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**MODERN WRITER AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE –  
CO-AUTHOR, ASSISTANT, OR ADVERSARY?****Mirtskhulava L.***Doctor of Philology, Professor  
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**Abstract.** *Today, modern technological developments are placing literary processes in a new dimension, where artificial intelligence actively participates, although its role is still a subject of debate. Critics often argue whether it is possible to distinguish between works created by artificial intelligence and those created by humans, and what their quality is. Artificial intelligence has the ability to create poems, stories, or other texts that are sometimes so refined that it becomes nearly impossible for the reader to distinguish whether the text was written by a human or a machine. However, AI-generated texts often lack the emotional depth and experience of a human. While AI quickly generates texts, they generally do not reflect the personal experiences and cultural context necessary for human creativity. The emergence of artificial intelligence in literature has sparked a wave of "confusion," but it has also opened up new possibilities for writers, helping them expand their creative processes. Ultimately, AI may become not a competitor but a tool that further strengthens human abilities. Therefore, considering the advantages and limitations of artificial intelligence, it should be seen not as a fully-fledged creative co-author, but as a helpful tool that, when used carefully and thoughtfully, will offer writers new opportunities.*

**Key words:** *Modern Writer, Artificial Intelligence, Co-Author, Literary*

The contemporary technological reality places the writer's craft in an entirely new dimension. Artificial intelligence, once considered an unimaginable concept just a few years ago, now actively participates in literary processes, though its role remains a topic of debate. It can serve as a creative companion or a source of challenges. Critics often argue about whether it is possible to distinguish AI-generated works from human creations and whether such texts meet literary standards. This question is not only technological but also philosophical and ethical.

AI's ability to create poetry, stories, or other texts is sometimes so advanced that readers struggle to discern whether a text was written by a human or generated by a machine. While AI, as an informal "co-author," can assist in generating, editing, and developing ideas, unresolved issues around authorship, emotions, and creativity remain a challenge. Thus, the question of whether a writer's work will lose its significance grows more pressing every day. Can a writer compete with technology that creates texts swiftly and efficiently?

Writing about the concept of artificial intelligence began roughly a century ago. For instance, Karel Capek's play *R.U.R. (Rossum's Universal Robots)* (1920) (1) not only introduced the term "robot" but also explored the role of artificial consciousness and its impact on society. Later, Stanisław Lem's stories and other works of science fiction further developed these themes, presenting scenarios, films, plays, and novels where AI dominated all aspects of human life.

The emergence of artificial intelligence, especially models like ChatGPT, has caused significant concern among writers, primarily regarding fears of losing the uniqueness and value of their work. The question of whether writers can compete with technology that creates texts quickly and effectively has become increasingly relevant.

This fear has both practical and philosophical roots, sparking numerous discussions among critics and writers.

In the summer of 2023, a letter signed by over 8,000 authors, including prominent figures such as Margaret Atwood and Suzanne Collins, protested the use of their works by AI. The authors argued that such use violated copyright laws and undermined the uniqueness of the creative process, as AI "learns" styles, narratives, and ideas that are the intellectual products of human labor.

Writers claim that using their works for such purposes not only infringes on their rights but also diminishes the value of the creative process, which combines emotional experience, effort, and individual vision. As a result, many authors fear that their unique skills and styles might become standardized by technology, impacting not only individual creativity but also the broader literary culture.

The protest sparked by this letter addressed significant issues: copyright protection and the ethical dilemmas associated with AI-generated texts. These concerns stem not only from legal challenges but also from fears about the future of cultural and creative industries.

One of the primary arguments from writers is that, despite technological advancements, humans - through their emotional, philosophical, and experiential capacities - can create texts that resonate deeply on an emotional and cultural level. AI-generated works can imitate but not genuinely convey this depth.

At the same time, some writers note that collaboration with AI can become more productive if it is used as a tool rather than a replacement. However, achieving this requires developing new regulations and practices that protect writers' rights and ensure the ethical and responsible use of AI.

The integration of artificial intelligence into literary processes has not only opened new possibilities but also fundamentally changed perceptions of literary activity. While writers may view AI as a tool, a co-author, or even a competitor, all acknowledge its impact on modern creativity. For instance, in Kazuo Ishiguro's novel *Klara and the Sun* (2), Klara, a second-generation android, becomes a symbol of the loneliness of the era's youth. Her presence illustrates how technology can alter emotional connections while highlighting the uniqueness of human beings. Ishiguro masterfully addresses contemporary challenges, especially in a world where, despite the abundance of opportunities, young people often find themselves navigating life alone.

AI's debut as a "co-author" in the literary world occurred through Pavel Pepperstein's innovative project. His collection of stories, *An Attempt to Awaken* (3), demonstrates how technology and the writer's creative power can work together. The RuGPT-3 model, used in the project, imitates the author's style, giving the collection a unique quality: readers must guess which sections were written by a human and which were generated by AI. This approach not only creates a playful challenge but also raises serious questions in the literary space: can AI be a co-author, and how should its texts be positioned in contemporary literature?

It is noteworthy that AI's participation in literature introduces both technical and philosophical challenges. However, for writers, it has become not only a creative tool but also a source of new opportunities. Its use is expanding daily, encompassing not only text generation but various aspects of the creative process.

➤ **Information Retrieval**

AI's search and analytical capabilities help writers save time and resources, enabling them to easily access relevant materials and better understand thematic contexts.

➤ **Plot Development**

AI assists in resolving narrative conflicts, suggesting alternative narratives, and offering new perspectives on character development.

➤ **Innovative Linguistic Forms**

AI can propose unique phrases and linguistic structures, opening new avenues for writers. For example, it is particularly effective in creating rhyme or lexical play in poetry.

➤ **Stylistics and Editing**

AI improves text style, achieves specific tones, or makes texts conceptually cohesive. It is especially effective in poetry and verse, where precise word choice and rhythm are crucial.

➤ **Idea Generation**

AI allows writers to quickly draft initial versions of texts, which can then be refined through human intervention.

➤ **Alternative Narratives and New Genres**

With AI, writers can explore diverse historical and cultural contexts, creating multifaceted narratives that often lead to new genres.

➤ **Inspiration and Co-authorship**

For contemporary writers, AI increasingly serves as a source of inspiration. Some actively use it as a co-author, whether for generating texts or developing ideas.

Despite the technical impressiveness of AI-generated texts, they often lack the emotional depth derived from human experience. Works created by human writers will always feel more "alive" as they reflect personal experiences and unique perspectives. AI-generated texts can only imitate but not authentically convey genuine emotion.

With the help of artificial intelligence (AI), writers can revolutionize their creative process, gain access to unlimited sources of inspiration, analyze ideas, and create intriguing plot twists, character details, and narrative threads. AI assists writers in achieving deeper analysis of emerging themes, helps with plot structure, and creates characters based on large data sets, resulting in texts with historical, emotional, and conceptual depth. Critics who are positively inclined toward artificial intelligence believe that AI is an opportunity to ignite the writer's imagination, helping authors overcome creative obstacles and find new paths for their works.

Through data-driven methods, it's possible to receive feedback on an author's manuscript and transform seemingly mechanical, meaningless text into something useful with "mathematical" calculations. AI tools can improve the storytelling process by turning complex analytical and data-driven feedback into clear, actionable suggestions for writers. This transformation not only enhances the storytelling process but also aids writers in refining their craft and gaining better insights into the themes they are creating.

However, critics of artificial intelligence rightly point out that computer-generated content cannot fully replicate human creativity. Personal imagination and intuition, which are part of human experience, are often intangible and complex processes that technology cannot fully convey. AI can generate plots and characters, but it lacks the emotional depth and feeling that only human talent and inner disposition can provide.

Despite differing opinions, the combination of human creativity and the capabilities of artificial intelligence forms a strong partnership that pushes boundaries and creates original and innovative creative products. Algorithmic storytelling uses computational algorithms to generate stories, where artificial intelligence analyzes large data sets and creates plots, characters, and themes that may differ from traditional patterns. The use of AI extends to natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning capabilities, which analyze text, understand its structure, and recognize the author's style. This helps in better understanding the themes, motifs, and stylistic elements present in the text.

Ultimately, AI will further enhance and improve the literary process in the future, accelerating the creation of new genres. Proper and collaborative integration of AI will enable writers to expand their creative capabilities, utilize ideas for enhancement, and distribute their time more efficiently. While AI certainly drives progress and provides writers with new forms of inspiration, it cannot replace the uniqueness of the human spirit, as creativity will always remain a process of spirituality that is not confined to the synthesis of words but expresses the author's identity, inner world, and unique vision.

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