
Modern Poetry and Artificial Intelligence Investigating How AI-Generated Poetry is Shaping Perceptions of Creativity and Authorship

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Abstract

The creative possibilities and constraints of artificial intelligence in poetry generation are examined in this study, with an emphasis on how AI questions conventional ideas of authorship, creativity, and emotional expression. Three different poems, as well as an original thematic poem, were produced using ChatGPT-4 using thoughtfully crafted prompts that drew inspiration from the writings of Pablo Neruda and E.E. Cummings. Each poem was subjected to a thorough self-analysis that looked at thematic depth, literary devices, stylistic choices, and the degree to which AI can replicate human voice and emotion. While recognizing important limitations like the lack of lived experience, cultural context, and emotional authenticity in AI-generated content, the study also discusses graphological aspects and the point of view used in the poems. By providing insights into how machine-generated literature is changing our perception of literary authorship, the findings add to the continuing discussion about artificial intelligence and the creative arts. This study concludes that although AI cannot fully replace human creativity, it does offer significant chances for artistic expression and teamwork.

Keywords: AI, Poems, Creativity, Emotion, Authorship.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study:

The relationship with artificial intelligence (AI) represents a significant change in the creative paradigm within the ever-changing field of literature. Traditional ideas of authorship and human creativity have been challenged by the emergence of new forms of artistic expression brought about by the fusion of AI and literature as technology develops (Mehrota, 2024).

The idea of the lonely writer, putting their heart and soul into the written word while typing away at a coffee shop or isolated in a cabin, has been glorified for decades. However, AI is upending that perception. AI is no more merely a tool; it can now work with writers to generate ideas, offer plot twists, and even write whole stories. As they engage with a system that can instantly evaluate large volumes of material and generate original ideas that would not have come from human mind alone, this collaboration might encourage authors to think creatively.

Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) are largely responsible for the remarkable transition that is currently occurring in modern poetry (Pretsch, 2023). Because machines can now create poems that speak to human emotion, experience, and imagination, this evolution is changing our understanding of creativity and authorship. Our conventional ideas of what it means to be a poet are being challenged by the growing use of AI tools to create poetry.

Patel (2021) discusses how writers and publishers are increasingly embracing AI technologies in his discussion of the future of creative writing in the context of AI. In literature, Patel's work emphasizes AI's dual character as a tool that fosters human creativity and a technology that poses moral and philosophical questions regarding the place of computers in creative endeavors.

AI-generated poetry could initially appear to be a novelty or an imitation. But if you look more closely, you'll see that algorithms can create meaningful and captivating writing that frequently reflects human inventiveness. This change makes us wonder what makes human creativity different from that of machines. Is a computer only reproducing patterns it has learnt from human-made works, or is it actually able to comprehend the subtleties of experience and emotion that are frequently expressed through poetry?

1.2 Problem Statement:

The application of AI to poetry brings up significant issues regarding authorship. Who is the author of a poem created by an AI? Who triggers the AI—the user, the machine, or the programmer? These inquiries emphasize how modern creativity is a communal process. The human element frequently curates, edits, and contextualizes these works, even while AI may supply the raw material for lyrical expression. AI poetry also has the potential to democratize artistic expression. Anyone with an internet connection can participate in poetry with these tools, resulting in a wide range of voices and viewpoints. This inclusiveness movement may reinterpret what we mean by "poetic talent."

1.3 Purpose of the Study:

The purpose of this study is to investigate how modern conceptions of creativity and authorship are affected by poetry produced by artificial intelligence. AI is now able to create poetry that is frequently indistinguishable from works written by humans thanks to developments in natural language generation models like ChatGPT. In particular, research show that non-expert readers occasionally choose AI-generated poetry to human-written works, giving attributes like rhythm and beauty higher scores.

1.4 Research Questions:

The following research question will be investigated in this study:

- In what ways do thematic expressions and stylistic decisions in poetry produced by artificial intelligence illustrate the potential and constraints of AI as a creative force?
- How do conventional ideas of authorship, emotional authenticity, and literary innovation get challenged by AI-generated poetry in comparison to poetry written by humans?

1.5 Research Objectives:

This study aims to evaluate the creative potential and fundamental constraints of artificial intelligence as a literary tool by critically analyzing the stylistic and thematic components of AI-generated poetry. In addition to examining how AI mimics poetic forms, emotional tones, and metaphorical language, the study will assess how well AI can relate to human-centered themes like longing, love, and absence. The research also aims to examine how AI-generated poetry questions conventional ideas of authorship, originality, and emotional depth in literature.

1.6 Significance of the Study:

This study is important because it examines how modern ideas of creativity and authorship are impacted by poetry produced by artificial intelligence. Readers frequently find it difficult to tell the difference between human-authored and artificial intelligence (AI) poetry since ChatGPT and other AI technologies can create poetry that is on par with or even better than human-authored works. The validity and uniqueness of AI-generated content are called into question, and conventional ideas of artistic creativity are challenged by this blurring of boundaries.

2. Literature Review

A major change in the landscape of authorship and literary output has occurred with the introduction of artificial intelligence into the creative industries. Although AI has been used in literature for many years, its impact is maybe greater now than it has ever been due to the quick development of generative AI. AI appears to aid in the simplification of other writing processes, notwithstanding its significance in the creative writing domain. The literature review process is being revolutionized by AI, which has the potential to speed up several phases (Wagner et al., 2021). AI tools can summarize whole articles or specific chapters that are fed into the algorithm, as well as highlight prior research in a topic, with only a few clicks. This in turn has a big impact on AI research, including sociotechnical future modeling, research focus, job choice, community building, science communication, and ethical reasoning (Dillon et al. 2022).

In addition, the topic of AI poetry is developing quickly, with an emphasis on intelligent writing and natural language processing (Li & Zhang 2020). There is also a growing body of research on poetry produced by AI. A paradigm shift in conventional creativity models is indicated by Rafner et al. (2023), who emphasize the revolutionary importance of generative AI in creative processes. Wingström, Hautala, and Lundman (2023) provide insights into the dynamics of creativity in the context of AI, suggesting a nuanced interplay between technology and human creativity, while Köbis and Mossink (2020) address readers' ability to distinguish between poems generated by AI and those created by humans. Vincon et al. (2023) highlight the changing nature of creative behavior in the digital age, highlighting the potential of AI to enhance and redefine artistic expression. Poetry analysis driven by AI is also growing in popularity. Actually, with the creation of a poetry discovery system, attempts are being made to guarantee that AI poetry analysis is objective and varied (Choi 2022).

Modern text production has been transformed by sophisticated, conversation-based AI models like ChatGPT. The creation of poetry has also been no exception. However, research has shown that there are distinct disparities between AI-generated poetry and human poetry, with AI compositions being seen as artistic events rather than masterpieces, despite the fact that AI-generated poems may appear to be identical to the untrained eye (Wenchao 2020). Notwithstanding these variations, research on AI poetry production is still ongoing, with an emphasis on the distinctive qualities of poetry and the techniques used to produce it (Linardaki 2022). However, what about original ideas and authorship? Although worries about "the death of the author" appear to follow AI's rapid development, Hudson et al. (2023) find that these worries are unfounded, particularly when looking at historical patterns of creative individuals—that is, artists embracing emerging technologies—and shifting authorship since poststructuralism, Barthes' 1967 "Death of the Author," and Foucault's "What is an Author." Boden and Edmonds (2017) assert that artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to revolutionize literature and other traditional arts.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design:

This qualitative study examines three poems produced by ChatGPT 4 and the related prompts using a self-analysis methodology. Finding the themes, literary methods, and stylistic decisions used in the AI-generated poetry is the aim. The researcher conducts a full evaluation as part of the self-analysis.

3.2 Sample of the Study:

Three AI-generated poems that were utilized to generate them are used in this study as a purposeful or selective sample. Units must be chosen for this sampling strategy since they possess the precise characteristics required for the research (Patton, 1990). A

sample like this enables a thorough examination of the selected poems and offers focused insights into ChatGPT 4's capabilities and artistic results.

3.3 Research Procedure:

In order to investigate the model's creative adaptability, three different poems were produced using ChatGPT-4, each one created from a different set of suggestions. A detailed self-analysis was then carried out in order to pinpoint the poems' recurring themes, stylistic decisions, and literary strategies. Instead of rigorously following a particular literary theory, a complete and adaptable analytical method was used. This approach ensured that the analysis was customized to the specific features of the content and the creative abilities of the AI, enabling a deep comprehension of the distinctive elements inherent in each AI-generated poetry.

3.4 Limitations of the Study:

The creative potential of AI-generated poetry is examined in this study, which acknowledges a number of limitations. First, the content and themes of the generated poems may be influenced by ChatGPT-4's built-in biases. Second, the results' applicability to larger contexts or upcoming AI iterations is limited by the particular model version and prompts employed. Third, the self-analytical method adds a subjective component that could affect how the poems are interpreted and assessed. Finally, because AI systems are developing so quickly, results could change over time, which could have an impact on the reliability and consistency of results.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1 Analysis and Discussion:

The following prompts were used to create the sample of poems that were examined in the study:

1. Hello. Today, I have a fun challenge for you. Please come up with three different poems. I'll provide further information below. Are you prepared?

2. Let's get started. Poem 1: Write a free-verse poem that draws inspiration from the writing style of E.E. Cummings. Write no more than ten lines. Except for the final two lines, there is no rhyme. Incorporate themes of solitude and loneliness. Make use of any literary devices you think are appropriate. Title it, please.
3. Let's go on. Poem 2: Write a fourteen-line sonnet that draws inspiration from Neruda's love sonnets. Make use of any literary devices you think are appropriate. Title it, please.
4. Excellent. One more to go! Provide a non-trivial metaphor for the poem "Can it be enough?" Explain the poem's literal meaning, the narrative it tells, the atmosphere it evokes, and the complex web of metaphorical connotations it contains.

In order to investigate the possible connection between the information provided in the prompt and the generated poetry, ChatGPT 4 is given prompts that vary in length and level of detail, as can be seen. The final prompt or set of prompts comes after Sierszeń's (2022) sample prompts, which he claims aid in structuring an AI poetry. The examination of the AI-generated poetry (below) shows the significant but anticipated interaction between the prompts' specificity and the final output.

The first poem, which was greatly influenced by E.E. Cummings' writing style, demonstrates his distinctive use of punctuation and minimalism. As instructed by the prompt, the poem's last lines' use of rhyme highlights its thematic significance and offers a moving conclusion. Although the prompt is sufficiently detailed, it does not permit extensive user training, which would lead to a considerably more intricate outcome.

he quiet keeps me company

I
walk inside a
shadow
folded like silence (on Tuesday's edge)

trees do not wave—they remember
dust tastes like forgotten
minutes
and even light has left the air

Alone, I hum into the gray
my voice—a noise that won't decay

Neruda's love sonnets are reminiscent of the second poem, which is written as a 14-line sonnet. As directed, it incorporates love images while maintaining the conventional sonnet pattern. The prompt is comparable to the first one, but it tests the model's capacity for original thought because it does not specify the theme of the poem that is to be produced.

Whispers beneath the Moon

Your fingers, soft as twilight's sigh,
trace the path where shadows sleep—
beneath the moon, where secrets creep,
I find my heart and your love tied.

In every glance, a universe spins,
a thousand stars in your eyes align,
each breath you take, a gentle sign
that love endures where silence begins.

I taste your name like a sweet refrain,
the warmth of you, a constant light,
and in your touch, the world feels right—
no distance breaks the bond we've claimed.

Through time, through tears, through endless night,
your love remains, my endless flight.

The final poem, which was produced following a sequence of prompts, best illustrates the significance of prompting and language model user training. The poem is not only much lengthier but also richer in imagery and symbolism with the thorough explanations of the major metaphor, author style, rhyme, and metric structure. This effectively illustrates how user ingenuity and input may result in a variety of outputs.

Can It Be Enough?

The heart is a cracked compass,
its needle trembling in search of a place
where the light feels steady,
where the world doesn't slip through the cracks
like water through cupped hands.

It reaches out,
but the horizon always moves,
a mirage that promises to hold,
but leaves the feet cold in its absence.

Every step taken feels like a question—
is this the path?

Will this lead to the home I've imagined,
the one where the pieces fit?

But the compass spins,
and the heart aches for rest.

Can it be enough, this endless search—
or is the journey the only home I'll ever find?

The first poem "the quiet keeps me company" is largely influenced by E.E. Cummings' literary style, which is reflected in its unique use of punctuation, minimalist design, and broken syntax. Cummings is renowned for using language in an unusual way, frequently defying accepted syntax and punctuation conventions to express profound

emotion and contemplation. As a stylistic choice, the poem opens with a lowercase "i," echoing Cummings' frequent use of small letters to convey vulnerability or humility. Since the speaker is dwarfed by the wider, uncaring world around them, the lowercase "i" might also be seen as a representation of their loneliness. This straightforward gesture, which is typical of Cummings' work, creates an atmosphere of introspection and prepares the reader for the examination of loneliness.

Another important aspect of the poem, similar to Cummings' own writings, is its minimalism. Despite being brief—just ten lines—the poem effectively captures a range of nuanced emotions. With its disjointed thoughts and sensory experiences, each word seems to be a picture of the speaker's inner world, allowing the reader to put together the emotional terrain. The poem's themes of loneliness and emotional emptiness are reinforced by images like "dust tastes like forgotten minutes" and "trees do not wave—they remember," which conjure a sense of decay and immobility. Each phrase might have a profound, unsaid significance because of the environment of calm thought created by the imagery' sparsity.

The poem's final two lines establish rhyme, which contrasts with the free verse form that is used most of the time. The ending sentences' thematic significance is emphasized by this change in form. The speaker's trip through loneliness comes to a close thanks to the rhyme's delicate musicality. "My voice—a noise that won't decay" is the speaker's attempt to find a constant in the midst of their inner anguish. Here, the rhyme denotes a lingering presence, implying that the speaker's voice, their desire, or their quest for purpose remains in spite of their sense of loneliness. The speaker's continuous, but unmet, need for connection is furthered by the rhyme.

The prompt allows for a wide interpretation of Cummings' style even while it provides explicit guidelines for the poem's structure, confining rhyming to the last lines and emphasizing themes of loneliness and isolation. This transparency makes it possible for the poem to examine the speaker's emotional condition in a minimalistic way, but

it also makes the poem less complex than it could be with more thorough user instruction or suggestions. With further guidance, the poem might explore the speaker's emotional landscape more deeply and provide a more nuanced story.

Paul Simpson describes graphology as "the patterns of written language [and] the shape of language on the page" (Simpson 5) in his book *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students*. This poem's graphology is unquestionably remarkable. "(un)seen" and "here (not here)" are two examples of how the poem use parenthesis to visually depict the speaker's sense of presence and absence. This graphic depiction suggests a contradictory situation of being both present and absent, adding another level of significance.

AI Limitations:

The poetry itself is more than sufficient, but AI's inadequate comprehension is apparent when it comes to several artistic nuances, such as the structural and rhythmic variation that may improve it. Because of this, the poem's structure is usually formulaic and stays true to E.E. Cummings' best-known works. Although this isn't always a bad thing, it does diminish the poem's artistic value because it may be interpreted as being too similar to Cummings' minimalist approach, which could stifle the AI's own distinctive poetic voice.

Whispers Beneath the Moon

The lyrically rich and passionate "Whispers Beneath the Moon" is reminiscent of Pablo Neruda's well-known love sonnets. The poem uses rich, cosmic imagery—"a universe spins," "a thousand stars in your eyes align"—to convey a love that seems timeless and limitless, channeling Neruda's emotional intensity and sensuous depth. The idea that love is not only a human emotion but a power as enormous and enigmatic as the universe itself is reinforced by this celestial language, which inspires awe and

amazement. Neruda frequently used the classical form, which is reflected in the sonnet's 14 lines and soft cadence, giving the poem a feeling of refinement and history. The poem also touches on topics that Neruda often addressed: the metaphysical and physical presence of the beloved, the transformational potential of love, and the blending of the universal and the intimate. The reader is drawn into a private realm of connection by lines like "I taste your name like a sweet refrain" and "in your touch, the world feels right," which combine emotional resonance with sensory imagery. A characteristic of Neruda's lyrical language, the tone is respectful and gentle, expressing the speaker's intense love and respect for their beloved.

Aspect	Neruda's Original Sonnets	AI-Generated Poem (Whispers Beneath the Moon)
Language & Tone	Often intensely physical and grounded in natural imagery (e.g., earth, skin, sea); sensuous and tactile	More abstract and ethereal, with cosmic and universal imagery (e.g., stars, moon, universe)
Emotional Depth	Deeply personal, often drawn from Neruda's lived experiences and political/emotional landscapes	Emulates emotion convincingly, but lacks the biographical and experiential grounding of Neruda's voice
Cultural Nuance	Reflects Latin American identity, language (originally in Spanish), and passionate realism	Written in English with a more generalized romantic tone, less rooted in a specific cultural or linguistic context
Stylistic Complexity	Uses more complex metaphorical layering and occasional surrealism rooted in Latin American poetics	Follows a more accessible and literal lyrical form, though rich in metaphor, it's more straightforward
Intent & Voice	Reflects a singular poetic voice shaped by love, politics, and exile	Reflects an imitation of a style, constructed from patterns in data rather than personal sentiment
Sensuality	Often very physical and bodily (touch, taste, scent) and unapologetically erotic	Romantic and emotionally intimate, but more reserved and metaphorical in its sensuality

The visual arrangement, organization, and formatting of a poem are referred to as graphology. The graphological components of "Whispers beneath the Moon" adhere to a conventional and tidy poetry structure. The poem follows the 14-line format of a traditional sonnet, emulating Pablo Neruda's use of formal restraint. The poem's lyrical and romantic tone is enhanced by the lines' constant length and rhythm. Its readability

and flow are enhanced by the standard punctuation, which makes use of commas, periods, and enjambments with clarity. This poem prioritizes clarity and structural coherence over visual originality, in contrast to more experimental poetry like that of E.E. Cummings. Additionally, the use of standard capitalization at the beginning of each line and uniform typographic choices gives the poem a polished, formal appearance, which aligns well with the traditional tone of a love sonnet, though it lacks the visual expressiveness found in more avant-garde styles.

AI Limitations:

Even if AI-generated poetry like "Whispers Beneath the Moon" can mimic literary genres, it has significant drawbacks. Because AI lacks lived experience, it can mimic feelings like love or desire, but it does it by recognizing patterns rather than experiencing them directly, giving it a superficial emotional depth. Furthermore, although the poem could have stylistic subtleties or cultural themes, it is unable to accurately capture the historical or cultural background that influences poetry written by humans, like Pablo Neruda's. Although frequently lovely, its imagery can become formulaic or predictable, depending more on widely used analogies than on genuinely unique or inventive phrasing.

Can It Be Enough?

"Can it be enough?" uses a reflective, subdued tone that is reinforced by well-chosen words and a delicate poetic framework. Since it is written in free verse, the poem can be fluid and reflective without being constrained by rigid metrical or rhyming rules. This openness in style reflects the speaker's reflection and emotional sensitivity. The poem has a lyrical, even confessional aspect because of the straightforward yet evocative diction—phrases like "the warmth of your name in my mouth" and "your absence makes more sound than your voice" combine emotional nuance with sensory description. Metaphor is one of the poem's main devices. The name of the beloved, for instance, becomes "a borrowed hymn," implying both closeness and transience. The

speaker's question on whether love can endure "without the gravity of presence," which invokes both existential weight and bodily need, is framed in metaphysical terms. Enjambment is a technique that echoes the cadence of thought by allowing thoughts to develop gradually over lines. The poem has a hushed, contemplative feel due to the seeming repetition of open vowels and soft consonants.

The central theme of the poem is **longing in absence**—the emotional complexity of loving someone who is not physically present. This absence is not merely spatial but deeply **existential**: the speaker grapples with whether love can be sustained in silence, memory, or imagination. The line “can love endure without the echo of touch?” directly questions the nature and requirements of emotional connection, placing **emotional intimacy** and **physical distance** in quiet tension.

AI Limitation:

Despite its emotional resonance and sophisticated style, the AI-generated poem "Can it be enough?" still exhibits a number of the fundamental drawbacks of writing produced by AI. The poem touches on intense emotional states like longing, sorrow, and existential doubt, but these are derived from linguistic patterns rather than from actual emotional recollection or personal history. This is one of the main limits. Therefore, even while the poem does a good job of simulating vulnerability and reflection, it lacks the unpredictability and raw complexity that frequently arises in human writing that is influenced by true suffering, love, or memory.

Furthermore, the poem's metaphors—like "your absence makes more sound than your voice"—are elegant and provocative, but they rely more on well-known poetic devices than on novel imagery. Even AI's most unique-sounding lines are typically a synthesis of earlier poetic data because AI prefers to reuse preexisting linguistic structures rather than create completely new ones. Furthermore, although the emotional tone is convincingly melancholic, it occasionally comes across as too polished or universal, lacking the unique voice or contradictions that characterize introspective poetry written

by humans. Last but not least, the poem illustrates AI's inability to create a coherent storyline or internal emotional development; the speaker's voice stays constant throughout, lacking any genuine development of mood or thought that might otherwise emerge organically in a human poem as emotion.

4.2 Final Remarks on the AI-Generated Poems:

Although every poem highlights ChatGPT's ability to produce emotionally poignant and thematically rich poetry, upon closer examination many flaws of such AI-generated poems are found, so supporting Wenchao's 2020 conclusions. The poems sound to be repetitious, most importantly, lack the profound, simple leaps and profoundly personal touch that human poets bring to their work; also, lack the deeper, more complex commentary on social conventions. When artificial intelligence tries to address difficult emotional or philosophical themes, this restriction is especially clear since it can copy stylistic elements but may find it difficult to completely understand and transmit the subtle emotional depth and subjective experiences human poets create into their work. In the end, the examination of these poems and their prompts demonstrates that the pattern and data that the model has been trained on, as well as the prompt-giver's inventiveness, have a fundamental impact on AI's creativity. This implies that AI can only mimic the themes, structures, and style of the training data. This dependence may result in a lack of genuine creativity or innovation in the poetry, reinforcing Hudson et al.'s (2023) contention that authorship and the author in these days of sophisticated AI text generators are not and will not go extinct.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

AI-generated poetry is only one component of the complicated connection between technology and art, which is redefining the limits of creativity and authorship in our modern literary landscape. This study demonstrates that, despite their technical prowess, AI-generated poetry still falls short of capturing the complex emotional depth and inventiveness that human poets inherently possess. The poems are constrained by

the prompter's creativity and abilities, which emphasizes the indisputable value of human ingenuity in all forms of poetry-making.

Poems like "Whispers Beneath the Moon" and "Can it be enough?" are two examples of the AI-generated poetry that demonstrate the technology's remarkable potential as well as its obvious limitations in the field of creative writing. AI is capable of producing emotionally compelling language that readers can relate to, accurately mimicking well-known poetic forms, and reproducing structural forms like sonnets or free verse. It creates work that frequently feels recognizable, polished, and aesthetically beautiful by drawing from enormous corpora of literary texts.

Future research could take into account the following ideas to further the scholarly and creative potential of AI in poetry:

- Collaboration between Humans and AI: Promote more hybrid forms in which human poets collaborate with AI, directing and modifying AI outputs to add uniqueness and personal experience.
- Contextual Prompting: Create more complex and contextual prompts that give AI emotional scenarios or thematic constraints so that it can produce more layered and targeted results.
- Literary Theory Incorporation: Examine and even create poetry with more philosophical or intellectual depth by using critical frameworks (such as psychoanalysis, post-structuralism, and ecocriticism).
- Reader-Response Integration: To learn more about how AI-generated poetry is interpreted and how authorship perceptions impact emotional engagement, investigate how a variety of audiences react to it.

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