

Will Artificial Intelligence Take Over Human Writer?

Atsuki Kojima*

Toyo University, 5 Chome-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo City, Tokyo 112-0001, Japan

*: All correspondence should be sent to: Dr. Atsuki Kojima.

Author's Contact: Atsuki Kojima, Ph.D., E-mail: atsukikojima@hotmail.com

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15354/si.24.co160>

Funding: No funding source declared.

COI: The author declares no competing interest.

Despite notable progressions in artificial intelligence (AI) technology, the imminent complete supplanting of human writers by AI is exceedingly improbable. Undoubtedly, AI is currently capable of producing texts that are only marginally cogent or even imitate specific writing styles by utilizing machine learning and algorithms. However, what distinguishes human writers is their capacity to imbue their works with ingenuity, sentimentality, and distinct viewpoints. Writing is more than simply assembling words; it is an authentic expression of oneself. In addition, human beings possess superior cognitive abilities such as critical thinking, intuition, and the capacity to comprehend intricate contexts beyond the current capabilities of any algorithm. However, who can say what the future may bring? It is not inconceivable that talent-matched AI writers will one day compose bestselling novels and award-winning articles alongside us humans.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Human Writer; Replacement; Possibility

Science Insights, 2024 January 31; Vol. 44, No. 1, pp.1207-1208.

© 2023 Insights Publisher. All rights reserved.



Creative Commons Non Commercial CC BY-NC: This article is distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits non-commercial use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission provided the original work is attributed by the Insights Publisher.

THE EMERGENCE of artificial intelligence (AI) has sparked an increasing apprehension among writers regarding the potential dominance of machines in their chosen vocation. Although AI has achieved notable progress across multiple fields, it is exceedingly improbable that it will entirely replace human writers. A number of elements must be considered, including ingenuity, zeal, emotional intelligence, context awareness, and the capacity to adjust to evolving trends.

Primarily, creativity constitutes an essential element of writing that distinguishes human authors. Writing requires the capacity for innovative thought, the development of original concepts, and the ability to convey them in a manner that en-

gages readers (1). Despite the potential of AI in content generation, it is deficient in the intrinsic creativity exhibited by human writers. Its inability to comprehend abstract ideas and sentiments to the same extent as a human writer hinders its capacity to generate unique and authentic compositions (2).

An additional critical component in which AI fails is passion. Writing is frequently motivated by fervor and an extensive knowledge of the topic. Writing styles are influenced by the personal experiences, emotions, and insights of the author (3). The inclusion of a personal touch in this content fosters a connection with readers that is difficult for AI-generated material to achieve. AI is devoid of genuine emotions and actual experienc-

es, which prevent it from accurately replicating this crucial element of human writing.

Understanding context represents an additional domain in which AI encounters significant obstacles. Proficient writing necessitates an all-encompassing comprehension of cultural subtleties, historical context, and contemporary affairs. Human authors have the capacity to interpret and integrate these components into their literary creations, thereby establishing a more profound connection with their readers. In contrast, AI does not possess the profound contextual comprehension required to generate influential and relatable content.

In addition to transmitting information, writing also requires comprehension of and attention to the requirements of the target audience. Human authors have a distinct capacity to establish an emotive connection with their audience by customizing their writing to reflect their particular interests, viewpoints, and inclinations. AI is incapable of achieving this degree of emotional intelligence due to its algorithmic operation and absence of intrinsic empathy, which distinguish human writers from AI.

Furthermore, human writers possess the ability to adjust to shifting reader preferences and evolving trends. They develop and learn continuously, staying abreast of emerging concepts and technologies. While AI possesses proficiency in data processing, it lacks the ability to modify its manner or tone in order to cater to changing preferences. Human beings possess a natural prowess when it comes to trend analysis, pattern recognition, and integrating such insights into written work, thereby enhancing its relevance and relatability.

Writing is an art form that has a profound historical and cultural foundation (4). Storytelling, poetry, and literature have been fundamental components of human existence for millennia. We have shaped our collective comprehension, knowledge, and

values through these art forms. AI lacks the capacity to discern and produce art in the same manner as human beings, which restricts its potential to entirely supplant human writers due to its inability to encapsulate the subtleties and essence of human ingenuity.

Additionally, it is critical to specify that the writing process imparts personal development and satisfaction to the human author, in addition to significance for the end result. Writing facilitates an opportunity for individuals to engage in self-expression, introspection, and intellectual investigation, thereby fostering both personal and intellectual growth (5). It facilitates critical thinking, fosters personal development, and stimulates curiosity-qualities that are inherently human and cannot be replicated by AI.

The intricate nature of human thoughts and emotions is challenging for AI to completely comprehend and interact with due to the subjective nature of writing. Individual viewpoints, convictions, and ideologies that are influenced by cultural milieu and personal experience are articulated in writing (6). The richness of writing is derived from the diversity of human experiences; therefore, it is improbable that an AI system could encompass such an extensive range of human perspectives.

Human creativity is limitless, ever-changing, and dynamic. Authors consistently stretch the limits of their craft by expanding upon their own and others' previous efforts (7). In contrast to AI-generated content, which operates within comparatively restrictive parameters, human creativity is inherently boundless. Human writers possess an intrinsic capacity to transcend conventional thinking, explore novel stylistic approaches, and pioneer advancements within their respective domains. Given that creativity is not a static concept, it is improbable that AI would completely supplant human writers due to its adaptive foresight. ■

References

1. Flower L, Hayes JR. A cognitive process theory of writing. *Coll Compos Comm* 1981; 32(4):365-387. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/356600>
2. Cowan N. The magical mystery four: How is working memory capacity limited, and why? *Curr Dir Psychol Sci* 2010;19(1):51-57. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963721409359277>
3. Jandl I, Knaller S, Schönfellner S, Tockner G. (Eds.). *Writing emotions: Theoretical concepts and selected case studies in literature*. Transcript Verlag 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1wxt3t>
4. Barolsky P, Carrier D, Gaskell I, Kosuth J, Schele L. Writing (and) the history of art. *Art Bull* 1996; 78(3):398-416. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/3046192>
5. Walker SE. Journal writing as a teaching technique to promote reflection. *J Athl Train* 2006; 41(2):216-221.
6. Gerring J. Ideology: A definitional analysis. *Polit Res Quart* 1997; 50(4):957-994. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2307/448995>
7. Benjamin W, Jennings MW. The work of art in the age of its technological reproducibility. *Grey Room* 2010; 39:11-38. DOI: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27809424>

Received: November 11, 2023 | Revised: November 19, 2023 | Accepted: November 30, 2023
