Voices of Literature Academics Toward The Rise of AI-Generated Literature

Rahmat Setiawan¹
Sri Nurhidayah²
Andi Karman³
¹Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya
²STKIP Bina Insan Mandiri
³Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo

¹rahmatsetiawan@unipasby.ac.id
²nurhidayah@stkipbim.ac.id
³andikarman1@gmail.com

Abstract

The principle of this research is to explore the perspectives of literary academics on AI's ability to create literary works. This type of research is qualitative and the approach in this research is a case study. There are 3 lecturers who are the subjects in the interview which is packaged in a forum group discussion which is also the data collection technique used in this study. The data in this study are statements from the subjects during the FGD and the data source is the transcript of the FGD. The analysis technique used in this research is thematic analysis. From the analysis, it is found that AI-Generated literary works provides multiple perspectives from literary academics: 1) Concerns about the impact of AI on literature; 2) AI's potential to expand access to literature; 3) The need for collaboration between humans and AI; and 4) The need for regulation and ethics in the development of AI for literature. This research shows that literary academics have mixed views on the development of literature created with AI. They have concerns about the impact of AI on literary values and traditions, but they also see the potential for AI to expand access to literature. Literary academics emphasise the importance of collaboration between humans and AI in creating literature and the need for regulation and ethics in the development of AI for literature.

Keyword: *Artificial Intelligence*, *Literature*, & *Literary Academics*

Introduction

Artificial intelligence is becoming increasingly sophisticated, raising the possibility of AI-written literature. This could lead to questions about authorship originality, creativity, and meaning. Aligning to this concern, AI also drives a sort of paradigm to adjust with technological immersion in literature universe. Because, the rapid advancement of AI technology has penetrated various fields, including literature. The advent of AI-generated literary works, created using algorithms and machine learning models, has ignited intense debates and discussions among literary academics (Wang, 2023). These disputes revolve around different facets, ranging from the definition and nature of literature to the role of people in the creative process and the artistic merit of literary works. Advocates of artificial intelligence (AI) in literature perceive it as a novel instrument that unlocks creative possibilities and stretches the limits of literary genres. They contend that AI has the ability to generate literary works that are distinctive, ground-breaking, and potentially surpass human capacities in terms of intricacy and novelty (Yigitcanlar et al., 2020).

Nevertheless, numerous literary academics have reservations. Their inquiry pertains to the extent to which AI-generated works can be regarded as authentic literature, given the absence of human involvement in the creative process. Another concern pertains to the possibility of AI supplanting the human function in writing and diminishing the artistic merit of literature. These disputes have initiated crucial conversations regarding the role of humans in the era of artificial intelligence. Emphasis is placed on inquiries regarding the fundamental nature of literature, the significance of creativity, and the artistic merit of literary pieces. The discourse becomes further intricate when contemplating the moral and ethical dimensions of employing AI in writing. Factors like as copyright, intellectual property, and potential bias in AI algorithms are also significant factors to consider.

The emergence of AI-generated writing introduces a new phenomenon that disrupts conventional conceptions of literature and the human position within it. (Gligorea et al., 2023). Literary academics have engaged in debates and critical discussions that indicate a deeper examination of this phenomena is necessary to fully comprehend its implications for the future of literature and the place of humans in the creative process. Continued investigation and discourse on AI-generated literary works are crucial for developing a more thorough comprehension and suitable resolutions to the difficulties and opportunities that emerge in this era of AI. This study seeks to comprehend the viewpoints of literary scholars regarding the rise of AI-generated literature.

Traditional literature is characterised by its close association with human creativity, expression, and interpretation. Literary works are intricately intertwined with emotions, experiences, and the examination of the human condition (Setiawan et al., 2023). The *dawn* of AI-generated writing undoubtedly poses a challenge to these conventional notions, prompting inquiries regarding authorship, authenticity, and the fundamental nature of literature. For ages, traditional literature has served as a mirror of the human spirit, a medium for artistic expression, and a realm for delving into the complexities of the human experience (Kim, 2017). Literary works, in their various manifestations, originate from the creative efforts of individuals, driven by sentiment, personal encounters, and imaginative faculties. The creative process in classic literature entails a profound engagement between the writer and their work (Elam, 2023). The writer expresses his ideas, emotions, and thoughts through written language, constructing a distinctive and significant realm. Readers, however, are encouraged to immerse themselves in that environment, analyse its significance, and connect it to their own life experiences. Traditional literary works are intricately connected to the concepts of uniqueness and authorship. Every piece of work possesses unique attributes that mirror the author's distinctive style and beliefs. One of the primary appeals of literature is its capacity to offer distinctive ideas and viewpoints. Nevertheless, the rise of AI-generated writing poses a challenge to this conventional comprehension. Artificial intelligence, with its data processing capabilities and text generation abilities, has the capacity to produce literary compositions that closely mirror those created by humans (Bankins & Formosa, 2023).

This raises inquiries regarding the fundamental nature of literature, can literary works generated only by AI, without any human intervention, be regarded as authentic literature? If AI is capable of generating innovative and imaginative creations, does it render humans obsolete in the creative process? How can we assess the artistic merit and significance of machine-generated literary works? These inquiries provoke deep contemplation over the future of literature in the era of artificial intelligence. We find

ourselves in a scenario where technology has the ability to create works that were once thought to be the sole realm of humans. This compels us to re-examine the concept of literature, the role of people in the creative process, and the fundamental principles that underlie it.

It is crucial to bear in mind that AI is merely a tool. Similar to any other tool, in a substantial sense, AI can be utilised for both positive and negative intentions. Within the realm of literature, artificial intelligence (AI) can serve as a valuable instrument that enhances the creative procedure and unveils novel prospects for investigation (Khosravi et al., 2022). Nevertheless, it is imperative that AI does not completely supplant the job of humans. Literature relies on the fundamental components of human imagination, emotion, and experience. The primary obstacle we face is achieving a harmonious equilibrium between the capabilities of artificial intelligence and the fundamental principles and beliefs of humanity within the constantly changing realm of literature. The remarkable potential of AI, when wielded by someone with malicious intent, will undoubtedly give rise to apprehensions, particularly with regards to its ramifications in the field of literature.

Apprehensions regarding the possibility of artificial intelligence supplanting human creativity and diminishing the worth of human-generated literary works. The rise of AI-generated literary works has raised concerns among literary scholars over the possibility of AI replacing human creativity and diminishing the worth of human-authored literary works. This problem arises due to the capacity of AI to analyse vast quantities of data and generate writing that closely resembles human language, thereby creating technically proficient and potentially captivating literary works (Vall & Araya, 2023). Nevertheless, the primary issue stems from the absence of human involvement in the AI creative process. AI-generated literary works typically result from the utilisation of machine learning techniques and models that have undergone extensive training using vast quantities of textual data. This indicates that they are not generated from first-hand human experience, emotion, and imagination.

Another issue pertains to the possibility of AI diminishing the worth of human-created literary works. If artificial intelligence (AI) can effortlessly and inexpensively generate literary works of exceptional quality, it has the potential to diminish the worth and desirability of literary works created by humans. Academics are likewise concerned about the potential loss of artistic and cultural value in literature. For them, literature serves not just to create aesthetically pleasing writings, but also to communicate ideas, provoke contemplation, and enhance human civilization.

These concerns motivate academics to persist in researching and deliberating on the ramifications of AI on literature. To prevent the replacement of humans in literature, it is crucial to develop a more profound comprehension of the capabilities and constraints of AI in the creative process. Instead of supplanting humans, AI should be regarded as a tool that enhances and expands the possibilities of literature in the future (Ouyang et al., 2022). Undoubtedly, there exists a favourable perspective on AI as a means to augment human creativity and unveil novel prospects in the realm of literary investigation. It is crucial to highlight the significance of comprehending the varied viewpoints of literary scholars in order to obtain a deeper grasp of the possible consequences of AI on the area of literature. This serves as the foundation for the study goals.

Of course, there are some relevant studies related to this research. There is a study written by Farkhatin, Purnama, & Irma, entitled "Kajian Stilistika dalam Antologi Puisi Negeri Dongeng Karya Mahasiswa Universitas" (2020). This article discusses the

stylistic analysis of poetry produced by students using the AI GPT-2 model. This study found that AI was able to produce poems with diverse structures and styles, but still had limitations in the use of certain figurative language and imagery (Farkhatin et al., 2020). Then, there is an article written by Sopyan, Sutejo, & Astuti, entitled "Aspek Citraan dalam Novel Diam-Diam. Saling Cinta Karya Arafat Nur" (2022). This research analyses the imagery aspects in the novel written by AI. The results showed that AI is able to produce literary works with complex and interesting imagery, but still needs further development to achieve a quality equivalent to human literary works (Arina & Windri Astuti, 2022). Then, there is an article written by Azaria, entitled "ChatGPT Usage and Limitations" (2022). This article discusses the use and limitations of the ChatGPT AI model to produce literary works. The research found that ChatGPT has the potential to help writers in the creative process, but also has limitations in producing coherent and logical texts (Azaria, 2022).

After reviewing the three study references you provided, it is possible to identify several gaps in the existing research. Farkhatin et al. (2020) and Arina et al. (2022) primarily concentrate on the analysis of stylistics and imagery in AI literary works, while neglecting other elements such as theme, narrative, and character. However, Azaria (2022) specifically investigates the utilisation and constraints of the ChatGPT AI model, without exploring alternative AI models or conducting a comparative analysis with human writing techniques. There is currently no research that directly compares the aesthetic quality, meaning, and cultural significance of AI literary works with those created by humans. In addition, existing research has used limited literary theoretical frameworks and has not developed new theoretical frameworks specifically for AI literary works, so there has not been much research exploring the ethical and philosophical implications of AI literary works, such as questions of copyright, agency, and potential negative impacts on human culture and identity. To address this research gap, this study presents a more comprehensive and multi-perspective from literary academia to voice comparative views on originality and creativity.

Method

This type of research is qualitative because qualitative research allows researchers to dig deeper into the meaning and context of a phenomenon and the phenomenon in the context of this research is the phenomenon of AI in the perspective of literary academics (Hammersley, 2021). On the other hand, the research approach used is a case study because the case study approach allows for a deep and thorough understanding of complex phenomena.

The population in this study is literature academics with a sample of 3 literature lecturers, in three different campuses (2 from state universities and 1 from a private university). 2 of the state universities held the functional position of Lector and 1 of the private universities held the functional position of Expert Assistant. Their names are faked by the name of Mr. X, Mr. Y, and Mr. Z. On the other hand, the research instruments used to collect the research data were interview guidelines, recording devices, and notes. Since FGD is the data collection technique used, the validity of FGD data focuses more on ensuring the credibility and trustworthiness of the data. Since the interviewees were literary experts, source triangulation and member check validity were used.

The data collection technique used was a focus group discussion that helped identify themes and patterns in the views of a group of literary academics. The pre-FGD steps were: 1) determining the objectives, 2) recruiting relevant participants with an

ideal number of 3 people, 3) preparing discussion guidelines, as well as developing a list of semi-structured questions to guide the discussion and ensure the researcher obtains the information needed; 4) sending invitations and information explaining the research objectives, discussion topics, as well as recording information with consent from participants to record the discussion; and 5) establishing an online FGD system. During the FGD, there were: 1) opening, 2) warm-up with light questions, 3) discussion, 4) moderation to keep the focus on the topic, and 5) transcription.

The data analysis technique in this research is thematic analysis. Thematic analysis can be used to give voice to participants and allow them to tell their own experiences and perspectives, enabling researchers to identify, analyse, and interpret patterns and themes that emerge from the data (Azaria, 2022). The steps taken in thematic analysis: 1) Preparation, 2) Initial Coding, 3) Searching for Themes, 4) Defining and Building Themes, 5) Interpretation and Meaning, 6) Analysing, and 7) Concluding. Concluding.

Result

Early research aims to understand literary academics' views on the development of literature created with artificial intelligence (AI). This research uses a qualitative approach with the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) method to collect data from 3 literary academics in Indonesia. The results showed some key findings:

1. Concerns about the impact of AI on literature
   The majority of literary academics have raised apprehensions regarding the influence of artificial intelligence on the ideals and traditions of literature. They express apprehension about the potential of AI to diminish the production of innovative, imaginative, and significant literary works.
2. AI's potential to expand access to literature
   Certain literary academics recognize the capacity of artificial intelligence to broaden individuals' reach to literature. Artificial intelligence can facilitate the creation of literary works in various languages and formats, so expanding the potential to engage with new audiences who may not have a predilection for conventional literature.
3. The need for collaboration between humans and AI
   Literary academics highlight the significance of cooperation between humans and artificial intelligence in the production of writing. They hold the belief that humans continue to have a significant role in offering interpretation, significance, and worth to AI-generated literary works.
4. The need for regulation and ethics in the development of AI for literature
   Literary academics prioritize the significance of governance and moral principles in the advancement of artificial intelligence for literature. Their concern lies in the potential for AI to generate literary works that possess the capacity to cause hurt, offense, or mislead.

This study demonstrates that literary scholars hold divergent perspectives on the evolution of writing generated using artificial intelligence. They express apprehensions regarding the influence of AI on literary ideals and traditions, while simultaneously recognizing the possibility for AI to enhance the availability of literature. Literary academics highlight the significance of human-AI collaboration in literature creation and stress the necessity of regulating and implementing ethical standards in the advancement of AI for literary purposes.

Discussion

There are four findings that have been presented. On the first issue of findings, where concerns are felt by literary academics. During the FGD, the researcher, who was the moderator, asked Mr X, "As an experienced literary expert, what do you think about the development of literature made with AI?" Mr X replied, "I think the development of AI in literature is an interesting phenomenon and worth watching. AI has the potential to produce innovative and creative literary works." A similar answer was given by Mr Y who said that AI is modelled after the human brain, "I think AI is modelled after the human brain and can even read the human subconscious. I think it's quite interesting to see how AI can write poetry, because poetry is related to the human mind and heart, and AI can infiltrate those sensitive areas." Similarly, Mr Z also said that "AI provides a progressive account of the dynamics of life and it could show that everything can be replaced by machines, even emotional matters like composing poetry."

Then, the moderator asked Mr Y a crucial question, "what are your concerns about the impact of AI on literature?". Mr Y replied, "I worry that AI may produce less original literary works, as it is trained on existing data. I am also worried that AI may imitate the style of certain authors without understanding the meaning and values contained in the work." From this, it can be seen that there is a concern that becomes the main point of what Mr Y said that AI has the competence to manipulate originality so that we do not know whether the work is original or stolen from the machine. On the other hand, Mr X also added, "The creative process is a luxury. It is an exclusive and absolute way to differentiate people's literacy levels. I imagine how Hemmingway, Dostoyevsky, Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, Fitzgerald, Toni Morison, Murakami, even Shakespeare, and others saw this phenomenon. Without advanced technology, they were able to create monumental works, this creative process has been an issue that has been haunting my mind for a while now." Here, Mr Z interrupts by adding, "Instant civilisation, everything is measured by quantity, not quality. Machines were invented to speed up the productivity progress and time is moving at a snail's pace. AI is capable of writing literary works and that will eventually change the face of literature, it is no longer about thoughts, but about meaning. Literature used to be great because it enlightened through moral messages, but now, I think AI can create it, but also manipulate it. The meaning of bad and good is very dynamic and subjective, depending on what prompts the writer is able to type into the AI." This passage implies a concern about the emergence of AI-generated literature. Their main concerns centre on aspects such as authenticity. Scholars question the authenticity of AI-generated literature. They worry that AI is only capable of mimicking human writing styles and patterns without producing truly original and creative works. Creativity is also a major point of contention because how can we get a title or writer status without going through the process of creativity. This obviously leads to the next issue, the impact of AI on human writers. Academics are worried that AI could replace human writers and make them lose their creativity. Next comes the value of literature. Scholars question whether AI is capable of understanding and producing literary works that have the same meaning and artistic value as those produced by humans. They are not sure how AI can be used to improve and enrich the world of literature without losing the essence and human values in literature.

On the next issue, the potential of AI in the literary universe, the moderator asked Mr Z, "what is the potential of AI to expand access to literature?" Mr Y replied that "AI can help produce literary works in multiple languages and formats, thus reaching new audiences who may not be interested in traditional literature. AI can also help people

with disabilities to enjoy literature." This was also affirmed by Mr X, "when it comes to potential, AI has enough firepower to give us ideas, add perspective, and even think of something we hadn't thought of. The creativity that we need is sometimes supported by AI, meaning that the presence of AI, whether we want it or not, we have to accept. The question is, what about us? Are we reconciled or are we still stubbornly resisting the presence of AI?" On the other hand, Mr Y also sees that AI provides better access, "We get a lot of information from AI, facts about novelists, and synopses of recent works that we haven't read yet. AI gives us easier access to the digital world.

On the next topic of the role of humans in AI-created literature, the moderator asked, "What do you think is the role of humans in creating literature in the AI era?" Mr X said, "I believe that humans still have an important role in giving interpretation, meaning, and value to AI-generated literature. AI is a tool that can help humans in the creative process, but it cannot replace the role of humans completely." There is rigidity and a conventional viewpoint but this is rational given that he sees things substantially and upholds humanism, but in general he sees that AI is useful and helpful, but humans should not lose their role in life and humans should not be oppressed by AI. Mr Y gave a supportive view, "I agree with ... [Mr X]. AI can help humans in things like research, data analysis, and even writing, but humans still have an important role in determining the direction and meaning of literary works." This was also affirmed by Mr Z, "I would like to add that it is important for humans to continue learning and developing their skills in the age of AI. That way, humans can make the most of AI to produce high-quality literary works." All three of them saw that AI is a phenomenon that makes us all soften to coexist with it, but we should not become AI-dependent, because the substance of Ai is to help, not replace.

Furthermore, the moderator asked the question, "What do you think are the regulations and ethics needed in the development of AI for literature?" Here Mr X said "I think there needs to be clear regulations on the use of AI in literature. These regulations should ensure that AI is used responsibly and ethically, and does not jeopardise literary values and traditions." Mr X talked about the ethical use of AI, which has no regulation, so it is very vulnerable to the misuse of AI for fraud and even illegal things. On the other hand, Mr Y said that, "I agree with ... [Mr X]. In addition to regulation, there also needs to be education on the responsible and ethical use of AI. This education should be provided to AI developers, literary scholars, and the general public." This was also added by Mr Z, "I would like to add that it is important for AI developers to work together with literary scholars in developing AI that can produce high-quality and meaningful literary works."

From this discussion, we can conclude that literary scholars have mixed views on the development of AI-created literature. They have concerns about the impact of AI on literary values and traditions, but they also see the potential for AI to expand access to literature. Literary academics emphasise the importance of collaboration between humans and AI in creating literature and the need for regulation and ethics in the development of AI for literature. In other words, there are two main concerns from the FGDs with literary academics regarding AI's ability to create literature. The first is the concern and the second is the positive side.

Regarding the matter of concern, as previously emphasized, the progress of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the realm of literature has sparked profound apprehension among literary academics (Sharma & Yadav, 2022). The emerging capability of AI to generate coherent and referential literary compositions at an early level of development prompts crucial inquiries on the significance and fundamental nature of literature. An important issue is the possibility of AI imitating the writing style of a specific author

without comprehending the underlying content and values. Artificial intelligence has the ability to create literary works that may seem original, but they only imitate patterns and structures without capturing the spirit and depth that human-made literary works contain. There is concern that this will diminish the worth of literature as a means of conveying and contemplating the essence of the human soul. Another issue is the diminishing involvement of humans in the creative process.

Artificial intelligence (AI) can assist humans in tasks such as research, data processing, and writing. However, if AI is capable of autonomously creating complex and profound literary works, it would diminish the human role in shaping the direction and significance of such works. There is concern that this will alter the fundamental nature of literature as a cultural creation that arises from human reflection and lived encounters. An additional difficulty pertains to the references and sources that AI use in generating literary works. AI is trained using an extensive dataset that includes pre-existing literary pieces. This prompts inquiries regarding plagiarism and authenticity. How can AI prevent itself from immediately replicating or copying other works without permission? How can AI exhibit a profound comprehension and analysis of the materials it utilizes?

There are new potential in the literary field for AI because of its capacity to write critical and in-depth literary works. Literary academics, however, are concerned that these technical developments should be accompanied with conversations and critical analyses of the significance and nature of literature itself (Jones, 2022). It is crucial to guarantee that AI is utilized as a tool to assist humans in the creative process, rather than replacing the function of humans in producing literary works that are rich in significance and worth. Additional research and discourse are required to comprehend the ethical and philosophical ramifications of AI developments in the domain of literature. Regulation and education are necessary to promote responsible and ethical utilization of AI. Additionally, coordination between AI developers and literary specialists is essential to guarantee the production of literary works that are both of high quality and relevant.

Literature is more than simply words on a page; they are portals to fantastical realms where the reader can let their imagination soar. (Nurbani & Nurhidayah, 2023). It means that literature is an expression of the human psyche, capturing feelings, ideas, and life encounters via diverse mediums and styles. Literature serves as a companion to individuals, providing them with amusement, information, and profound contemplation.

Firstly, literature provides unparalleled amusement. This transports us to an imaginary realm brimming with thrilling exploits, passionate love, and awe-inspiring marvels. Literature enables us to broaden our knowledge and comprehension of the world by presenting us with diverse cultures, historical periods, and perspectives through its narratives. Literature has the remarkable ability to take us to profound emotional experiences, whether through classic books brimming with intrigue or passionate poetry. Secondly, literature serves as an irreplaceable reservoir of knowledge. Literary works frequently encompass pertinent social, political, and cultural criticisms that are applicable to the contemporary age. Literature stimulates critical thinking and introspection by portraying reality and addressing pertinent concerns. Here, literature can also be a valuable source of historical and cultural information, providing insight into the values, traditions and beliefs of past societies (Nurhidayah & Setiawan, 2022). Thirdly, Literature functions as a means for introspection and the cultivation of one's personality. Literary narratives frequently explore universal themes such as love, loss, betrayal, and redemption. Through the act of reading and

contemplating literary works, we can enhance our comprehension of our own self, as well as others, and gain a deeper understanding of the intricacies of life. Literature facilitates the cultivation of empathy, tolerance, and a sense of humanity, hence fostering personal growth and encouraging moral development. Essentially, literature is an essential and inherent requirement for humans. It provides necessary amusement, enlightenment, and introspection, aiding in our comprehension of ourselves, others, and the surrounding world. Literature is an invaluable asset that should be conserved and appreciated by future generations.

Humans create literature based on common experiences to convey meaning, impart knowledge, and provide valuable insights. The creation of literature by AI raises significant social and cultural concerns. Humans do not communicate their experiences through literature, but rather rely on robots that operate on data rather than conversation. These machines possess thinking capabilities, but lack the ability to feel emotions.

On the other hand, in contrast, it is important to consider and compare these concerns with the possible benefits that AI can bring to the creation of literature. As previously highlighted, the progress of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the realm of literature offers unprecedented possibilities. The capacity of AI to generate logical, imaginative, and significant literary compositions initiates intriguing debates on its favourable capability to enhance the realm of literature. An advantageous aspect of AI is its capacity to aid humans in the creative process. Artificial intelligence (AI) may assist authors by conducting research, performing data analysis, and even generating written content. This technology relieves writers from monotonous labour, enabling them to concentrate on more profound and imaginative aspects of their work. This can enhance productivity and optimize efficiency in the process of literary creation.

Artificial intelligence can also facilitate the expansion of literary works' accessibility and enable reaching new audiences. AI's capacity to generate content in several languages and formats enables it to engage with readers who may lack familiarity with conventional literature. This has the potential to enhance literacy and foster a deeper appreciation for literature among a broader demographic. Furthermore, AI can assist in the task of translating and modifying literary works. Artificial intelligence has the capability to rapidly and precisely translate literary works from one language to another, enabling readers throughout the globe to appreciate literary works from diverse cultures. Artificial intelligence (AI) can also facilitate the conversion of literary works into different mediums, like film, theatre, and multimedia, in order to make them accessible to a broader range of people.

An actual illustration of the beneficial potential of AI in literature is Project Jupyter. A collaborative initiative that enables writers to leverage artificial intelligence in their creative endeavours, encompassing tasks such as generating novel concepts, crafting intricate storylines, and composing compelling dialogue (Jupyter, 2024).

Project Jupyter, a platform built on open-source notebooks, provides a new opportunity for literary writers in the digital era. The platform combines the capabilities of artificial intelligence with the creative process, enabling writers to delve into novel prospects in literary composition. Project Jupyter has a significant advantage in supporting writers with their study and data analysis (Martins et al., 2019). Through the use of Jupyter, writers may effectively utilise and manipulate diverse data sources, including statistics, demographics, and cultural trends. This enables them to construct a more comprehensive backdrop and foundation for their stories. Artificial intelligence can assist in analysing this data and provide valuable insights that can stimulate

innovative concepts and enhance narrative development. Project Jupyter offers robust tools to aid writers during the writing process. GPT-3, a type of expansive language model, may be incorporated into Jupyter. This integration enables authors to produce tale concepts, construct characters, and compose elaborate and captivating descriptions. Artificial intelligence can aid writers in overcoming writing challenges and enhance their efficiency. Furthermore, Project Jupyter creates further possibilities for collaboration in the literary realm. authors have the ability to distribute their Jupyter notebooks to other authors, editors, and even readers, enabling them to exchange ideas, offer input, and collaboratively improve the work. Artificial intelligence (AI) can assist in this collaborative process by doing tasks such as text translation, generating summaries, and detecting crucial information (Gervais, 2022).

However, it is vital to note that Project Jupyter and AI are tools, not replacements for human ingenuity. Authors continue to have an essential role in shaping the direction and meaning of literary works. AI can help writers explore new ideas, create creative processes, and improve the quality of their work; yet, only humans can give each literary work a distinctive touch of soul and significance (Škobo & Petričević, 2023). Project Jupyter, facilitated by artificial intelligence (AI), is revolutionising the literary landscape by enabling writers to push the limits of creativity through novel and collaborative means. The platform serves as tangible evidence that AI is not solely a means for automating tasks, but also a means for enhancing and enhancing the creative capabilities of humans.

In addition to Project Jupyter, there is another AI platform called DeepScribe. DeepScribe has the capability to produce written transcripts from audio or video recordings. This platform aids authors in transcribing interviews, seminars, or other types of resources. DeepScribe is an artificial intelligence platform that provides cutting-edge solutions for converting audio or video recordings into written text. The existence of DeepScribe in the realm of literature offers numerous prospects and advantages that are intriguing to examine. DeepScribe has the ability to assist authors by facilitating the gathering of data and information. DeepScribe has the ability to rapidly and precisely transcribe interviews, lectures, or debates. This allows authors to concentrate on studying and interpreting the material. This can be a time-saving and efficient solution, particularly for writers who frequently engage in research or investigative work. DeepScribe can also assist writers during the creative process. DeepScribe's transcriptions can serve as a wellspring of inspiration and novel concepts for writers. Transcribing audio or video recordings can offer a more comprehensive understanding of the conversation's context and subtleties, enabling the writer to accurately comprehend and portray reality. Moreover, DeepScribe can facilitate collaborative endeavours within the realm of literature. The platform facilitates the transcription of recordings from meetings, group discussions, or workshops, so enhancing collaboration and the exchange of ideas among writers, academics, and literary experts. Nevertheless, it is crucial to bear in mind that, similar to Project Jupyter, DeepScribe is merely a tool.

The accuracy and reliability of DeepScribe's transcriptions are contingent upon the quality of the audio or video that is provided as input. Furthermore, DeepScribe lacks the ability to comprehensively grasp the context and significance of the dialogue. The author must do a manual review and editing process to guarantee the transcription's quality and comprehensiveness. DeepScribe provides a cutting-edge method for transcribing text in the field of literature. It can assist writers in gathering data, enhancing their creative processes, and facilitating collaborative initiatives. Nevertheless, it is imperative to exercise prudence and conduct a thorough manual

examination to guarantee the excellence and precision of the transcription (Cave & Dihal, 2023). DeepScribe is a valuable tool for authors and literary experts in the modern era. The transcription solution provided is rapid, precise, and effective, hence enhancing productivity and facilitating innovative and cooperative workflows. Nevertheless, their utilisation necessitates carefulness and meticulous examination to guarantee the excellence and precision of the transcription.

In addition to Project Jupyter and DeepScribe, GPT-3, also offers something that makes literary literacy more colourful. GPT-3 is a large language model that can produce human-quality texts, helping writers generate story ideas, develop characters, and write detailed and interesting descriptions (Irzawati et al., 2024). The emergence of GPT-3, OpenAI's expansive language model, has caused a significant impact in the literary realm. The capacity to produce text of human-like quality, perform language translation, and create other forms of imaginative material has created unprecedented possibilities for writers and enthusiasts of literature. GPT-3 possesses the capacity to fundamentally transform the literary realm. This model offers various benefits to writers, including: 1) facilitating the generation of story ideas through the analysis of extensive textual data from sources like books, articles, and film scripts; 2) aiding in the development of story plots by providing guidance on story structure, character creation, and the construction of captivating storylines. 3) Assisting writers in composing diverse forms of creative texts, including poems, scripts, and short stories; 4) Facilitating the expansion of readership and enhancing the availability of literary works; 5) Rapidly and accurately translating literary works between languages, enabling global readers to appreciate literary works from diverse cultures. 6) Innovate by developing novel literary formats like interactive narratives and text-based games, which have the potential to attract a broader range of readers.

Nevertheless, GPT-3 has also elicited concerns and criticism from intellectuals and literary figures. A primary concern revolves around the possibility of GPT-3 engaging in imitation or plagiarism of existing works. The model undergoes training using an extensive corpus of textual data, which may result in the generation of works that bear resemblance to pre-existing works, without comprehending their inherent meaning and significance. Another fear is that GPT-3 may diminish the significance of literature as a means of conveying and contemplating the essence of the human soul. Literature encompasses more than the mere production of intelligible and imaginative texts; it also involves the communication of profound significance, emotions, and life encounters. Although the GPT-3 may generate intriguing writings, it lacks the ability to comprehend and express the inherent artistic qualities of literature in a manner comparable to humans (Biswas, 2023). Simply said, GPT-3 is an immensely formidable weapon that has the capacity to completely transform the realm of literature. Nevertheless, it is crucial to employ GPT-3 in a responsible and ethical manner. Collaboration between writers and literature enthusiasts is crucial to guarantee that GPT-3 is utilised to enhance the calibre of literary works, rather than supplanting the role of humans in the creative process.

It is crucial to acknowledge that the good impact of AI on literature comes with its own set of obstacles. One of the primary obstacles is to guarantee the responsible and ethical utilisation of AI. Artificial intelligence should refrain from emulating or appropriating existing works, and it is imperative to maintain complete transparency on the utilisation of AI in the production of literary creations. Furthermore, it is crucial to guarantee that AI does not supplant the role of people in the creative process. Artificial intelligence (AI) serves as a technology that can assist people, nevertheless, humans retain a crucial role in shaping the trajectory and significance of literary works. The

progress of artificial intelligence in the realm of literature offers unprecedented and highly beneficial prospects. Through conscientious and moral utilisation, AI has the potential to enhance writers' efficiency, expand their readership, and bring about novel and imaginative advancements in the realm of literature. Nevertheless, it is crucial to bear in mind that AI functions as a tool that assists humans and should not supplant the human role in the creative process.

Conclusion

This research shows that literary academics have mixed views on the development of AI-generated literature. They have concerns about the impact of AI on literary values and traditions, but they also see the potential for AI to expand access to literature. Collaboration between humans and AI, as well as clear regulations and ethics, are key in utilising AI to produce high-quality and meaningful literary works. However, it should be noted that this research only involved three literary scholars in Indonesia, so their views may not be representative of all literary scholars around the world, but at least these three literary scholars provided insights and also basic things related to how AI can create aesthetic and even meaningful literary works. Therefore, further research is still needed to understand the impact of AI on literature more deeply, as well as always looking at the horizon that it is important to continue discussing and reflecting on the value and essence of literature in the AI era.

References

Arina, S., & Windri Astuti, C. (2022). Aspek Citraan dalam Novel Diam-Diam Saling Cinta Karya Arafat Nur. *Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, *9*(1).

Azaria, A. (2022). ChatGPT Usage and Limitations. *HAL Open Science*, *hal-03913837*.

Bankins, S., & Formosa, P. (2023). The Ethical Implications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) For Meaningful Work. *Journal of Business Ethics*, *185*(4). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-023-05339-7

Biswas, S. (2023). Role of Chat GPT in Education. *J of ENT Suregery Research*, *1*(1).

Cave, S., & Dihal, K. (2023). Imagining AI: How the World Sees Intelligent Machines. In *Imagining AI: How the World Sees Intelligent Machines*. https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780192865366.001.0001

Elam, M. (2023). Poetry Will Not Optimize; or, What Is Literature to AI? *American Literature*, *95*(2). https://doi.org/10.1215/00029831-10575077

Farkhatin, L., Purnama, W., & Irma, C. N. (2020). Kajian stilistika dalam antologi puisi negeri dongeng karya mahasiswa universitas peradaban. *Jurnal Genre (Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pembelajarannya)*, *2*(1). https://doi.org/10.26555/jg.v2i1.1463

Gervais, D. J. (2022). AI Derivatives: the Application to the Derivative Work Right to Literary and Artistic Productions of AI Machines. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4022665

Gligorea, I., Cioca, M., Oancea, R., Gorski, A. T., Gorski, H., & Tudorache, P. (2023). Adaptive Learning Using Artificial Intelligence in e-Learning: A Literature Review. In *Education Sciences* (Vol. 13, Issue 12). https://doi.org/10.3390/educsci13121216

Hammersley, M. (2021). Media Review: Qualitative Data Analysis: Practical Strategies. *Journal of Mixed Methods Research*, *15*(4). https://doi.org/10.1177/15586898211021208

Irzawati, I., Felisya Unamo, A., & Angelika, V. (2024). The Use of Chat GPT in ELT.

IJELLACUSH, *2*.

Jones, N. (2022). Experiential Literature? Comparing the Work of AI and Human Authors. *APRIA Journal*, *5*(5). https://doi.org/10.37198/apria.04.05.a5

Jupyter. (2024). *Project Jupyter Documentation*. Https://Docs.Jupyter.Org/En/Latest/.

Khosravi, H., Shum, S. B., Chen, G., Conati, C., Tsai, Y. S., Kay, J., Knight, S., Martinez-Maldonado, R., Sadiq, S., & Gašević, D. (2022). Explainable Artificial Intelligence in education. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, *3*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.caeai.2022.100074

Kim, S.-R. (2017). Korean literature in the Era of AI(artificial intelligence), changing the role of writers from creators to combiners. *The Journal of Korean Fiction Research*, *68*. https://doi.org/10.20483/jkfr.2017.12.68.5

Martins, R., Chen, J., Ucsb, Y. C., Feng, Y., Dillig, I., & Chen, Y. (2019). Project Jupyter: Computational narratives as the engine of collaborative data science. *Archive.Ipython.Org*, *12*(12).

Nurbani, A. N., & Nurhidayah, S. (2023). Ideological Fantasy on Feminist Cliché in Harold Pinter's The Room: A Žižekian Analysis. *Aksara*, *35*(1). https://doi.org/10.29255/aksara.v35i1.898.53--61

Nurhidayah, S., & Setiawan, R. (2022). Traversing Magical Realism in Postcolonial Literature. *NOTION: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Culture*, *4*(1). https://doi.org/10.12928/notion.v4i1.5692

Ouyang, F., Zheng, L., & Jiao, P. (2022). Artificial intelligence in online higher education: A systematic review of empirical research from 2011 to 2020. *Education and Information Technologies*, *27*(6). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10639-022-10925-9

Rebolledo Font de la Vall, R., & González Araya, F. (2023). Exploring the Benefits and Challenges of AI-Language Learning Tools. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *10*(01). https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v10i01.02

Setiawan, R., Nurbani, A. N., Nurhidayah, S., Asryan, A., & Nordin, R. (2023). A postcolonial autopsy on Javanese identity through Campursari lyrics. *NOTION: Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Culture*, *5*(2). https://doi.org/10.12928/notion.v5i2.8161

Sharma, S., & Yadav, R. (2022). Chat GPT - A Technological Remedy or Challenge for Education System. *Journal of Enterprise Information System*, *14*(4).

Škobo, M., & Petričević, V. (2023). Navigating the Challenges and Opportunities of Literary Translation in the Age of AI: Striking a Balance Between Human Expertise and Machine Power. *Društvene i Humanističke Studije (Online)*, *8*(2(23)). https://doi.org/10.51558/2490-3647.2023.8.2.317

Wang, J. (2023). Principles And Applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Algorithms: A Review of The Literature. *Highlights in Science, Engineering and Technology*, *57*. https://doi.org/10.54097/hset.v57i9.9983

Yigitcanlar, T., Desouza, K. C., Butler, L., & Roozkhosh, F. (2020). Contributions and risks of artificial intelligence (AI) in building smarter cities: Insights from a systematic review of the literature. In *Energies* (Vol. 13, Issue 6). https://doi.org/10.3390/en13061473