Disruption (%)
Content writers	81.6
Email marketers	42.7
Social media managers	33.9
Graphic designers	31.9
SEO specialists	27
Web developers	23.3
Analytics specialists	20.4
PPC specialists	19.2
Video editors	15.5

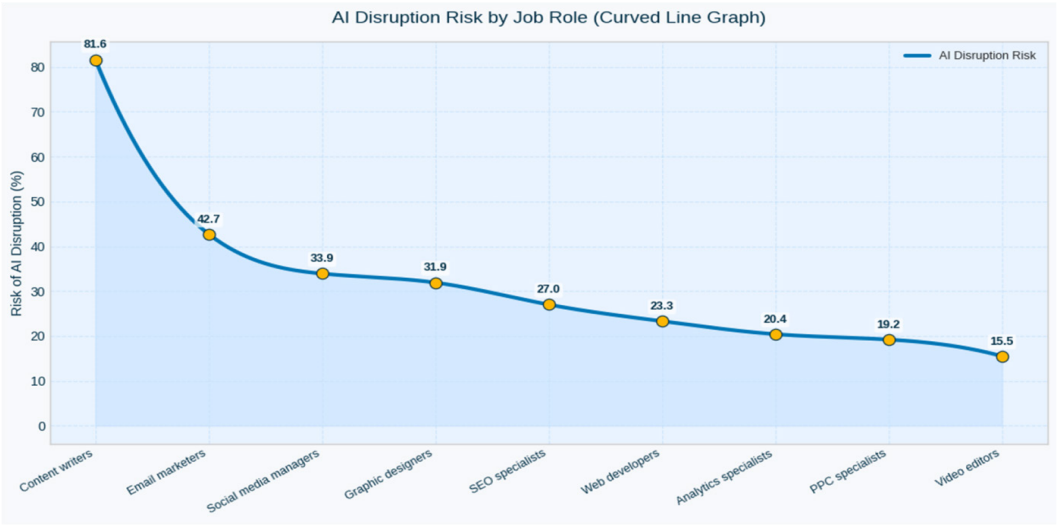

Figure 4: AI's transformative impact on writing professions

Figure 4 shows the expected outcomes of AI on marketing processes in the long term, which represent the changes in the writing business. Human supervision and collaboration with AI tools represent the key focus of automation, which redefined the existing roles and the types of skills needed. The advent of new creative labour and the displacement of certain tasks accentuate the abandonment of the traditional creation and the development and control of AI-generated content.

3.7 Stylistic and Conceptual Evaluation of AI vs. Human Playwriting

Using thematic analysis, the research examines 2 distinct plays, identifying the repeated themes and connections. The initiative density, or the number of ideas presented within a piece of text, is overall marginally higher for human-written plays, as it is suggested that human authors created more fluency and ideas. The related themes between the two pieces of text are equal, indicating that there is similar narrative complexity for both plays. The AI-generated play shows greater complexity in its conceptual structure, with four levels of hierarchy versus three in the human-written play, implying that AI-generated content has more flexibility to relate ideas across different hierarchical levels. Overall, human writing has greater idea density; however, the AI plays have comparable thematic density and a more complex conceptual mapping structure, as shown in Table 4 (Elias, 2025).

Table 4: Content Analysis: Human-authored vs. AI-generated

Category	Human-authored	AI-generated
Idea Density	0.5	0.4
Number of themes	5	5
Levels of the conceptual model	3	4

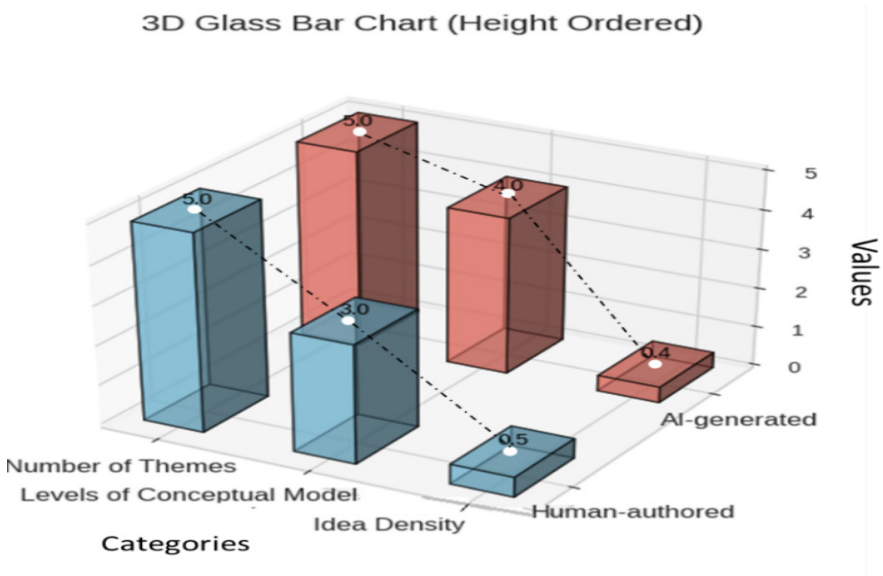

Figure 5: Content Analysis: Human-authored vs. AI-generated

A content analysis comparing AI-generated and human-authored material according to three criteria is shown in Figure 5. It demonstrates that both attain a comparable "Number of themes." Though AI-generated content has greater "Levels of conceptual model," human-authored content has a slightly higher "Idea Density."

3.8 Readability Analysis of Human and AI Texts

The findings indicate that AI-composed profiles are more complex, while being less readable as shown through increased index score across most metrics. Human-composed profiles are more accessible, resulting in human profiles having a higher overall readability, as well as shorter reading times and greater narrative flow. While AI-produced profiles had more difficult words, they featured substantially less passive voice, suggesting that it favours technical precision to stylistic ease of reading. As shown in Table 5, average readability rates are provided for human-created and AI-generated texts in literary categories that are based on ten established readability measures. There are differences in reading ease, complexity, and language structure that exhibit differences in style between human-created and AI-generated texts shown in Figure 6 (Köbis & Mossink, 2021).

Table 5: Average readability measures across human and AI texts

Measure	Human	AI
Est. Reading Time (sec)	22.462	26.764
Flesch Reading Ease	55.352	28.444
Flesch-Kincaid Grade Level	10.366	13.795
Gunning Fog Index	12.537	16.391
Coleman-Liau Index	11.651	17.306
Automated Readability Index	11.498	15.463
Smog Index	12.482	15.690
Linsear Write Formula	2.645	2.715
Passive Sentences (%)	33.593	11.055
Dale-Chall Readability Score	9.498	12.176
Difficult Words	95.800	146.000

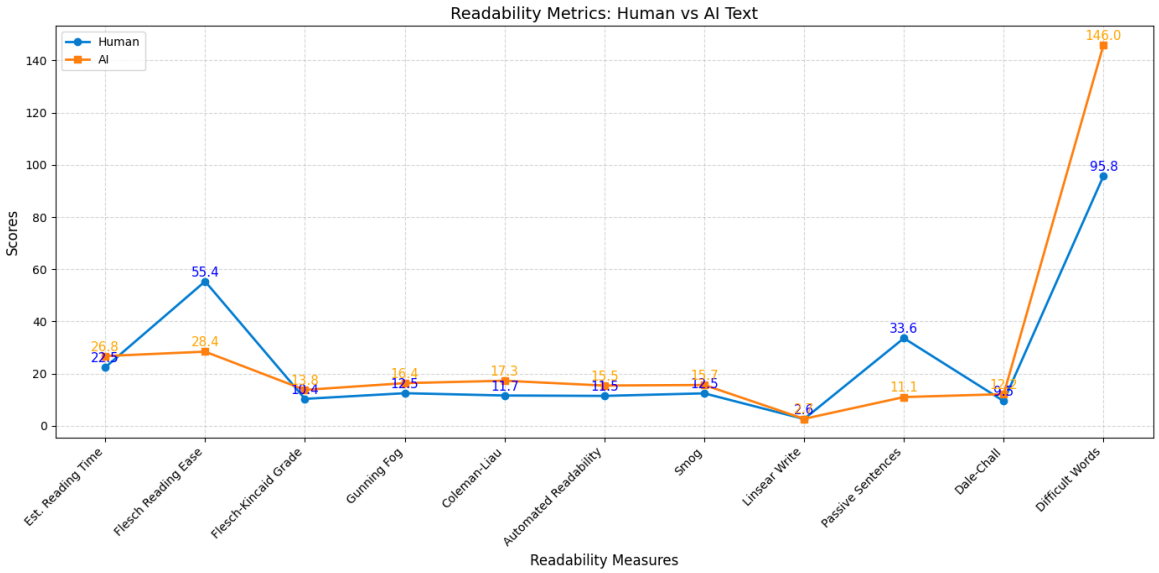

Figure 6: Comparison of Readability measurements with Human and AI text

3.9 Linguistic and Semantic Complexity Analysis

Compares the syntactic and semantic properties of human-authored texts (HWT) versus machine-generated texts (MGT). The findings suggest that, overall, AI models produce sentences that have greater grammatical depth, but lower semantic diversity than humans. The mean syntactic depth values are displayed in Table 6, which demonstrates that AI models produce sentences with greater grammatical complexity. Figure 7 shows the structural depth when compared to human writing (Elstermann, 2020).

Table 6: Average syntactic depth across human and AI-generated texts

Model/System	Average Syntactic Depth
ChatGPT	~7.2
Human	~6.9
Cohere	~7.0
Davinci	~7.0
Bloomz	~6.8
Dolly	~6.9

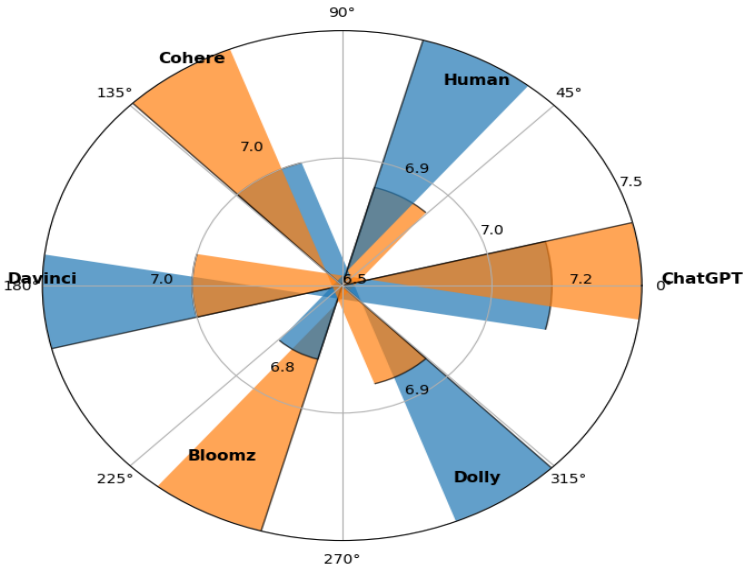

Figure 7: Syntactic depth between human and AI text

When compared to AI models, the mean semantic distance values in Table 7 and Figure 8 demonstrate the greater lexical and conceptual richness of human writing.

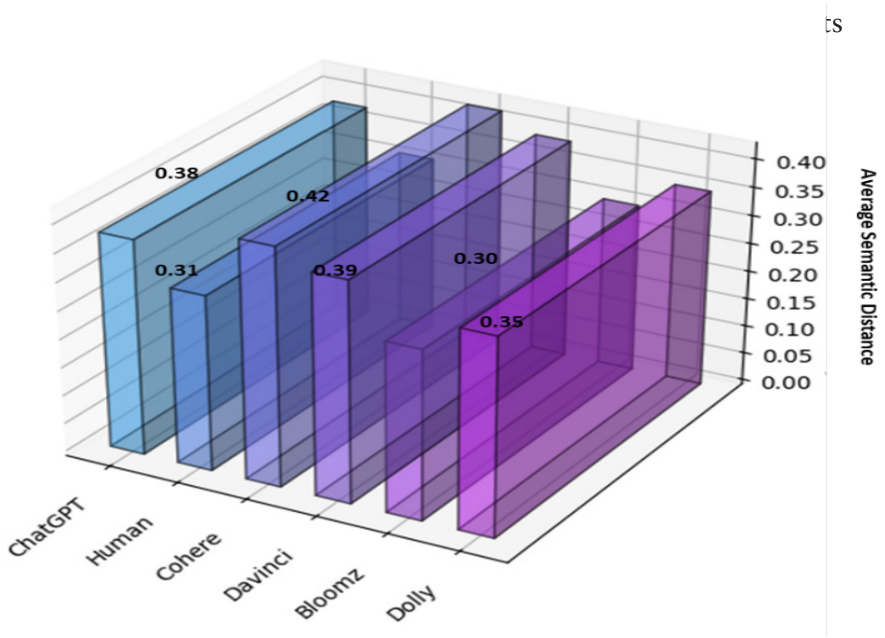

Figure 8: Semantic distance between AI generated and Human authored

3.10 Emotional and Structural Distribution Analysis

The distribution indicates that human-written texts (H) have a higher range of emotion, with a more significant proportion of the negative emotions, such as anger, disgust, and fear. On the other hand, LLMs have a more neutral tone, and all AI models show "Neutral" labels over 53%. Joy and sadness have comparable distributions in each model, although based on writer type, H writers produce more emotionally loaded modality and richer contextual language than LLMs. This provides evidence that human writers continue to display more emotional depth and spontaneity in their writing than AI texts, while AI analyses indicate these outputs' overall tone is lower in thinking and stylistically restrained overall. Table 8 illustrates the disparities in emotional tone and balance between human and machine-generated language by showing the percentage of articles produced by people and various LLMs that are associated with the seven basic emotions (Mehmood, 2025). Figure 9 shows the distribution in emotions across AI generated texts and human.

Table 8. Emotional distribution across human and AI-generated texts

Model	Anger	Disgust	Fear	Joy	Neutral	Sadness	Surprise
H	8.04	9.35	10.77	8.30	52.16	8.51	2.87
M7B	7.29	7.65	8.34	9.80	53.83	9.72	3.37

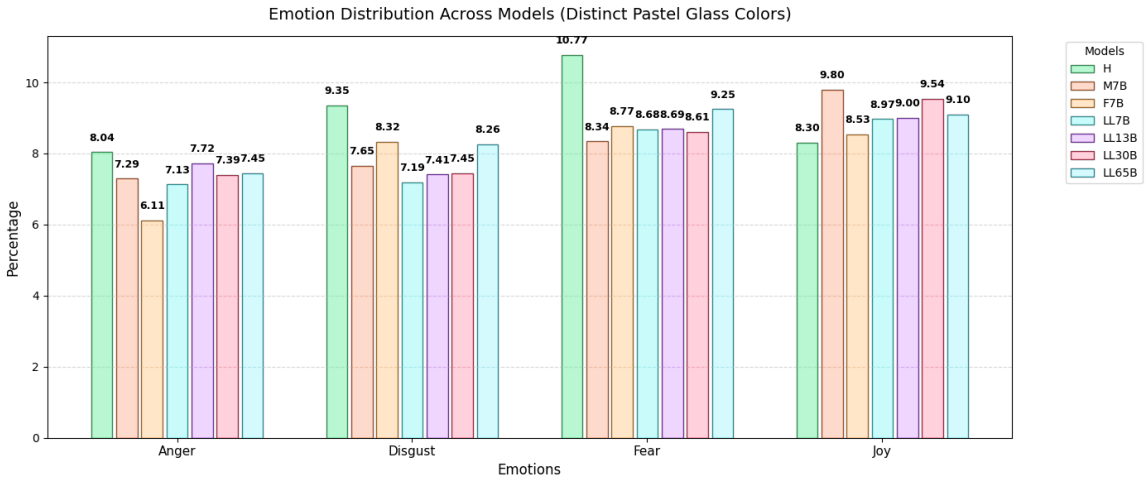

Figure 9: Outcomes of emotional distribution

3.11 Implications of Critical Integration in Knowledge Work

The rise of generative AI like ChatGPT has raised important uncertainties regarding the future of knowledge work, especially in educational and creative contexts. Writing tasks, like essays and text production, have been historically important elements of assessment of skill and learning. Now that AI can complete these sorts of tasks, the knowledge work can change from a focus on production with materials to a focus on critical reading in the form of editing, proofreading, and revising the material created by AI as the main demonstration of human work (Georgiou, 2024).

3.12. Summary of Findings

NLG algorithms have been shown to produce poetry that readers perceive as human-generated and even find more interesting than works by experts. Importantly, humans needed to be an important part of that process: only poems selected by experimenters were classified as human and reduced algorithm aversion, which suggests that participants' evaluation of the NLG performance was affected by whether humans were involved in the selection of the poetic output. Human-in-the-loop systems, incorporating the human pen, can not only provide accountability by allowing humans to modify or monitor outputs but also enhance the quality and authenticity of generated content, contextualizing how human literary judgment shapes algorithmic performance (Zanotto & Aroyehun, 2024). Recent developments in ML and algorithmic text generation mean that computer-generated texts are more significant and ubiquitous than before. With models such as GPT-3, editors and curators of outputs from these models are less involved in the editing process, and the texts generated by algorithms can appear to be written by a human. Generally accessible and easy to read, computer-generated texts are universal and not confined to niche interests, and raise questions for literary theory; for example, questions of authorship, where meaning comes from, and how or why texts might be interpreted. In some sense, one can easily think of computer-generated texts and ideas about the texts themselves as fundamentally post-human. Thinking of this location through human thought or human reception, in reading, can mean the human characteristics are maintained and therefore lend to the texts being literature. Literary criticism can undergo changes, especially when one moves from recognizing visceral meaning-making as a component of the reading subject's interpretation to addressing cognitive levels of interpretation, which often mediates between the meanings made and ways for the reading subject to receive it. As a result of these transformations, literary scholars are rethinking what it means to produce, read, and interpret the text, even possibly expanding what constitutes literature in post human production of text (Muñoz-Ortiz et al, 2024). As AI is introduced into journalism, it will be done through various forms of content generation whether that be writing systems, personalization systems, or workflow automations. The literature indicates that the journalistic process of creating content is about more than just filling the space for the writing; the editor's decision-making, their intentions, and sense of the reception of the work by the audience, all still contributed to the act of creating the content (Sarkar, 2023).

4. Discussion

The speedy acceptance of AI tools in creative spaces has meaningfully influenced literary creation. Generative AI systems are questioning conventional notions that authorship and creativity are inherently human, especially with their ability to generate text, poetry, and other forms of literature (Doyal et al, 2023). AI systems have transformed the way individuals create, disseminate, and interpret content, while at the same time, they represent possibilities for new forms of human and machine collaboration in creative endeavours (Stojanovic et al, 2023). AI-assisted creative writing and automated journalism have demonstrated that AI can create meaningful and quality narratives independently, revealing issues relating to creativity, originality, and the ethical implications of machine-generated content (Tsao & Nogues, 2024). While AI is often framed as a tool for increasing efficiencies in creative activities, risks related to over-reliance and scholarly dishonesty have raised hesitancies about AI within the academic and professional context (Elkhatat et al, 2023). Nonetheless, when well-integrated, AI can assist the author in generating ideas more quickly and planning story structure and can serve as one potential source of inspiration - a tool of collaboration, rather than replacement (Hosseini et al,2023). Such a shifting culture reflects the ethos of Beyond the Human Pen, which acknowledges that AI is not an alternative to human creativity but rather expands the forms, themes, and potential plot lines that a writer might engage. The engagement of human intuition and critical thinking within the generative capacity of AI will transform the

practice of literary creativity into a co-creation process, redescribing the process of imagination and authority in contemporary writing.

5. Conclusion

Studies show that AI has changed the authorship of literature previously thought to be undertaken by human penmanship, blending human creativity with computational creativity. AI systems demonstrate an ability to successfully imitate a human's writing and narrative habits, and AI systems also redefine the extent of creativity that can be pursued in text generation. Empirical data supports the claim that AI augments productivity, expands narrative experimentation, and sponsors co-generated image-model values in the constructions of literature in human and machine contexts. While human mediation has provided the pieces of literature with meaning, such as emotional impact, ethical features, and contextualization, the idea listed above suggests that AI should not replace literary authorship but rather work alongside them to enhance creative processes. Furthermore, AI systems are likely to redefine authorship by reimagining possibilities for sustainable digital literature. Ultimately, the conclusions suggest that the potential integration of AI within literary authorship encourages either human users or designers to remain thoughtful and consider responses to literature that afford the possibilities to find meaning, invoke imagination, or contribute to cultural invention as made evident by human creativity.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors stated that there are no conflicts of interest.

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