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The Impacts of Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Literature

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ABSTRACT: In this article, an attempt is taken to analyze collision of artificial intelligence in the meadow of literature. Literature is about collection of written works, especially it is considered to be an art form of prose, fiction, drama and poetry. A writer needs to be crafting their thoughts on various works and intimidated by writing prompts. Artificial intelligence is a cognitive science and grown out of the knowledge from disciplines such as science, mathematics, philosophy, sociology and others. In literature machines started by offering us recommendations on what to read, and now they are capable of writing poetry and stories. It has gone from tools to help human creators to becoming creative entities. This article aims to focus the integration of Artificial intelligence in literary works.

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature acts as a form of expression for each individual author. The millions of books which have been published around the world are guides for the reader and generate a bridge for them to learn something new. Literature allows a person to step back in time and learn about life on earth from the ones who walked before us. Literary devices are specific techniques that allow a writer to convey a deeper meaning that goes beyond what's on the page. Literary devices are a tool used by writers to hint at larger themes, ideas, and meaning in a piece of writing. Writers use a wide variety of literary devices across different genres. The research gives just as much attention to the plot, so that my articles are to entertain the contribution of Artificial

II. INTELLIGENCE IN THE FIELD OF LITERATURE

The researcher believes that creativity could eventually happen outside human beings. Computers do not produce meaning, and human intervention is always necessary in the creative process, even if technological devices are becoming more refined and approaching human capabilities. Artificial intelligence is going insane and sets up a kind of creativity that fuel millions and millions of novels of exceptional quality, literally too many for people to read in all their collective lifetimes, and so human adapt and continue their own creation. Artificial intelligence has a significant long-term impact on literature. The scope of this impact is hard to grasp partly because the literature is siloed, as well as changing the meaning of the concepts themselves. Design fictions that vividly image future scenarios of Artificial Intelligence in use to offer a means both to explain and query the technological possibilities.

III. HISTORY OF AI IN LITERATURE

The father of Artificial intelligence, John McCarthy states a definition for AI which says that "Artificial Intelligence is the science and engineering of making intelligent computer programs". Artificial Intelligence is used when a machine simulates functions that human's association with other human minds such as learning and problem solving. Subfields of AI such as Machine Learning is actively being used in Google predictive search bar, in gmail spam filter, in Netflix's show suggestions. Natural Language Processing exists in Apple's Siri and Google voice. Image Processing is necessary for Facebook's facial recognition tagging software and in Google's self driving cars. Data mining has become a slang for software industry due to the mass amount of data being collected everyday.

Artificial intelligence increased comprehension of reading preferences, interfacing multi-kind books with readers, foreseeing top-rated books, creating data driven works and editing manuscripts with devices like ProWritingAid. A recent survey conducted by the Future of Life Institute's AI impacts project predicts that Artificial Intelligence will be capable of writing a best seller by 2050. Google has been working with Stanford University of Massachusetts to

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improve Machine Natural Language. The first step was for the software to understand the variances of human language. The Chinese publishing the collection of poetry "Sunshine misses windows", signed by the previously unknown author Microsoft Little Ice, for sale in bookstores. This algorithm created by the computer giant memorized more than 500 sonnets, from which it created 10,000 poems. Of these 139 were published. Some of the poems have been shared on social networks under different pseudonyms.

IV AI WORKS IN CREATING LITERARY PIECES

Very few internet users were able to identify the nature of the author of poems. WASP is an Artificial Intelligence software that was created by Pablos Gervás. He has spent 17 years perfecting his robot poet. WASP has learned to write, inspired by sonnets from Spain's Golden Age. His creator says that the purpose of poetry and to study the creative process, to make writers' work easier. They are not trying to replace poets, as their writing lacks emotion.

In Japan, computers are already participating in literary competitions. The Nikkei Hoshi Shinichi literary awards allows non-human authors to present their work without the judges knowing the nature of competitions. Of the 1,450 applications they received in the last edition, 11 were partially written by a machine. Even though they are incredibly well structured, novels of this kind are still really lacking when comes to describing the psychology of the characters. Experts believe that AI systems can now write novels, poetry and news reports through learning and adapting to the current writing requirements. So, a team of writing experts at EssayZoo decided to highlight the basic tasks artificial intelligence can perform in the writing industry.

Modern word processors have always had autocorrects and spell checker, which for most people were a nuisance. However, the changes in AI writing enable different software vendors to assist writers in perfecting their writing by offering tools for proofreading. Tools such as the red line in Microsoft Word and Grammarly utilize Artificial intelligence to identify simple mistakes such as grammar, as well as spelling errors. Their advance settings also detect phrases with too many words, vague language, passive voice, and issues in style.

Not only does it identify all these mistakes, but it also provides the correct spelling or version that you should utilize. For example, it recognizes passive voices in a text and gives you the statement reworded in an active voice. Though the use of AI writer is creating a competitive market for writing assistance, it threatens the work of editors.

The issue of plagiarism is one that both students and content providers such as journalists and novel writers grapple with every day. A quick search over the internet of sentences derived from one's documents is enough to make an entire paper substandard due to plagiarism. Plagiarism is derived from failure by an individual to acknowledge the author's ideas by passing them as their own, borrowing an entire paper from someone else or buying an article from the internet. All these cases are unacceptable in the writing profession.

There are different solutions, however, to this problem in the market. For example, AI writing software such as Turnitin helps one detect content lifted from other people's work. It does so by comparing one's paper to millions of documents submitted on its database. Once the software finds a match, you can make the corrections. Likewise, Artificial intelligence writer such as Emma helps to discern authorship of a text; hence, curbing plagiarism.

Translation of a text from one language to another, say English to Spanish, in the past was a strenuous endeavour. One had to track down an individual who spoke the two dialects for them to translate. Academic experts from custom essay service note that software companies also attempted to provide translation services. For example, Google Translate could facilitate the running of words through its dictionary to translate them. However, often you would get questionable results or funny translations.

Advancement in intelligence writing, however, has led to significant upgrades of Google Translate. Experts ascertain that now; an individual can translate not only words but sentences and phrases with accuracy. Through AI content writer, you can utilize Google Translate to convert an entire book and articles, making the work of publishing easier. However, for publishers and authors, in the future, this spells doom to their careers.

Despite the continued growth of video and audio content through platforms such as YouTube and podcasts, online texts still exist. Unlike video and audio materials, transcription makes it easier for you to find information of particular interest to you with ease, making it the ideal type of material to utilize. Cody Rhodes, a professional academic writer at EssayZoo said, "An audio search is becoming a reality through artificial intelligence."



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AI assistants such as Siri and Alexa have made it possible for computers to decipher sound and use it to find different things. For example, instead of going through your phone contact to call someone, Siri follows your audio command to dial the person you want. Applications have also entered the market to facilitate search through audio files. For example, Castbox.fm App is significant in the search for the spoken word, and the future will perhaps help in transcription to produce written content.

If you have been wondering whether Artificial intelligence robots have been writing, well yes, the AI bots write. Different news agencies have been utilizing them to compose content based on data, which an AI article writer turns into a narrative. AI has brought to light much breaking news. Its use of such stories ensures news stations get to publish a story fast and almost right away as it happens.

Reliance on AI robots to break the news is disadvantageous. Continued reliance on them will render journalists jobless, as they can type faster than them. Also, it would lead to poor content as AI robots spin information it documents as opposed to researching it.

Artificial intelligence is useful in considering the reader's expectations and inclinations when it comes to books. In the past, predicting which books readers prefer was difficult. The entry of AI in the book industry makes it easier for publishers and businesses to analyse data and determine books that will sell. Books written by AI may not be in the market, but bookstores based on the internet such as Amazon, get to benefit from data collected by AI to predict books that may interest the reader. Thus, this is the reason once the reader buys a book from such a store; it provides the reader with numerous titles that relate to the reader's previous book or of a similar genre.

The experts of EssayZoo believe that influencing readers to buy books is a positive use of AI. It helps readers to become aware of books they would enjoy, discover new authors, as well as turn authors into a success as long as they know what their readers want.

Outside of literature, however, the robots are already writing. Bloomberg, other news agencies, and financial firms have been using robot journalists to write data-driven content with an AI writer that turns data into narratives, like Wordsmith. It provides the technology for users to automate their writing using rules-based templates with various scenarios.

AI is tremendously useful in understanding the readers' expectations and preferences, which will help make marketing and promotional decisions.

For instance, "reading analytics" gives a glimpse into how readers engage with books, chapters, and sections. Such analytics collects data on how long it takes to finish and what you do with the texts when you're reading. The goal is to understand readers' behaviours, their demographics, and problems related to the books. Jellybooks provides such services to authors and publishers.

Inkitt is another AI-driven service for understanding readers and connecting them with authors. It's a community of authors and readers, where new works are discovered, and the most popular ones win the competition and get published. This allows best-selling manuscripts to get discovered before they're published, which can be a huge boon for initial sales. In the past, multi-genre and genre-ambiguous books had a hard time getting published, because literary agents and publishers weren't sure on how to market them. Booxby provides a data-driven service that authors can use to understand whether their manuscripts are likely to sell.

In the past, it was challenging to predict which books would sell well. Today, publishers can inform their decisions by analyzing historical data sets. To illustrate, many Kindle self-publishers utilize Kindle Spy, an app that curates information from best-selling e-books. It's a piece of research software for finding lucrative topics based on keywords occurrences in bestsellers, approximate royalties earned, and niche potentials.

Once you've found the title of your next best-selling novel, check and compare the style with thousands of fiction works with ProWritingAid. It serves as your critique partner, so you can strengthen your writing with pacing and momentum, dialogue, word choice, and other stylistic issues before sending it off to a publisher or having it self-published. The plagiarism checker is extremely valuable to ensure that you cite appropriately and reduce the risk of any future copyrights' issues.

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Combining AI technology that analyzes reader preferences with the best-selling titles Kindle Spy app and a "book discovery" app like Booxby, self-published authors or publishers can capitalize on their collected data to create books that are guaranteed to be highly sought after. In other words, today's AI technologies provide a solid foundation to justify publishing specific titles. Callisto Media states that algorithms and Big Data are transforming publishing with a new age of predictability, profitability, and explosive growth.

The 19th century brought storytelling closer to the robot as we know it today, as an android deliberately constructed by humans, dictated more by science and engineering than divinity or magic. The Steam Man of the Prairies by Edward S. Ellis, written in 1868, introduced the United States to a bipedal steam-powered android that brought its creator, a teenage boy, on adventures across the American heartland. Another notable example of a robot predating Čapek's useful phrase is Frank L. Baum's Tik-Tok, a talking, emotionless, copper wind-up device with a head, arms, legs, and a spherical torso who populates the world of Oz.

These early literary robots are more like our collective understanding of robots than what Čapek referred to in his own work. The robots take charge of the economy within a decade, and soon after they revolt and kill all but one human. The play ends on a higher note than one might expect, with humanity certain to perish, the audience is left with two robots who fall in love, framed as the second iteration of Adam and Eve. The rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has begun to infiltrate the world of literature as a robot has been used to try to write books and imitate classic fiction. Humans are influenced by life experiences and emotions, things that a robot cannot experience. I imagine that works by robots could perhaps have the advantage of being seen as more interesting due to the fact they are produced by AI. Remove that novelty, however, and I do not feel it will be chosen over conventional fiction.

Not only is it likely to lack cohesiveness, even if the technology is further developed, I imagine it will also fall short in its meaning. Although the message of the author might not be the most important part of a text, it is impossible to ignore the importance of the author's intention in creating the text. We need a real, human mind behind fiction. In reading, we often seek relatability, a part of the real world that robots cannot replicate. After all, AI stands for Artificial Intelligence: there is no real understanding or interpretation of the world around them. The 'artificial' aspect must be limiting to a degree.

When authors take inspiration from other works it sparks new ideas in the writer's mind, maintaining a level of originality. Each writer also has their own unique style which means that even a piece of work with a similar plot will have its own defining characteristics. This is something that I don't believe to be possible with robots and therefore fiction by robots will not be successful enough to be considered a threat.

The works that robots create could be better used as inspiration, a launchpad for writers like random word generators are used to provide starting points. Perhaps the AI could give authors a paragraph of prompts from which to create a storyline from.

V. CONCLUSION

In short, the researcher cannot see fiction written by Artificial Intelligence taking over due to the need of a 'human element' in fiction, as vague as those sounds. AI may be useful in other areas as the technology develops but it does not seem suitable for writing fiction, which requires emotion that cannot be programmed. To sum up, technologies can either be humans' friends or enemies. Whichever humans choose, be ready for writing Artificial intelligence. As efforts of researchers and companies increase to make AI writers, Artificial intelligence will soon become part of the writing industry. Whatever is composed, whether essays, articles or news items, there is a likelihood that AI writing articles will be part of it, making it better. Tools such as Turnitin and Grammarly has made an enormous mark in writing, and it will become faster in the future. It is unfortunate that AI will deem human writers unnecessary.

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