


# Chapter 7

## Verse by Algorithm: AI's Impact on Poetry Writing and Literary Insight

**Siti Hajar Larekeng**

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2015-9775>

*Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare, Indonesia*

### **ABSTRACT**

*This topic invites a discussion about how AI-generated poetry, through sophisticated algorithms and machine learning techniques, is reshaping traditional notions of creativity, authorship, and emotional expression in literature. The evolution of AI poetry generators, particularly through models like GPT-2, GPT-3, and GPT-4, highlights the increasing sophistication of natural language processing (NLP) technologies that enable machines to analyze and replicate human poetic styles. This chapter also explores the features and functionalities of five prominent AI poem generators: ToolBaz, EditPad, BoredHumans, Vondy.com, and CapitalizeMyTitle.com. AI-generated poetry utilizes advanced algorithms and extensive datasets to produce text that adheres to established poetic conventions, offering a novel perspective on creativity that is both innovative and sometimes unpredictable. It further explores the implications of AI's role in artistic expression, raising critical questions about authorship, creativity, and the definition of poetry itself.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

AI-generated poetry refers to creating poems using artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms and machine learning techniques. This innovative approach leverages extensive datasets of human-authored poems to train AI models, which then generate new poems based on recognized patterns and structural elements. AI-generated

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3373-1057-2.ch007

poetry has undergone significant evolution over the years, reflecting advancements in technology and changes in societal perceptions of art and creativity.

The journey of AI in poetry began with basic algorithms designed to manipulate language. In the early stages, these systems primarily focused on generating simple rhymes and structured forms, often lacking depth and emotional resonance. The initial attempts were rudimentary, relying on predefined templates and limited datasets.

The first key milestones include the introduction of NLP as techniques allowed AI to analyze existing poetry more effectively, recognizing patterns in language, meter, and themes. This laid the groundwork for more complex poetic structures. With the rise of Natural Language Processing (NLP) and machine learning, AI poetry generation has become more sophisticated. The second one is the advent of deep learning models, such as GPT-2 and GPT-3, which marked a turning point. These models could generate text that closely mimicked human writing styles, producing poetry that often blurred the lines between human and machine authorship. They utilized vast datasets to learn not only the mechanics of poetry but also nuances in emotional expression. (Linardaki, 2022, pp.70)

Today, AI-generated poetry is increasingly indistinguishable from human-written works. Recent studies indicate that participants often rate AI-generated poems as highly as or even higher than those by well-known human poets, showcasing a shift in public perception towards acceptance and appreciation of AI as a creative entity. This phenomenon highlights the growing sophistication of AI systems and their ability to produce emotionally resonant content.

Porter and Machery (2024) narrate the rise of user-friendly AI poem generators has democratized poetry creation. These tools allow individuals without extensive literary training to generate poems quickly by inputting themes or keywords. This accessibility has led to a surge in interest in poetry among broader audiences. Looking ahead, the evolution of AI-generated poetry is poised to continue alongside advancements in AI technology. Future developments may enhance the emotional depth and creativity of generated works, further integrating AI into literary practices. As these technologies evolve, they will likely inspire new forms of artistic expression and challenge traditional notions of authorship and creativity within literature.

## **Traditional Notions of Poetry and Literary Value**

Traditional poetry is often viewed through the lens of its historical context, where poets are seen as part of an ongoing dialogue with their predecessors. In his essay "Tradition and the Individual Talent," Eliot (2009, p.1) emphasizes the importance of understanding one's place within this literary tradition. He argues that a poet must possess a "historical sense," which allows them to perceive the past and its

26 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: [www.igi-global.com/chapter/verse-by-algorithm/387199](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/verse-by-algorithm/387199)

## Related Content

---

### English Language Teachers' Perceptions on AI's Role in Alleviating Digital Burnout

Galip Kartal (2023). *Perspectives on Digital Burnout in Second Language Acquisition* (pp. 122-148).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/english-language-teachers-perceptions-on-ais-role-in-alleviating-digital-burnout/332583](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/english-language-teachers-perceptions-on-ais-role-in-alleviating-digital-burnout/332583)

### Translation of Wine as a Culture-Bound Term From English Canon Text to a Language of Lesser Diffusion

Joseph Igono (2022). *International Journal of Translation, Interpretation, and Applied Linguistics* (pp. 1-12).

[www.irma-international.org/article/translation-of-wine-as-a-culture-bound-term-from-english-canon-text-to-a-language-of-lesser-diffusion/304078](http://www.irma-international.org/article/translation-of-wine-as-a-culture-bound-term-from-english-canon-text-to-a-language-of-lesser-diffusion/304078)

### In Other Words: What's Happened to Metaphors in the Translation of Political Texts

Yiqing Liu and Caiwen Wang (2021). *International Journal of Translation, Interpretation, and Applied Linguistics* (pp. 16-30).

[www.irma-international.org/article/in-other-words/281670](http://www.irma-international.org/article/in-other-words/281670)

### Student Binge Studying, Recall, and Success in a Blended Korean Class

Julie Damron and Jennifer Dobberuhl Quinlan (2020). *Recent Tools for Computer- and Mobile-Assisted Foreign Language Learning* (pp. 229-247).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/student-binge-studying-recall-and-success-in-a-blended-korean-class/238668](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/student-binge-studying-recall-and-success-in-a-blended-korean-class/238668)

### A Linguistic Exploration of Indigenous Languages Adverts: A Critical Discourse Approach

Magret Jongore, Pinkie Phaahla and Rose Masubelele (2019). *International Journal of Translation, Interpretation, and Applied Linguistics* (pp. 1-11).

[www.irma-international.org/article/a-linguistic-exploration-of-indigenous-languages-adverts/232230](http://www.irma-international.org/article/a-linguistic-exploration-of-indigenous-languages-adverts/232230)