JUDICIOUS USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN CREATIVE WRITING

Dr Vivek R. Vishwarupe

Professor of English and Recognised Ph D Supervisor Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal

Priya V. Hiwarale

Teacher of English and Registered Ph D Research ScholarMSant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati

Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed the modern creative landscape by blending technological precision with human imagination. However, while AI can assist writers in generating ideas, structuring narratives, or refining style, its unwise, limitless or excessive use may threaten the originality that defines Creative Writing. This paper attempts to explore ways, means and facets of judicious use of Artificial Intelligence in Creative Writing. In other words, the paper discusses wise and balanced application of AI as an aid andnnot a substitute human creativity. Through critical examination of AI-assisted creativity, ethical considerations and the evolving concept of authorship, the authors herein argue that AI should serve as a collaborator in enhancing human potential rather than diminishing it. Ultimately, the study infers that Man's creativity, when guided by human consciousness and moral discernment, remains the most irreplaceable art of all Arts.

Keywords : Artificial Intelligence, Creativity, Empathy, Emotive Cognition, Ethics, Originality.

Introduction

The twenty-first century has witnessed a significant revolution in how humans have been creating and communicating ideas far- so- long. Among the most transformative revolution and tools of this era is Artificial Intelligence, which now touches almost every field including the world of literature and creative arts. Today what writers in general are seen using AI-driven tools freely, at times too freely! Use of AI can generate poems, draft stories, suggest rhymes, and even mimic literary styles. Yet, amid such advancement arises a pivotal question: *Is creativity supposed to be automated beyond a certain restraint-point or it ought to always remain human and human-centred?*

The phrase 'Judicious use of Artificial Intelligence in Creative Writing' implies employing AI with *care, responsibility, and wisdom*. To be judicious is to make choices guided by thoughtful judgment and sense of reasonable choice in its use rather than mere energy-saving, time-saving convenience. This paper, therefore, seeks to understand how writers, scholars, and students are overdependent and have been on the threshold of imbalance, logic-lacking approach due the overuse of AI. Such attitude, obviously lacks depth of human emotion. The discourses around AI and creativity is a rapid enlargement in academic and literary spaces. Scholars and critics have expressed mixed views on its influence.

Many researchers argue what AI can serve is a succour in the creative process. Studies by contemporary scholars (Doshi, 2024) indicate that AI tools such as ChatGPT and Jasper assist writers in overcoming writers' block, further experimenting with structure and improving linguistic precision. For instance, young or amateur writers often use AI-generated prompts to refine their ideas, thoughts, expressions, feelings, views so as to learn new stylistic techniques. Such applications democratize creativity and make literary expression more accessible to a wider audience or readers.

Conversely, critics worry that over-reliance on AI could diminish the authenticity of artistic expression and the critical perspective. As Perkins (2024) observes, "a poem without a poet's pain is a machine's echo, not a melody." Many authors fear that when creative writing becomes too dependent on algorithms, the emotional core, empathy and belongingness which stems from lived experience may be lost. Moreover, AI systems often draw from vast digital databases raising ethical concerns relating to originality, copyright and data usage.

Thus, the existing literature reveals a dual reality: AI can be a tool of empowerment; on the other hand , it can also pose a threat to individuality as also to artistic integrity if used unwisely. Some objectives that can be discussed as to use of AI, are:

- to study how Artificial Intelligence can aid the process of Creative Writing.
- to locate the ethical and intellectual challenges posed by AI in literary creativity.
- to propose balanced ways of using AI that preserve human originality.
- to mark the importance of authorship and critical judgment in AI-assisted writing.

In view of the title of this paper, we have tapped some Pros and Cons to elaborate our crux of this paper, as follows :

Pros :

Artificial Intelligence has undeniably changed writers' thinking, planning, and producing of content. AI-driven platforms can generate story outlines, suggest character names, provide synonyms, or even compose full narratives. However, the real strength of AI lies not in its potential to create independently but in how it can motivate , help human writer in general and creative writer in particular. For instance, when a poet uses AI to generate a few created poetic lines and then refines those lines with personal emotion, the outcome becomes an amalgamation of human intuition, and algorithmic suggestion. Such practice saves time, sparks imagination, and encourages stylistic experimentation. In English or in any language-classroom settings , AI can help students learn vocabulary, improve grammar, and also study poetic creation. Thus, AI can be compared to a "mirror" reflecting some possibilities. It is the writer's consciousness that gives meaning to this reflection. That's why Ethical and creative challenges and authorship and originality have an extraordinary importance in Creative Writing. One of the most debated issues concerns *authorship*. Can a text which is partially written with the aid of AI still be considered the writer's/ author's own ? The U.S. Copyright Office (2023) has clarified that AI-generated content cannot claim authorship without significant human contribution. Therefore, good writers ought to ensure that their creative theme, tone, imagery and structure originate from their subjective insight and original input .

AI tools can help writers brainstorm some ideas, overcome writer's block, and generate academic or other drafts, without spending much time. Automation of repetitive tasks (such as formatting or grammar correction) allows writers to focus on creativity . It seeks judicious help of Artificial Intelligence. AI can suggest plot twists, character names, dialogue ideas, or even full story arcs. It can act as a non-judgmental brainstorming partner, sparking genuine creativity. AI supports us in using Language effectively. It helps non-Native English writers by providing meaningful suggestions for grammar, vocabulary . . AI can offer stylistic adjustments for different audiences or genres. A *genre* is a category or type of art, literature, music, film that shares similar style, form, content etc. May it be poetry, drama, fiction, comedy, or tragedy. Genres help in organizing works into categories, making it easier for readers, viewers or listeners to find what they enjoy.

AI helps researchers to enhance their creativity. AI can suggest plot twists, vocabulary, and metaphors beyond human imagination. It encourages experimentation in writing styles. Traditional library sources such as books, journals, and dictionaries are valuable for learning. However, they have several limitations! Books and printed dictionaries may not always contain the most recent and relevant data or additions. Libraries have their fixed hours and locations, making them less convenient than digital sources. Whereas Artificial Intelligence (AI) has transformed access to knowledge and information such as AI tools can provide answers and explanations within seconds, anywhere and anytime. AI can adapt to each person's learning style, his/ her language, and level of understanding. It helps the people who have disabilities through voice assistants, text-to-speech, translation and access knowledge easily.

Cons :

Loss of originality and authentic voice is found in overuse and illogical adhering to the AI tools. Over-reliance on AI may dilute a writer's personal style. Since AI generates content based on existing data, it may inadvertently reproduce clichés or may be lacking much needed genuine humanity-centric, humane depth. Traditionally, originality in writing implies capacity to produce something distinct from hitherto-written works revealing a fresh perspective, a new voice, or an unorthodox narrative structure. AI, in some proportion disturbs/ mars this notion. Its generative outputs though seems novel in phrasing, often lack experiential grounding or emotional intent. AI often generates texts based on patterns in existing works, which may inadvertently lead to unintentional imitation or lack of genuine, quality-reflecting originality.

Questions arise about who owns AI-generated content : the user or the machine? Further, AI systems may unknowingly replicate copyrighted material or biased perspectives found in their training data. Creative writing reflects an author's unique style, notion and worldview content that AI may fail to replicate. Exvessive dependence and ove-rreliance reduce critical thinking. Analysing of information and making rational judgement in every sense, is paralyzed because of regular and needless dependence on AI. It can weaken the writer's ability to think creatively, neutrally or for that matter, edit independently. True creativity demands imagination, pure emotion, and personal experience. Much-needed and oft-missing human touch is need of the times! That touch which machines cannot and will never fully offer. In academic or literary settings, over-reliance on AI can lead to plagiarism or breach of intellectual integrity. Risk of homogenization is found seriously in the use of AI. As many writers use similar AI tools, the diversity of literary expression

may be not there, leading to a formulaic storytelling. If many writers rely heavily on similar, near-similar AI tools, Literature could become stylistically uniform, reducing the diversity and richness that come from unique human perspectives. Over reliance on AI tools can weaken writers' and reader's self -scanning, reading ability to generate innovatively original ideas.

AI is diminishing human creativity and undermining artistic output. The unwisely widespread use of AI-generated writing may lead to under-valuing of human authorship and to reduction in opportunities for quality people in the domain of creative writing. Commodification of art is seen in the use of AI tools. When creativity becomes easily automated, we may find outpour of poor -quality literature and storytelling. There is risk of emotionless/ dull, dreary products than true expression of human experiences. So, we can say that, Artificial Intelligence when used judiciously, can be a valuable asset and aid in Creative Writing! The key lies in legitimate balance: using AI to support imagination, not to substitute it. Writers must continue to nurture their unique voices, emotions, and experiences which happens to be the essence of true creativity..that creativity which no machine can imitate.

 Another concern lies in the possible *automation of imagination*. Creativity arises from emotion, memory, and some such aspects that AI lacks. When unduly used, AI may standardize writing styles, resulting in producing barrenly uniform and emotionally shallow content.

Hence, indispensable human touch is of paramount importance ! It is the life-breath that gives life to immortal words. Ethical issues such as plagiarism and data ownership are to be encountered in the use of AI. It is a common scene that intellectual property belonging to some other individuals, is imitated and reproduced unknowingly, since AI tools are dependent upon datasets and important copyrighted works.

To use AI judiciously means to integrate technology *without surrendering Creativity.* Researchers can follow some basic principles which guide writers or readers or make them truly responsible AI should act as a guide, not a ghostwriter. The human writer must remain the primary creator. Every AI-generated suggestion should be reviewed, revised, or rewritten according to human judgment. Writers should disclose AI assistance sought and incorporated whereever necessary and avoid using leading to unforgivable plagiarism. Teachers should encourage students to use AI for learning and self-improvement, not as a curtailed path to avoid thinking. Just as too little use may limit exploration, too much use may kill authenticity. Wisdom lies in moderation. Creative Writing has always been a dialogue between inspiration and technique. Artificial Intelligence introduces a new participant into that dialogue , the one that is intelligent but unfortunately not conscious. If used thoughtfully, AI can become a valuable assistant, helping writers see their ideas from new perspectives. Yet, the heart of Art still beats within the indispensable Human Soul.

As T. S. Eliot has written in his world -famous essay, *"Poetry is not the turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality."* AI might help in structure, but it cannot feel the ' escape' as Mr Eliot has rightly said.

Conclusion

The relationship between Artificial Intelligence and Creative Writing is that of possibility and peril. If used wisely and with restraint, AI can enrich the creative process by offering ideas, refining style, and expanding linguistic potential. On the contrary, if used carelessly, it can dilute originality and blur the essence of genuine authorship.

Thus, according to we authors, using Artificial Intelligence judiciously means understanding its limits as much as its strengths and thereafter proceed in academic pursuit ! An ideal writer, in the days to dawn, may not reject AI but will master how to balance *technology with intuition, data with imagination, and intelligence with empathy.* Creativity, after all, is not just about producing words, it is about infusing them with the warmth of human empathy, emotive cognition, bygone experience of a genuine creative writer. In a nutshell, we may say, the AI may learn to write, but only humans can learn to feel and empathize !

References

1. Doshi, A. R. (2024). *Generative AI and the Expansion of Human Creativity. Science Advances.*
2. Perkins, M. (2024). *Ethics and Authorship in the Age of Artificial Intelligence. Journal of Modern Humanities.*
3. U.S. Copyright Office. (2023). *Copyright and Artificial Intelligence: Legal Interpretations.* Washington, D.C.
4. Authors Guild. (2024). *Best Practices for AI-Assisted Writing.* Authors Guild, New York.