



Research article

Role of AI on Creativity of Aspiring Writers in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) in creative writing has sparked a global interest in how it might impact the creativity of aspiring writers. The Natural Language Generation (NLG) technology has enabled AI to generate written materials that imitate patterns and structures of human language. This paper aims to investigate the impact of generative AI tools on creative writing, with a focus on emerging Bangladeshi writers. It also underscores the crucial role of user responsibility when using AI tools for creative writing. For this study, six renowned Bangladeshi authors and academicians and fifteen aspiring writers shared their insights on whether AI is a transformative tool that amplifies the writer's creativity and efficiency or if it poses a threat to the inventiveness of novice writers. The findings show that AI can facilitate idea generation, accelerate the writing process, provide feedback to developing structure, and improve the language skills of aspiring writers. However, it was observed that the responses provided by AI were generic and repetitive. The writers who use AI particularly mentioned its inability to create unique content with emotional depth and originality, which are distinguishing features of human creativity. Furthermore, the renowned authors emphasized the ethical concerns they have about the authorship and authenticity of the content produced with AI assistance. They also feared that over-reliance on AI tools might lead to homogenization in creative writing.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence (AI), creative writing, aspiring writers, user responsibility, homogenization, ethics of AI.

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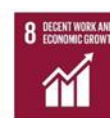
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1. Introduction

It has been predicted in popular cultures, mostly in science fiction, for the last seventy years that a different kind of intelligence would dictate the world in the coming days; however, the intelligence will appear from outside of the human brain. From the fictional HAL, the antagonist in Stanley Kubrick's science fiction film *2001: A Space Odyssey*, to the Deep Blue Machine, we can see that human beings are not the only entity that can do strategic thinking through their intuition or make judgments about something. Elon Musk has stressed that we, human beings, will represent a very small percentage of intelligence in the future (Miller, 2023). Many researchers have speculated that this fact can come with implications in forking ways - it can create disarray in human thinking and cognition, or it can assist human beings to open unseen horizons.

Artificial intelligence, a techno-scientific invention originated in the 1950s, yet with cultural and literary origins dating some centuries back, was developing slowly till the 1980s, and then it improvised very fast in the following decade. The reality of artificial intelligence lies in front of us, and this 'AI boom' is sweeping through all the sectors. It is also a concept whose theoretical potential continues to provoke philosophical debate among researchers (Miller, 2023).

The influence of AI can be already seen in different sectors. Coeckelbergh (2020) said, "AI is already happening today and it is pervasive, often invisibly embedded in our day-to-day tools" (p. 3). Different AI tools have made us come into contact with a world where services are handy and solutions come too fast. Nevertheless, Boden (2016) doubted the efficiency of AI in expressive modes and showed that some areas of AI seem especially challenging, such as language, creativity, and emotion. Hopes of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) would be illusory if AI cannot model these areas.

On the other hand, intelligence and creative writing intertwine to express ideas. Creative writing is one of the best ways of self-expression. It delves into such an aura where a writer takes immense freedom to share their ideas, emotions, and imagination. It brings us worlds that both our ancestors have seen, and our future generations will see. Land et al. (1994) aphoristically said, "Catastrophe is the past coming apart. Anastrophe is the future coming together" (para 1). Large Language Models (LLMs) appear to be such systems that can answer everything all at once. Similar to this saying, Jean-Luc Nancy's (2021) prediction that a time has come without past or future, presents a temporal situation that has made LLMs unravel things which were seen as magical in previous times.

The emergence of AI has equipped humans with tools to aid their creative writing pursuits. Artificial intelligence platforms can generate texts that mimic human writing and assist in various aspects of the writing process. AI tools, for example, LLMs, have now opened a Pandora's box that amazes people with their prompt answers and solutions. These tools can help generate ideas, analyze the structure, and enhance the quality of writing ensuring cohesiveness (Epstein et al., 2023). AI-powered programs like ChatGPT are able to comprehend and provide answers to human queries. Moreover, it can also help new writers address any challenges in ameliorating creative writing skills. These tools provide immediate feedback and suggestions to improve the grammar, vocabulary, or structure to make the written piece more impactful (Huang & Tan, 2023).

Through the technological revolution, AI is now infiltrating the creative writing process and offering aspiring writers unprecedented opportunities and challenges. AI could provide novice writers with language assistance and idea generation (Pereira et al., 2023). Such access can also help Bangladeshi aspiring writers overcome language barriers and access the needs of a global audience. However, AI can also stifle originality and produce content that uses formulaic structure and bland language.

An LLM will be able to create things on its own when it will secure the singularity fallacy. However, many theorists of artificial intelligence have proposed that three troublesome issues in the current narrative on the singularity of artificial intelligence are still hindering AI tools in achieving the singularity fallacy. According to Pasquinelli (2015), "first, the expectation of anthropomorphic behavior from machine intelligence (i.e., the anthropocentric fallacy); second, the picture of a smooth exponential growth of machines' cognitive skills (i.e., the bootstrapping fallacy); third, the idea of a virtuous unification of machine intelligence (i.e., the singularity fallacy)" (p. 5).

However, there are backlashes regarding the use of artificial intelligence in different sectors. Hollywood screenwriters went on a strike and won in one of the first major labor battles over generative AI in the workplace. They were able to achieve a contract that creates a real and enforceable standard regarding the use of AI. This contract guarantees that AI should not be considered as a writer and companies cannot force screenwriters to use it. It also enacts that companies must disclose if the screenwriters are to work with any AI-generated materials (Nolan, 2023). Protests have also come from the artist community. In December 2022, ArtStation, an online platform for games, media, and entertainment, started to remove "No AI Art" images from their site, claiming it violates their Terms of Service. The protest broke out after AI-generated imagery started to appear on the site earlier that month. The criticisms against AI included "AI art undermines the skills honed over many years by human artists and frustrations over AI-art prompters capitalizing on artists' work when selling generative art" (Weatherbed, 2022, para. 6).

Similar concerns also came from the participants of this study. One of the expert writers observed a sudden surge in book publishing among the young generation. Though she did not disregard the efforts, she feared for the quality of their work. When art becomes commercial, creativity gets diminished. It is not impossible that soon more people will get inspired and take refuge in AI to generate creative writing just for the momentary fame. One of the aspiring writers stated that people are becoming very creative in using AI, and the writing they produce with the help of AI is almost undisguisable. It is apparent that AI is influencing the creative domain, including creative writing. The objective of this research was to find out how AI impacts the creativity of aspiring writers in Bangladesh and to assess the opinions of renowned writers regarding the use of AI in creative writing. Thus, this study was guided by the following questions:

- i. How does AI impact the creativity of aspiring writers in Bangladesh?
- ii. What is the opinion of renowned and aspiring writers about the use of AI in creative writing?

2. Literature Review

The first question to ask while discussing creative writing is how to define creativity. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, creativity is “the ability to make or otherwise bring into existence something new, whether a new solution to a problem, a new method or device, or a new artistic object or form” (Kerr, 2024, para 1). So far, creativity has been deemed very human and living, but recently, much discussion about the nature and form of creativity has been brought forth. Glăveanu (2021) pointed out that the main complexity in defining creativity is that it has many different meanings since people from various cultures define it differently based on their own experiences and expectations. It is also vastly different based on the era and whatever is seen to be creative now may not be creative in 50 years. Taking Glăveanu’s perspective into account, what about artificial intelligence? Can we consider artificial intelligence to be creative as well? We have seen instances of AI-generated content on the internet and their adaptability seem to increase day by day. Even if AI cannot be creative, can it have any impact on the creative writing? This is what the present research tries to examine.

Boden (2009) defined creativity as the ability to come up with novel and valuable ideas. According to her, artificial intelligence is unable to produce new ideas on its own, and so, cannot be creative. Ada Lovelace had the same view regarding the Analytical Machine that the primary function of the machine is to assist human beings with complex problems that fall within their realm of functions. Watanabe (as cited in Leach, 2022) also mentioned that human beings are the only ones who are able to come up with an “image that does not yet exist” (p. 1), which is a testament to their creativity. Bringsjord et al. (1999) pointed out that the computers and robots we see around us were only possible through human intellect and creative genius. Although computational machines have come a long way since their inception, we still do not see them as creative.

Computers are programmed to behave in a certain way within a set pattern. As such, it is unlikely for any machine to perform beyond its established perimeters or, in other words, to be autonomous. Since one of the major limitations of computational creativity is the lack of ‘autonomy’ or ‘free will’ unique to human beings, it cannot be considered creative at all. However, Turing (2009) did not have the same opinion; he said that, in time, computers will also be able to create new ideas. Bringsjord et al. (1999) conducted a study hoping to create something creative with the help of BRUTUS, an automated storytelling machine. They followed algorithms and a huge set of logic-based patterns to direct BRUTUS to create something novel. However, they also came to the conclusion at the end of their study that programs are not influenced by “emotional elements that are part and parcel of human drama” (Bringsjord et al., 1999, p. 198), which is difficult for machines to reproduce since machines lack the notion of what the audience might find interesting. De Sousa (2000), however, refuted the claims of Bringsjord et al. while reviewing their book and mentioned that while BRUTUS might not be creative yet, “once we raise the degree of its complexity and the diversity of its knowledge base, our skepticism may be harder to maintain. The key to creativity may just be nothing more than just enough of the right kind of ignorance in the face of complexity” (p. 647).

Leach (2022) states that computers have been able to generate ‘novel outcomes’ even if they have not been able to perform creative tasks. He brought forth the example of the Go playing AI, AlphaGo, which played against Lee Sedol, the famous Go player from Korea, and managed to

execute the famous 'move 37' which was deemed to be "extremely clever" (p. 2). However, one of the major issues in judging AI is whether creativity can be judged from the perspective of the machine itself or form a baseline to judge human and machine creativity from the same perspective. Are both types of creativity the same, or do they need a separate space for the discussion to be fruitful? The examples of BRUTUS and AlphaGo show that machines are able to bring forth novel ideas through a set of mathematical processes and combinations. This can be observed through the generative artificial intelligence, which has been widely used for the last few years. Lee (2022) mentioned the AI-generated artwork, which was sold for \$432,500 at an auction. AI, in this case, produced the Portrait of Edmond de Belamy after analyzing 15,000 portraits. In Lee's mind, this proves that given enough time and data, machines can produce new materials.

Atkinson et al. (2023) also discussed generative AI like ChatGPT and DALL-E in their discussion of artificial intelligence. They pointed out that such generative AI "can produce content at a much greater speed and volume than human creatives" (p. 1063). According to them, since these contents are indistinguishable from human production, there is definite scope for AI technologies "to replace individuals in particular areas of work" (p. 1066). As many can use AI to do many things previously requiring professionals, there does not seem to be any necessity for these professionals anymore. Taking all of these into account, perhaps it would be prudent to say that while AI may not be creative yet, it can have a significant impact on creativity and most definitely have some impact on the creativity of other authors.

As interest in AI tools to assist with creative writing grows, researchers have also turned to investigating the efficiency of employing these tools and pondering what they might mean for the future of creativity. Among them is generative AI, with projects like ChatGPT and tools like Sudowrite and Wordkraft that have paved the way for authors to include AI in their creative writing process of short stories, fiction, or poetry. Nevertheless, there is still much controversy about the value of AI-human collaboration and warnings over questions of authorial authenticity, creative originality, and risk of homogenization in literary endeavors for new emerging writers (Pereira et al., 2023; Doshi & Hauser, 2024; Osone et al., 2021; Ippolito et al., 2022).

Osone et al. (2021) have introduced BunCho, an AI system that utilizes the GPT-2 model trained on a large dataset of Japanese web texts and novels. It can generate titles and synopses based on user keywords to assist and encourage authors in an interactive story co-creation process. In the study, 16 writers included subsets of novice and experienced writers and 32 readers who evaluated the experience and quality of the content created using BunCho. Osone et al. (2021) highlight that novice and less-experienced writers enjoyed using BunCho as it made it easier to develop creative synopses and provided ideas with interesting phrasing. However, a subset of authors expressed their dissatisfaction and preferred to write independently. The results from the readers' evaluations of the content infer that the experienced authors, co-creating with AI, produced more interesting content than beginner writers. Furthermore, it has been observed that "the performance with and without BunCho on creativity (or interestingness) was similar" (Osone et al., 2021, p. 7).

Similarly, Pereira et.al (2023) examined case studies like BunCho, Sudowrite, and explored theoretical discussions on creativity and AI. They predicted that in the future, AI systems will implement more sophisticated machine-learning approaches to capture and model various

aspects of human creativity, such as better-constructed content with cohesiveness and connections to experiences. AI editors like Sudowrite, Wordkraft, and BunCho are increasingly being used to help writers brainstorm ideas, overcome creative blocks, and refine their writing. Although these tools are incredible for expanding creative possibilities and improving writing skills, they raise concerns about AI's ability to write in an authentic style, as well as whether it will deliver literature uniformly. Due to reliance on AI, it will homogenize the literary style, causing even more authors to sound like machines. Moreover, the participants enjoyed collaborating with AI in a push paradigm, which allowed more control for the writer to use the suggestions provided by AI. However, some participants expressed that relying on AI made them feel less in control of their writing. On the other hand, Epstein et al. (2023) explored the legal considerations of ownership and copyright of the content generated in collaboration with AI. The study indicates that there is an imminent risk of plagiarism if the output produced with the help of AI resonates with existing work and will put the author's authenticity into question. While artificial intelligence can imitate human creativity, it falls short in terms of the emotional resonance that individual works of literature possess. This aligns with the findings of Doshi and Hauser (2024), who empirically found that using AI to augment the individual creative process could indeed be reduced. It suggests that the influence of AI will produce standardized creative processes that will result in the loss of collective diversity. It will lead to the potential loss of the uniqueness and emotional resonance in collective novelty that is found in individually written work.

The concern is also expressed by Latifzadeh (2024), which is echoed in the paper on the division of labor between AI and (human) creativity. It is suggested that while an algorithm may approximate the procedure of human creativity to some level, it cannot duplicate the emotional complexity or life experience that is responsible for truly individual responses. The study conducted by Ippolito et al. (2022) investigated how professional writers interacted with AI tools to assist in their creative process. They found that the writers utilized AI for tasks like brainstorming and research but often struggled to find complex and unique output to their inquiries. The writers also noted challenges in maintaining a unique narrative style and inventiveness when relying on AI tools like Wordkraft.

3. Methodology

The study took place in Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh. It adopted the mixture of purposive and typical sampling. Typical sampling is a selection of "participants whose experience is typical with regard to the research focus" (Dörnyei, 2011, p. 128). The participants were selected from Dhaka because they were currently living there. Another commonality they shared was their language. The first language of all the participants were Bangla but they all had the habit of writing creatively in English. This duality of languages among the participants had placed this study in a more advantageous position where the participants could provide their insights more effortlessly. A total of twenty-one participants took part in the study, and they were later divided into two groups. The first group comprised six renowned Bangladeshi authors and academicians living in Bangladesh and abroad. Professional writers can weigh in on the creative use of AIs among aspiring writers due to their writing experience. They bring their own creative, authorial voice and

can concisely speak to the inherent challenges and unprecedented opportunities of AI-mediated writing for new writers (Ippolito et al., 2022).

In the second group, there were fifteen participants who were labeled as aspiring writers in this article. Since the latter term is relatively vague, the researchers had considered the authors who have been publishing since 2020 or later and are yet to receive widespread recognition as aspiring writers. The members of this group were undergraduate and graduate students, with a few young academic professionals. The researchers focused on a small number of respondents because they wanted the study to be in-depth and thorough.

The qualitative research took the form of exploratory research where new and uncharted areas were explored (Dörnyei, 2011). Primarily, data was collected through one-to-one interviews and narrative writings. The interviews were semi-structured, which provided the opportunity to ask relevant questions as and when necessary. The researchers had prepared two different sets of questions for the experts (See Appendix 2) and the novice writers (See Appendix 1). The interviews with the aspiring writers lasted approximately 15-25 minutes, whereas the experts engaged in discussion for 40-50 minutes each. The second tool of data collection was the narrative writings of the novice writers. A narrative is a powerful tool in qualitative research since it not only gives a cohesive individual perspective of a person but also provides the researchers with "a thematic line, a temporal sequence or structure" (Cohen et al., 2018, p. 694). The novice writers were asked to write their views regarding using AI in creative writing. All the interviews and narratives were taken in English.

Data was analyzed qualitatively for this study. All the interviews were recorded, transcribed, and translated, where needed, into English as authentically as possible for the convenience of documentation and analysis. Flexibility to switch their codes from FL to L1 was given to the respondents to convey their messages fluently. After all the documentation was done, they were analyzed methodically. Upon intensive analysis, various themes emerged from the interviews and narratives. Later these themes were coded through an inductive coding process. To maintain the anonymity of the participants, codes were assigned to them as well. The experts were coded as E1 to E6, the other participants, namely the aspiring writers, as P1 to P15, and the narrative writings as N1 to N11. These codes were used to indicate the participants throughout the paper to maintain uniformity.

Complete anonymity, confidentiality, and non-traceability of the respondents were assured. Since the participants are not passive data providers of a research, instead they are considered as the subjects and not objects, the ethical issues were highly maintained. Everything was done under the full consent of the participants. No respondent was coerced to participate in the interviews or writing of the narratives, and they wielded the right to withdraw if they felt uncomfortable at any stage of the research (Cohen et al., 2018).

4. Findings and Data Analysis

This paper primarily investigated the impact of AI on aspiring creative writers in Bangladesh. To determine the influence of AI on creative writing, the researchers have taken the opinions of a

group of well-known Bangladeshi scholars as well as a few aspiring writers. While the young writers mainly focused on the current impression of AI in their creative writings, the experts reflected on the possible amalgamation of the two in the future. Consequently, numerous concerns and few expedients have emerged. Based on the participants' inputs, the researchers extracted several themes, which were later divided into three different sections, as shown below. These sections were Positive, Negative, and Neutral Impact of AI on creative writing.

Positive Impacts	Neutral (Usage Notations)	Negative Impacts
AI as an Assistive Tool in Creative Writing i. Generating New Ideas ii. Developing Grammar Skills	Using AI for Creative Writing	Homogenization i. Lacks Complexity ii. Infancy iii. Biased iv. Over-simplistic v. Rational
Making the Writing Process Easier i. Simplifying Complex Narratives	User Responsibility i. Ethical Implications and Authenticity of Authorship ii. Temptation to Use AI	Lacks Consciousness and Emotional Awareness
Synthesizing Large Bodies of Information	Motivational Factors	Hinders Creativity
Promoting Creativity		Unreliability and Hallucination
Producing Original Contents		

Table 1: Themes Emerging from Interviews and Narratives

Table 1 shows that AI can pose either positive, negative, or neutral effects on creative writing, depending on its usage. While AI has some exceptionally positive uses, like synthesizing large bodies of information and making them easily comprehensible, most users were disenchanted by its lack of complexity. AI's over simplistic responses eventually led it to produce homogenized narratives. E3 pointed out a few common terms, such as "navigate" and "delve into," that appeared repeatedly in answers provided by ChatGPT.

Almost all the participants had confirmed they had used AI, namely ChatGPT, Microsoft Copilot, or Gemini, at some point. Unsurprisingly, all of them were disappointed in AI's deficiency of depth and emotional awareness in terms of creative writing. Some compared AI to an infant who is yet to reach the singularity level where it can grasp the nuances of human emotions. Due to its limitations, most young writers use AI as an assistive tool for their writing rather than acknowledging it as a co-author. However, even this minimal use of AI for creative writing has already evoked concerns among conventional writers. "If AI is correcting my grammar, if AI is providing with more vocabs, that is not mine," E5 emphasized.

The involvement of AI with creative writing also raised the ethical implications of using it, especially among scholars. One participant labeled it a “necessary evil” (P7), while most expert writers did not see the point of fighting the inevitable. Instead, few of them were already trying to harness the limitless possibilities of AI and incorporate them with creative writing. However, they were all quite emphatic about giving AI its due credit lest the writing should fall under plagiarism. Lastly, none of the participants considered AI a threat to the field of creative writing yet. Nevertheless, its influence on creative writing in the upcoming days remained as volatile as AI’s own future.

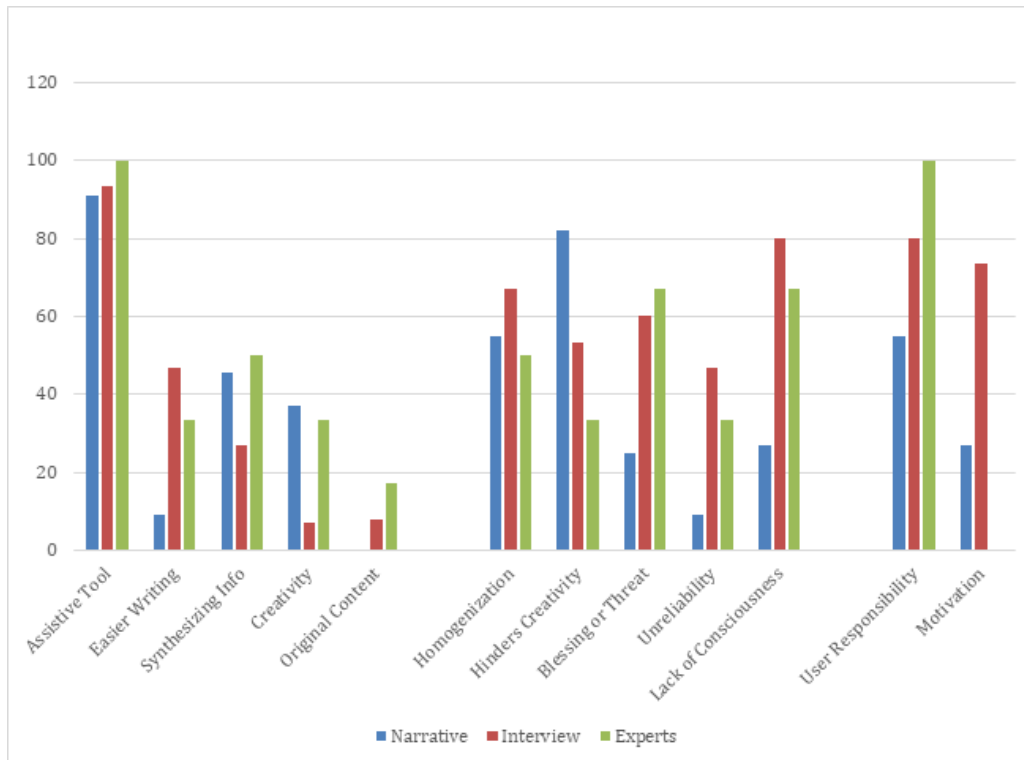


Figure 1: Frequency of themes identified during the narratives, participant interviews, and expert writer opinions

The chart indicates the different themes and the frequency of their presence which emerged during the interviews with aspiring and renowned writers. The x-axis indicates the themes that appeared during data analysis of the interviews and narratives of aspiring writers and the interviews of experts, and the y-axis presents the rate of frequency at which each theme emerged during the interviews and narratives.

Positive Impacts of AI

AI as an Assistive Tool

The chart above clearly identifies the recurring themes from the collected data. Most writers are concerned about the future of AI and its usage in creative writing. Almost all of the participants see a lot of value in using AI as an assistive tool. Here, AI would be used to generate new ideas and to check spelling and grammar. AI tools like ChatGPT could be used for the former, whereas

AI tools like Grammarly could be used in the latter situation. The writings from the narratives illustrated that all participants (P1-P15) used AI to generate ideas and in order to check the grammar of their writings. They all used AI to generate new ideas, study before the exams, and check their writing. The same was also supported by the expert writers who mentioned capitalizing the power of the AI into our everyday lives. E3 gave the example of using AI to manage simple everyday tasks like “writing an email and so you can ask ChatGPT to arrange it.” E3 stressed that with the emergence of AI in our lives, students have a lot more ways of obtaining information which would take some experienced teacher hours to gather and arrange. As such, it makes more sense to use AI to help with the classwork instead of ignoring the possibilities it offers. AI is improving day by day and will be used extensively in the future. E3 also pointed toward the future of AI and said it would be “better to harness all the sources to come up with your own view, that is the challenge, and that’s how you can use it also.” The expert writers pointed out the inevitable future that seems to be here already.

Synthesizing Large Bodies of Information

Another function of AI tools is to summarize and filter tons of data to find the most essential parts of a text. We can also see in the chart that many of the participants agreed that they used AI to summarize and sift through a lot of data. E6 mentioned in this context that AI can be extensively used as a research tool or assistant. This would allow the users to sift through large amounts of data to give the user the most relevant ones. E2 explained that being able to get summarized information catered to your own necessity is a huge advantage that AI allows us to have. E6 pointed out that there is an ethical concern when using this data in our writing. However, according to them, the most important thing to remember in this context is “your imprint, your language, your imagination, these things are here” (E6).

Promotes Creativity

As the chart displays, the theme of creativity is also relevant. The groups of participants are not of the same opinion; however, the expert writers are intrigued by the possibility of using AI in generating new ideas and promoting creativity in writers. According to them, while some cognitive functions may be affected by prolonged dependence on AI, it can also help many others pursue their dreams. E2 said,

There are people out there who require a little bit of push, I mean, they are creative, genuinely creative writers... AI can certainly stimulate you by providing you with prompts, by providing you with suggestions. You have a little bit of a block, it can provide a kind of stimulus.

This opinion is not shared by all the experts as we can observe on the chart. However, this clearly demonstrates the potential of AI in many different fields and forms.

Negative Impacts of AI

Despite having few positive effects, AI presents some looming threats to creative writing, which troubled both the expert and the novice writers alike. Homogenization, unreliability, lack of consciousness and emotional awareness, and hindering the writer’s artistic creativity were some of the themes that kept reappearing throughout the interviews and narratives.

Homogenization

Too frequent exposure to AI may lead to homogenization in creative writing. Since AI is bound by logic and algorithms, it lacks human complexity and irrationality. Moreover, it is over-simplistic, biased, and, at times, childlike. Most young authors admitted to using AI only for grammatical purposes, and almost all the scholars acknowledged its straightforwardness. While commenting on AI's simplicity, E1 remarked it "would be very good for formula fiction," like detective novels, since it could replicate and reproduce from other writers' styles, but it may never be able to write a unique piece independently. P1 deemed human minds to be too complex to understand; "when [the human mind] produces something fictive or rational, it creates something irrational too," for instance, American postmodernist fiction or the work of Franz Kafka. AI might never produce these kinds of abstract work because of its pervasive rationality.

Lacks Consciousness and Emotional Awareness

All the participants were in unison regarding AI's lack of consciousness and emotional awareness. E1 was very specific about nuances of human emotions in poetry and translation, which AI greatly lacks. While translating a poem, one cannot simply convert it from one language to another; they have to look into the poem's background, its form, its diction, its rhythm, find the perfect word according to the mood of the poem. "It's not only of images. It's not only of sounds. There are nuances involved in everything," E1 concluded. E6 believed AI could produce fantastic short texts, nothing too intricate, because "it doesn't have the capacity to replicate the human thought in the deepest possible sense." In the same vein, E4 added, "Our creativity is a unique expression of our feelings and emotions, and I don't think AI can ever replicate that creativity."

Similar responses came from the aspiring writers as well. N3 asserted, "Writing, in its purest form, is a deeply personal and human endeavor that AI cannot fully capture or enhance." P7 highlighted that while AI uses its algorithms and data to process something, humans use their brain and heart. Even if AI reaches the level of human intelligence, it may never acquire the profoundness of the human heart, which is truly the essence of creativity. N1 expressed that AI "lacks organic and unfiltered human emotions and experiences." Focusing on the importance of creativity in the future, P6 inferred that since AI lacked the depth of human emotions, "future writers might leverage AI to enhance their work, but the essence of human experience and creativity will still be crucial." AI might be superior to human beings in some particular sectors, but when it comes to articulating emotional profundity, human beings are unparalleled.

Hinders Creativity

The hindrance of creativity was another prominent theme addressed by the majority of the participants. "Creativity is god-gifted, you cannot acquire it, it's not a craft," E5 mentioned. While AI can be useful as an aid to creative writing, too much dependency on it may have detrimental effects on the brain's cognitive domain. E5 believed, AI will eventually lessen the cognitive power and intelligence of the human brain, and make people "slothful." However, not all the academicians were equally harsh on AI. E2 himself teaches creative writing and is already trying to integrate AI with his lesson plans. He recognized AI's limitless possibilities and thought it was futile to fight it. Instead, he thought humans should try to harness its power to enhance their

creativity. In a similar tone, E6 speculated, "creative writing will substantially depend on the use of AI. In other words, it will be a combination of artificial intelligence and human creativity."

Since young writers are more prone to use AI, almost all of them consider it to be destructive to their creativity. "I believe it, in some ways, [AI] hinders an author's creativity as this type of artistry should be originated by someone's own intellect and emotions," N2 stated. While discussing the damaging effects of AI, terms like originality, subtlety, and uniqueness kept emerging, which are the fundamental basis of creative writing. The aspiring writers felt AI lacked these qualities and taking help from it might compromise their own artistic value.

Unreliability and Hallucination

Unreliability is a major shortcoming of AI. Although most data produced by AI is authentic, occasionally it produces falsified information. "AI systems or large language models 'hallucinate' information that these have not been trained on, and may lead a person to inconsistent responses" (Ahmad et al., 2023, p. 4). Because of the unreliability and hallucination, AI should be used very cautiously. "If the data is not verified by the author, there is also the chance that the piece may be full of mis- and disinformation," P4 mentioned. Similarly, "it could be used to propagate false information to deviate people," P1 feared.

The unreliability of AI also creates a high risk of plagiarism because AI does not provide any reference. E6 explained that AI can have access to the most obscure pieces of writing about which the user may be unaware. When AI mixes them with the user's original writing without proper acknowledgement, the entire writing becomes plagiarized. Hence, while using AI for creative writing, the author must verify the reliability of the information and explicitly mention the assistance of AI lest they should lose their credibility.

Neutral Aspects

User Responsibility

All the experts stressed the awareness of users about the ethical considerations of using AI in creative writing. The experts called attention to the issues of plagiarism by novice writers who will be generating content with the help of AI. E2 stated that since "AI does not give ownership of what it produces, there is a very clear issue of plagiarism." Since novice writers are exposed to the benefits of using such a technology which can easily summarize a large text in seconds, so as an academician, E3 talked about adaptability to using AI where aspiring writers are encouraged to use it as a tool, but also it is "crucial for students to be honest about their contributions and maintain a human voice." They should be aware of infusing their own creativity to ensure meaningful output. It is imperative for users to take responsibility for their own actions and give due credit to the AI tools used. There are limits to using AI that can be considered ethical, for example, generating references or proofreading, but if AI is generating an outline, then it would be considered unacceptable as it compromises the claim of authorship, said E4.

During interviews, most of the aspiring writers also expressed their concerns about the user's responsibility while using AI for creative writing. Moreover, aspiring writers admitted to being tempted to use AI. The participants are not inclined to use AI for creative writing as it puts in question the originality of the content produced and "takes away from the sense of achievement," said P12. So, she avoided the use of AI and thrived to work on her own skills, and generate creative

writing independently. The participants expressed that a writer's creativity is truly tested when they suffer a phase of writer's block and strive to overcome it on their own. Participants also talked about how the use of AI depends on the ethical consciousness of the writer and that there should be a limit to what extent AI should be used while writing creative content. Moreover, if content is generated through the help of AI, it accentuates the debate over intellectual property, ownership, and originality. P6 believed that the content generated by AI should be properly cited so that there is clarity about the role of AI in content generation.

The narratives highlighted the importance of user responsibility and how new writers should utilize AI in their writing process. N5 emphasized "maintaining personal creativity and responsibility when using AI." Moreover, N2 shares that they only use AI for a "minimal percentage of beautification" and try to retain their own style. The results from the narratives also indicated that the new writers should use AI in a controlled manner because over-reliance on AI can lead to distortion of the author's originality in the contents produced and heighten the risks of plagiarism.

Motivational Factor

The experts did not comment explicitly on whether AI will be a motivational factor for aspiring writers, but as AI is an emerging technology, said E3, there is no use in resisting it. Rather, the new writers should learn to utilize the technology and be cautioned against over-reliance on it. E4 stated that "for those just starting out in writing, AI can offer immediate guidance and corrections, which can be very encouraging" but too much reliance on AI can stifle the creative process and in result produce a work that lacks originality and depth.

Some Participants stated that AI in no way motivates or demotivates their creative writing process. Indeed, it makes the writing process easy, but it does not act as a motivational factor. On the other hand, few opined that it can be demotivating as they often rely on the tool rather than using their own skills to generate ideas. P9 admitted that by using AI, he often starts to question his own ability to generate content and gets demotivated. The aspiring writers find it unsettling as there is no proper recognition of originality if written pieces can be generated with the help of AI.

N11 said that they would often use the title of their poem based on the suggestion generated by AI because it made their work easier. Eventually, the participant stopped generating titles for their own poetry altogether, which led to a loss of confidence in their own capability. Other narratives indicated that AI does not motivate them to write more content. AI is a useful tool that often helps new writers to generate ideas and refine their writings but over-reliance on the tool can result in potential loss of individual inventiveness and pose a challenge to their creative growth.

5. Discussion

It has become evident from the data analysis that both expert and novice writers believe AI can be an assistive tool in writing creative pieces. This paper presents the opinions of prominent Bangladeshi writers about the use of AI tools by aspiring writers in creative writing. These writers are uniquely qualified to judge whether the use of AI impacts the creativity of aspiring writers. AI can be used to synthesize large bodies of information and help simplify complex narratives.

However, many experts have also stressed that uncontrolled use of AI tools, mostly LLMs, can disseminate misinformation and disorient its users.

Most experts have pointed out that AI does not pose a threat to human creativity as it is only in its infancy. It has made rapid progress in the last decade; nevertheless, experts have doubted the ability of LLMs in detecting nuances in emotions. Before the arrival of AI, it was thought that creativity was a unique quality to which only human beings are entitled. Many theorists prophesied that this ability would be shared with LLMs in the coming days. However, experts in the present study did not support the idea as they declined it by claiming that these tools still lack consciousness.

E3 and E6 mentioned the singularity level in AI. They sketched out what relation may appear between human beings and machines when AI will achieve the singularity level. E6 predicted the prospects of AI. According to him,

One prospect is AI will take over, so you will only have AI generated texts, it's a possibility. Secondly, you may have texts generated by authors with some help from the AI. Or a third would be a return to human intelligence at a distant time, maybe in 20 years, you will not feel the urge to go back to writing rather than watching. Maybe 40 years from now, people will be tired of the visual culture and they will like to go back to the written culture, real culture.

Claims of homogenization in the responses against prompts given by users were rife among the participants and the experts. They have mentioned a lack of complexity, biases in answers, oversimplistic at times, and a tendency to become too rational to its audience. AI tends to produce written pieces containing the same set of words and phrases and often lacks the ability to comprehend the writer's unique emotional experience, which leads to its producing generic content. On the other hand, all the experts were in unison about user's responsibility. Users of these tools should think about the ethical implications and authenticity of authorship. If an aspiring writer is taking assistance from AI tools, there should be limited input from AI, which has to be acknowledged so that readers can make an informed decision about the originality of the written piece. Similar concerns are echoed by Ippolito et al. (2022).

An additional finding emerged from the study that AI tools, such as Google Translate, can be used in translations to make first drafts. However, the translator has to be in authority as they can guide it to make translations comprehensible, ordered, terse, and culturally consistent. As AI is unable to grasp the context and emotional depth of the original work, the translator has to refurbish the draft to resonate the author's emotions properly, "because you don't just translate the meaning, most people think translation is the meaning of words, but it isn't. There are so many nuances in everything" (E1). AI fails to manifest these nuances of human emotions.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, we can see that AI does impact the creativity of aspiring writers in Bangladesh. On one hand, there are a few drawbacks to using AI in creative writing. A sense of dependency can be noticed among aspiring writers who use AI to make their writing process easier and smoother.

Also, this discourages many other aspiring writers as it leads to self-doubt about their own inventiveness and creativity in writing. If there is an over-reliance on AI, it might have an impending impact on the creativity of the next generation of writers. However, the positive impacts of AI cannot be denied. New possibilities can be explored by using AI. It can be used as an assistive tool in the writing process. Most of all, AI has massive potential as a research assistant and in generating new ideas and prompts. Aspiring writers should exercise caution in using AI in creative writing to ensure the authenticity and originality of their work.

The emergence of this new technology cannot be avoided, and it will continue to creep further into every sector of our lives, including the domain of creative writing. Instead of resisting, writers can try to incorporate AI into their creative writing process while keeping all ethical considerations in view. Rules regarding the use of AI should be established and observed to ensure that aspiring writers learn to use these AI tools with integrity and adapt to the new world of evolving technology.

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Appendix 1

Questions for novice writers:

1. What kind of creative writing do you do? How long have you been writing?
2. How often do you use AI for creative writing?
3. Does AI motivate you to write more?
4. Have you used AI to help you generate ideas?
5. Do you use Chatbots to clarify/refine your ideas?
6. What are the AI tools that you use for your writing?
7. Have you used AI to analyze the quality of your work?
8. How has AI transformed the way creative content is produced?
9. What kind of assistance can AI tools provide in generating creative content?
10. Have you faced any problems in using AI for creative writing?
11. Do you think AI can identify the nuances in human emotions?
12. What are the ethical implications of using AI in creative writing?
13. What kind of impact do you think AI can pose for the next generation of creative writers in Bangladesh?
14. Do you consider AI to be a blessing or a threat for novice writers in Bangladesh?
15. If the capabilities of AI reach human levels, will there be any need for creative writing?

Appendix 2

Questions for renowned writers:

1. How would you define creativity?
2. Have you encountered any writing produced by AIs?
3. How has AI transformed the way creative content is produced?
4. Do you think AI can identify the nuances in human emotions?
5. What are the ethical implications of using AI in creative writing?
6. What kind of impact do you think AI can pose for the next generation of creative writers in Bangladesh?
7. Do you consider AI to be a blessing or a threat for novice writers in Bangladesh?
8. If the capabilities of AI reach human levels, will there be any need for creative writing?

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