

## "Human vs. Machine: A Comparative Study of Traditional and AI-Generated Literary Texts"

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**Abstract.** The 21st century has seen the spread of digital revolution in different areas of life. And it has emerged as an important tool for artificial intelligence (AI)-based literary creativity. This study highlights the relationship between literature and AI. It looks at the aesthetic value of machine-made texts along with their ability as a genuine imaginative work. At the heart of the matter is the conflict between authentic human experience, which is the kernel of all literature, and the capacity of AI programmes to write conscious texts that generate awareness, creative intentions and emotional depth with literary relevance. The research conducts a comparative analysis that studies the human and AI-generated texts on certain stylistic, structural and meaningful aspects along with the aesthetic value and reading experience. It also includes relevant and philosophical literature about creativity and official aims that would take the approach to AI as danger or an aid to the literary production. According to the conclusion, it argues that acceptable fine AI texts for gender sophistication and beauty polishing does not have the emotional and philosophical depth that human creativity boasts of. Still, we may assume that these devices can enhance human creativity and experiment with new kinds of legends, although they will remain subordinate to human literary production. This study shows us that the future of literature relies on our capacity to use artificial intelligence as a tool. It is using that internal voice and an intensive experience of human existence.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence / Literary Texts / Human Experience



## 1. Introduction

An intensive virtual revolution has been seen in the twenty -first century that has changed many factors of human existence, affecting the areas of economy, training, culture, art and literature. One of the maximum exquisite tasks of this revolution is the emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) because of an important power during our day. AI is no longer limited to technical or professional applications - it is considered as special for human creativity, which soon enters the domain names, including literary writing and inventive expression.

The improvement of AI devices such as chat, bard and sudowot has discussed a lot in literary and important circles. These gears are not capable of producing the language and texts of Junowledge, yet they can even copy literary patterns and clearly design formal patterns and create creative stories and poems. As a final result, the basic question has emerged about the fate of literary writing and the machines can produce texts that can fit or complement human pleasure in both language and creative intensity (Boden, 2016; Liu, 2021).

The most important problem addressed in this research is the traditional concept of literary creativity - which is in the true human revelation - and the advanced skills of AI's advanced skills in producing texts. This raises the necessary questions: can the relevant texts of the algorithm be noted on authorized literary tasks? Is AI's belief or "intention to create" which makes it fulfillment of literary acts, or is it just imitating the current linguistic method? (Floridi and Chiriat, 2020).

The importance of this research is determined by the timing and relevance of the origins of literary creativity in an era of literary intensification. Furthermore, it helps with educational lectures about the future of writing in an AI-powered world. As a result, writers and scholars can gain a better understanding of the change and predict its intellectual and artistic implications.

The central question of how AI influences the creation of original literary texts raises numerous other important research questions. The following inquiries are intended to influence the theoretical and systemic design of the current study, as well as to determine the type of new relationship that emerges between literature and AI.

1. Are AI-generated literary texts creative and meaningful?
2. To what extent do these texts reflect human experiences?





3. Is AI a real threat to human creativity, or is it simply the natural evolution of today's expressive devices?

4. How can critics and readers distinguish between texts written by humans and texts written specifically by machines, given the rapid spread of voices and patterns?

According to the study, the best way to analyze literature and AI's relationship is comparative analysis. The approach refers to the study of the phenomenon through a diversity of model evaluators to reach unambiguous academic conclusions. study will compare two homes — that of AI-generated literary texts and a human one. It will examine each for style, structure, emotional depth, and cognitive value.

It also stresses critiques and students evaluation of music's exclusive highbrow views – some see AI as a danger for creativity while others see it as a herbal device for the development of literature.

It would be a mistake to reduce the relationship between literature and AI to a mere threat versus possibility structure. The situation is quite complex and needs in-depth analysis to fully understand. Whenever we accommodate a real-world reflection in literature, we introduce technology into all documents, materials, etc. Consequently, it becomes imperative to explore the notion of writing, identification and self-writing, in this regard; and to discover ways of how human and artificial intelligence may work together to shape the literature of the future (Heles 1999).

## 2. Literature Review

Over the last few years, interest in the relationship between literature and AI has grown significantly amid rapid advancements in natural language processing technologies.

This particular relationship is hotly contested. Some people see AI as a threat to creativity. Others see it as a valuable new tool that will enlarge the literary experience. But some expect it to open new doors for fiction writing. The original research explored the topic from the technical viewpoint. The AI model created by Con (2019) is able to write in a style similar to that of humans.

According to a study, models like GPT-2 are capable of producing linguistically coherent text, but they do not have the emotional and philosophical depth that characterizes human literature. According to the cone, AI is devoid of "creative intentions"; Hence, the production of lessons is merely a linguistic exercise and is not conscious nor comprehending. In a



second study, Chambers and Liao (2020) took a more open-ended approach to the concept of 'collaborative writing' with the help of AI. They checked in what ways AI could help create an early structure of a text without idea generation and changing the human author. Research by him showed that working with algorithms can produce new forms of writing.

Floridi and Chiriatti (2020) also took into account cognitive aspects in AI texts. Even they accepted that models such as GPT-3 can imitate the contextual patterns of culture and text, but they certainly do not have a genuine awareness or understanding for what they generate. According to their study, a remarkable coherence can be observed in these texts; however, they still remain derivative and devoid of the interpretive deeper-structure quality of authentic human creativity.

Hallings (2021) raises questions about the meaning of writing in the under the age of AI. He wondered if machines can truly be identified as authors, and what kind of writing can lose its essence through the simple push of a button. Literature evokes human feelings such as love, jealousy, and longing, and also delves into questions of existence.

Klein (2022) noted several educational and creative uses of writing AI at a more practical level. He stated that artificial intelligence can be a supplement to the processes of academic and creative writing unless it acts as a replacement of humans. Instead, it should be a stimulating aid which helps with the material development and spurs the imagination.

Lamia Ammara (2018) Studies Future of Contemporary Arabic Literature in Light of Digital Changes. An interactive study of the works of the poet Nazik al-Malika, along with al-Bayati, al-Yayab, and al-Jawahiri, showed how these poets' views on language were alive to a changing reality. She articulated that if a designer deploys a new typeface, things become challenging. Her research also looked at the emotional and symbolical characteristic of contemporary Arabic poetry, and it concluded that AI lacks the beauty and the symbolical sensitiveness that is characteristic of this literature, which restrains the creative capacity of machine-unpoetries.

There is a broad agreement in this research that AI is both a task and a possibility for creativeness in literature. There are many ways to approach the problem. This ranges from different types of technical and cognitive analysis, to philosophical analysis. Overall, this will show the problematization of the AAA in connection with limitations of "recognition" and "authenticity" in texts created by AI. Even though there is a wide range of texts being produced,



their differences (between humans and machines) have not yet been studied in relation to aesthetics, semantics, and reader effectivity.

Analyzing chosen texts reveals contrast in language, semantics and affective systems. The study seeks to better understand the way humans are present in writing. Whereas, machine-generated has a near absence of humans. Also, the purpose of the research is to achieve equilibrium, which, while considering the potential of AI technology, also gives value to human creativity as an emotional and conscious activity that cannot be replicated by algorithms

### 3. The Aesthetic Value of AI and Its Simulation of the Human Experience.

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) has made remarkable progress in the creation of literary texts, including poetry, short stories, and philosophical essays. This development has sparked widespread debate in literary and intellectual circles: Is AI truly creative, or is it merely a linguistic construct based on data analysis? Is the linguistic and structural beauty of a text sufficient to classify it as literature? Or does human experience confer literary value?

Literary creativity is often defined as the ability to produce texts that provide new perspectives, Deep Wanda meaning and artistic beauty that touches the reader. According to Brinsje ORD Rudd and Ferrusi (2000), it is not enough for the text to be a linguistic novel; It also reflects real human experience or contemplation.

Language models like GPT -4 can produce compatible texts depending on the wide datasets. However, they do this through a possible process, without awareness or creative objective. According to Hasation (2019), AI can serve as a creative tool, but it lacks "creative objective" and "self -writing", which is the center of literary creation. On the other hand, some critics (Smith and Cook, 2023) argue that AI-generated texts can be considered literary works if they contain elements of artistic innovation, such as unique style, emotional echoes or research on existence issues.

In Arabic literature, literary value has long been linked to emotional experience. This is clear in the works of poets like Nazik Al-Malika and Badar Shakir Al-Sayyab. Their poems reflect the discomfort and social realities of existence. For example, al-Sabini (1954) poetry "song of the song" cannot be distinguished by its political context and personal suffering.

In this connection, al-Ghitani (2019) emphasized that the "human soul" is the element that no machine can recreate, regardless of its complexity. In the same way, Jaber Asfour (2014) emphasized that sensory and emotional human



experience is fundamental to the formation of literary texts - something AI cannot reproduce.

A similar debate appeared in the West with the release of *The Road* (2018), a novel generated by AI in the style of Jack Kerouac. While the language was similar to beat generation, there was a structural depth and emotional substance. Similarly, it is difficult to imagine that AI creates a novel like *Lord of the Flies* (Golding, 1954), with its rich psychological and philosophical themes that reflect deep human conflicts. Based on this, we can say that although AI can produce texts with aesthetic and structural sophistication, they often lack subjectivity and human experience - diminishing their true literary value.

When it comes to AI's ability to simulate the human experience, literature is a mirror in human life in all its emotional, psychological and social dimensions, as Abcarian and Klotz (2016) point out. This makes emotions and self-awareness important components of literary work.

Artificial intelligence can recognize patterns in emotional expression and produce text that formally mimics them. However, EAPEN et al. (2023) report that this simulation is based on statistical models rather than actual emotional experience. As a result, AI's emotional expressions frequently appear superficial and artificial. AI is inanimate; it cannot feel or experience pain, loss, or love. It lacks the existential angst and metaphysical curiosity required for profound philosophical thought.

#### 4. Artificial Intelligence: Between the Threat to Creativity and the Opportunities for Literary Development

AI is unlike any other technical advance in recent history. The effects of AI reach much further. Far beyond science, engineering, and treatment, once thought to be as protected against automation as art and literature are. With this transition, literature is at a crossroads. Will authorial function be diminished in favor of technologies that imitate speech and expression? Or will these new tools enhance the creativity of authors, electrify their imaginations, and birth new art forms?

AI is capable of destroying the authenticity of literary works. Model outputs often seem detached from human experience, historical knowledge and authentic feelings. In literary writing, meaning is more than what's in the sentence. It also includes what lies within a conflict and insight, and it is a thought that a robot can only do a better job at. Also, media and digital sources now depend a lot on artificial intelligence machines to make day-to-day activities. Demand for freelance writers is being restricted at a time when





many could use jobs. People are growing more and more worried that writing might one day become a transformation activity, and not one that is intellectual and existentially deep. Even when a text is written with the help of AI, legal and moral questions arise about who is the author of that text. What will happen to writers if they train these without consent? Legal controversies reveal important disagreements about ownership over information and memories.

In contrast, according to certain writers, AI is a creativity-enhancing tool that frees creativity from the technical limits of the language. Artificial intelligence can carry out repetitive tasks like editing and summarising, giving authors time to reflect on the philosophical and conceptual core of their work. The interaction between the human and a machine is becoming a new form of literary production, creating hybrid writings that merge human sensitivity and system precision. As a result of the merger of this form and its other digital counterparts, new narrative strategies (i.e. interactive storytelling, the dynamic character i.e. more shapeshifting) are emerging. Moreover, writers may encounter new or unusual words, structures and phrases through AI output. Researcher Margaret Boden believes that AI may not produce creativity by itself, but may enhance and stimulate our creativity by suggesting combinations and ideas that human beings do not immediately comprehend. (Boden, 2020)

As people wonder about AI and its creative potential, carefully designed literary experiments have surfaced that produce what we might call “hybrid texts”, where human writers and AI structures co-write a testimony or poem. These aren't merely technical and physical activities; they are spaces for stretching the limits of what is thinkable and for rethinking notions of authorship, voice, and style. Canadian author Stephen Marche wrote the radical *Death of an Author* using various AI tools, including ChatGPT and Sudowrite. He claims that he acted merely as a “structural editor” and that over 90% of the novel was generated using AI. The novel features a coherent narrative, logically coherent, and fluid language but feels like a narrative simulation, instead of a novel. It lacks lived experience, symbolization and the acknowledgement of ancestors. The text was very intelligent but lacked emotion.

Unlike Brenner, Canadian poet and artist Zave initiated the *Rarits* project where an AI created the first drafts of poems. Then Zave edited, rewrote and restructured them based on the AI 's vision. In this instance, the machine was not the writer. It offered the poetic mind strange new linguistic structures that

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pushed the poet in new directions. The outcome became a rebirth of the poetic image and inner rhythm. The original artistic innovation of the two models is the conscious intervention of human beings.

In March, the Dell Model, the AI creates a technically perfect text. But the text lacks interpretative depth. However, in Zeve's Dell Model, it is the humans who reshape the text. The text now has an image and emotional depth. And such a unique image and depth cannot be created by the AI on its own.

These experiments illustrate that while AI can produce linguistically rich texts, they feel rather spiritually poor without human involvement. Writing is not just saying words; it is the internal experience of our relation to time. So, truly, AI can drive original art, but only when used as a creative tool, not to replace the creator.

So, there is no reason to be pessimistic about AI. There is no need for blind optimism.

It's a real challenge to the traditional fantasies of creativity, but it also offers an extraordinary opportunity of passage to a more inclusive literature, between human talent and artificial intelligence. If literature is a counterpart of consciousness, it is the responsibility of the contemporary author to master this technology not to surrender. When humans write, they use not only their hands to write words, but they also use a flood of energy from their spirit, memory, and dreams. Thus, AI will not take away the credit for creativity as long as people keep writing in the process.

### 5. Distinguishing Human and AI-Generated Texts in the Age of Artificial Intelligence

As artificial intelligence (AI) advances, sophisticated language models are now able to generate literary texts that closely resemble those written by humans. Could we tell apart human text and conventionally generated text (Zellers et al., 2019)? This raises an important question. When critics and readers examine texts and their sources, this creates new problems. They will find that they have striking stylistic similarities. However, these superficial resemblances. Literature created by humans contain complex emotions that AI is unable to mirror completely. Gabriel García Márquez's novel *One Hundred Years of Solitude* reveals the correlation between interpersonal interactions and historical development while capturing programmatically generated personal perspectives and human manifestations of joy. AI-generated writings often express conventional or seemingly neutral sentiments, which lack emotional



depth. Ippolito et al. (2020) have studied this. Contents and Forms of Human Writing

Human writing is also stylistically varied and structurally complex and adaptable. For instance, it is about Badr Shakir Sayyab's poem "Rain Song," which has environmental description, psychological expression, and is a symbolic revolutionary poem. AI, in contrast, identifies recurring patterns and utilizes powerful language systems that are incapable of adapting to context or emotion (Schuster et al. 2019).

The textual content generated by an AI system and a human can be easily told apart based on that textual content's aesthetics, such as metaphors, pons and intertextuals, which cause immense difficulty to these models (Shooter et al, 2019). Metaphor refers to a specific kind of expression. This means it has a type of meaning usually by concept or simile. A.I. The novel by Gabriel Garcia Mercage uses the unique magical realism of One Hundred Years which says that a city is "a place that does not exist." It is going to require the reality of the racial and historical rhythmic context, which is not (Ipolito et al., 2020).

Pons refers to using a word or phrase in such a way that its meaning (synecadoche and teleological) aims at a jest or sarcasm. AI finds it hard to grasp Pons due to a numerical analysis given preference in choosing Junoweltge in the intent or meaning of Punk. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet contain a Pan Mercutio's word, "Ask me today, and you can find a tomb person", which "graves" is much more than a literal grave of death. AI is unable to make sense of this pse due to their cultural and linguistic history. Intertextuality, or ... According to Shooter and colleagues, AI can find relationships between two words directly or diagonally. But the overall mapping of references, and their cultural context in which they are drawn, remains unresolved. For instance, interconnections serve to provide valuable support with respect to James Joyce s Ulysses and Homer s Odyssey, demanding quite an extensive knowledge of classical literature. Is familiar with AI.

### Conclusion

Examination indicates that the connection between literature and AI is multiple, with both limitations and capacity. According to research, AI can also produce grammatically accurate, stylistically stable sentences that can be aesthetically or artistically precious. Although these compositions can imitate different literary styles and logically examine grammar, they often have a lack of emotional and philosophical intensity that distinguishes human introduction.





A human author adds to live joy, self-melancholy image, states and existing questions that robots are not fully known. This highlights a major misconception: a clever, rather than a real-international GNWENTGE writer, regardless of how AI is a tool.

Observation also shows that AI cannot update human writers, although it can act as a catalyst for creativity, help editorial tasks and employers and produce novel ideas. AI is used as an Associate, such as a rewrite of Zevs, it reveals how conscious cooperation between humans and machines can bring about innovative narrative bureaucracy and enhance the structural and symbolic intensity of the texts. On alternative hands, fully AI-generated works, including Stephen March novel, are limited in terms of human pleasure and are more in a range of literary simulation rather than true creativity.

According to the investigation, there is a major disparity in human and AI-generated texts. Many important writing rulings are based on cultural and emotional understanding that enhances the technical language and syntax of the past. Based on elements of luxury, including metaphor, irony and interview themes, depending on live fun and cultural awareness, which struggles to completely mimic algorithms.

The fate of literature in the age of artificial intelligence depends on how people use those tools. Ideally, AI will have to promote and sell human creativity by dulling our private reports. The authors will depend on their subconscious, heart and private studies. Legal and moral concerns, which include writing and supply credit, will have to pay attention to the publication and training to assure that AI is complementary in place of AI culture.

In short, AI creates every threat and ability. It can extend an innovative horizon and produce new forms of literary creativity, but it does not update the deep human joy and purpose that gives literature. Students, writers, and readers must eliminate the stability between technical abilities and human sensitivity that literature continues to reflect human experience - its concerns, wonders and questions - when lifestyle and technology interacts in a new way.

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