



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347 -6435 (Online)), Volume 15, Issue 4, April 2026)

Artificial Intelligence and the Reconfiguration of Literary Creativity: A Comparative Study of Human and AI-Generated Texts

Dr. Mukesh Kumar

Independent Scholar, Vadodara, Gujarat

Abstract- The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) in literature represents a transformative shift in the understanding of creativity, authorship, and textual production. This study examines the evolving concept of literary creativity through a comparative analysis of human-authored and AI-generated poems. Drawing upon Romanticism, Formalism, and Postmodernism, the paper investigates whether AI-generated texts can be considered genuinely creative. Through qualitative textual analysis, it is found that while AI demonstrates structural coherence and stylistic fluency, it lacks experiential depth, emotional intentionality, and cultural context. The study argues that existing literary theories are insufficient to fully explain AI-generated literature and proposes a new conceptual framework termed “algorithmic creativity.” The paper concludes that AI does not replace human creativity but reconfigures it within a collaborative and hybrid literary paradigm.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Literary Creativity, Digital Humanities, Authorship, Algorithmic Creativity

I. INTRODUCTION

The evolution of literature has always been closely tied to technological advancement. From oral traditions to manuscript culture, and from print to digital media, each transformation has redefined the nature of literary production and consumption. In the twenty-first century, artificial intelligence emerges as a disruptive force that challenges the very foundation of literary creativity. Generative AI systems are now capable of producing poetry, fiction, and critical essays with remarkable fluency.

These systems rely on large datasets and probabilistic modeling to generate language that mimics human communication patterns (Jasim and Awqati). This development raises fundamental questions about the nature of creativity and the role of the author. Traditionally, literature has been understood as an expression of human imagination, emotion, and lived experience. However, AI-generated texts complicate this understanding by demonstrating that machines can replicate many features of literary writing without consciousness or subjective awareness (Vishnupriyan et Al.).

This paper argues that AI-generated texts exhibit structural creativity but lack experiential depth, necessitating a new framework ‘algorithmic creativity’ to understand their role in contemporary literature.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The intersection of artificial intelligence and literature has become a significant area of inquiry within contemporary scholarship. Researchers have explored AI’s capacity to generate literary texts, often focusing on its implications for creativity and authorship. Studies indicate that AI-generated texts exhibit high levels of grammatical accuracy and stylistic consistency due to pattern recognition and statistical modelling (Jasim and Awqati). However, these texts often lack emotional depth and cultural context, which remain essential components of human literary expression (Khedr and Abbas).

The question of authorship has been critically re-evaluated in the age of AI. Roland Barthes’s concept of the “death of the author” challenges the notion of a singular creative authority, suggesting that meaning is constructed through interpretation rather than authorial intention. In AI-generated literature, authorship becomes distributed across programmers, datasets, and algorithms, destabilizing traditional literary frameworks (Begum).



In addition, N. Katherine Hayles introduces the concept of technogenesis, emphasizing the co-evolution of human cognition and digital technologies (Hayles). This perspective suggests that AI is not merely a tool but an active participant in meaning-making processes. Similarly, Franco Moretti's concept of "distant reading" reflects a shift toward computational analysis, where literature is understood through patterns and large-scale textual data.

Recent comparative studies further demonstrate that while AI-generated texts show structural fluency, they lack originality, emotional depth, and conceptual richness when compared to human-authored works. This reinforces the argument that AI creativity remains fundamentally derivative and limited.

III THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

To evaluate creativity in AI-generated literature, this study draws upon three major literary theories.

Romanticism. Emphasizes emotion, imagination, and individual experience as the foundation of creativity. From this perspective, literature is an expression of the author's inner self, making it difficult to classify AI-generated texts as genuinely creative.

Formalism. Shifts attention from the author to the structure of the text, focusing on language, form, and literary devices. This framework is particularly relevant for analysing AI-generated texts, which demonstrate high levels of structural coherence.

Postmodernism. Challenges the idea of originality and emphasizes intertextuality, fragmentation, and simulation. AI-generated literature aligns with this perspective as it recombines existing textual patterns. This aligns with Roland Barthes's argument that meaning is constructed through language rather than a singular authorial voice. Furthermore, insights from N. Katherine Hayles suggest that human and machine cognition are increasingly interconnected, reinforcing the idea that AI represents an evolution of literary creativity rather than a complete rupture.

IV METHODOLOGY

This study adopts a qualitative comparative methodology.

Data:

- One human-written poem
- One AI-generated poem

Method:

- Close reading
- Thematic and stylistic comparison

Criteria:

- Theme
- Language
- Emotional depth
- Imagery
- Originality

V COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

A. Human-Written Poem: "The Quiet Evening"

"The sun dissolves in amber light,
A weary sigh upon the sky,
The wind carries forgotten dreams,
Where silent memories lie.

I walk alone through fading time,
Each step a whisper of the past,
The world feels fragile in this dusk,
As if no moment's meant to last".

B. AI-Generated Poem: "Evening Reflections"

"The sun descends with golden hue,
Painting skies in shades of calm,
The breeze hums softly through the trees,
A gentle, soothing psalm.

The world slows down in quiet grace,
As shadows stretch and blend,
A peaceful stillness fills the air,
As day comes to an end".



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology

Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347 -6435 (Online)), Volume 15, Issue 4, April 2026

C. Analysis

Theme: Both poems explore evening and reflection; however, the human poem conveys existential fragility, while the AI poem remains descriptive and neutral.

Language: The human poem employs metaphor and symbolic language, whereas the AI poem relies on predictable expressions.

Emotional Depth: The human text evokes nostalgia and introspection rooted in lived experience, whereas the AI text presents generalized emotional tones.

Imagery: The human poem uses symbolic imagery, while the AI poem relies on surface-level visual description.

Originality: The human poem reflects a distinct voice, whereas the AI poem follows conventional patterns.

VI DISCUSSION

The findings reveal a fundamental distinction between human creativity and algorithmic generation. While AI demonstrates structural competence and linguistic fluency, its outputs remain dependent on pre-existing textual patterns, indicating that AI creativity is fundamentally derivative.

Comparative research shows that human-authored texts consistently exhibit greater originality, emotional depth, and conceptual complexity. Moreover, the transformation of literary production reflects a broader shift in human–technology relations. As N. Katherine Hayles suggests, digital systems are part of an ongoing process of co-evolution with human cognition. In this context, AI-generated literature should be understood not merely as imitation but as part of a hybrid creative system.

VII ALGORITHMIC CREATIVITY: A NEW FRAMEWORK

This study proposes the concept of **algorithmic creativity**, defined as pattern-based textual generation grounded in computational processes rather than lived experience.

AI-generated texts rely on probabilistic modeling and large datasets, recombining existing linguistic structures rather than producing original meaning. This aligns with Franco Moretti’s concept of large-scale pattern analysis and with

N. Katherine Hayles’s argument that creativity is increasingly shaped by human–machine interaction.

Algorithmic creativity is characterized by:

- Pattern-based generation
- Dependence on training data
- Absence of lived experience
- Structural but not intentional creativity

It represents a parallel creative system that complements, rather than replaces, human creativity.

VIII IMPLICATIONS

Literary Studies: Need for new theoretical models beyond traditional frameworks.

Writers: AI as a collaborative creative tool.

Education: Emphasis on critical engagement with AI-generated texts.

IX CONCLUSION

Artificial intelligence represents a transformative force in literature, challenging traditional notions of creativity and authorship. While AI-generated texts demonstrate technical proficiency, they lack the depth and experiential grounding of human writing.

The future of literature lies in a hybrid model where human creativity and algorithmic processes coexist. Rather than replacing the human author, AI redefines creativity as a distributed and evolving practice, opening new possibilities for literary expression while preserving the central importance of human experience.

REFERENCES

- [1] Akinagbe, O. B. *The Future of Artificial Intelligence: Trends and Predictions*. 2024.
- [2] Barthes, Roland. *The Death of the Author*. 1967.
- [3] Hayles, N. Katherine. *How We Think: Digital Media and Contemporary Technogenesis*. University of Chicago Press, 2012.



International Journal of Recent Development in Engineering and Technology
Website: www.ijrdet.com (ISSN 2347 -6435 (Online)), Volume 15, Issue 4, April 2026)

- [4] Moretti, Franco. *Distant Reading*. Verso Books, 2013.
- [5] Elias, Silvia, et al. "Rethinking Literary Creativity in the Digital Age: Human vs AI Playwriting." *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications*, 2025.
- [6] Jasim, Yaser A., and Ali Jalal Awqati. "Distinguishing Human Creativity from AI-Generated Literary Texts." *Journal of Prospective Researches*, vol. 25, no. 2, 2025, pp. 40–47.
- [7] Vishnupriyan, T., et al. "Digital Texts and Literary Transformation: Language, Meaning, and Cultural Expression in the Age of Artificial Intelligence." *Advanced Engineering Science*, vol. 58, no. 1, 2026, pp. 138–148.
- [8] Begum, Sadaf. "AI and Literature: The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Creative Writing and Narrative Forms." *Journal of Social Signs Review*, vol. 3, no. 6, 2025.
- [9] Amirjalili, Forough, et al. "Exploring the Boundaries of Authorship: A Comparative Analysis of AI-Generated Text and Human Academic Writing in English Literature." *Frontiers in Education*, vol. 9, 2024.
- [10] Colella, Silvana. "The Language of the Digital Air: AI-Generated Literature and the Performance of Authorship." *Humanities*, vol. 14, 2025.
- [11] Khedr, Noor Ahmed, and Nawal Fadhil Abbas. "AI in Literary and Non-Literary Discourse: A Systematic Review of Human and Machine Authorship, Style and Perception." *Arab World English Journal*, 2026.
- [12] Zeeshan, Muhammad, et al. "The Language of Artificial Intelligence and Creativity: A Linguistic Comparison of AI-Generated vs. Human-Generated Texts." *Journal for Current Sign*, vol. 3, no. 4, 2025.
- [13] "Digital Storytelling: The Future of Literature in the Age of AI." *International Journal of Social Impact*, 2025.