(Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal)

EXPLORING LITERATURE: PRE- AI AND POST- AI

Mr. Rahul Tulshiram Wadate

Asst. Professor in English

D.P. Bhosale College, Koregaon

Abstract

Present research paper seeks to explore before AI the role of writer in creativity. Literature is full of compassion, natural, passionate and truly aesthetic. The writers were creative and have used mindset to oath passion in language and literature. The History of English Literature is very creative it flows through the minds of the authors towards the reader before AI there was no any artificial and decorative language. The Literature has an authenticity and sure creativity .The writers all over the world used simple, literary, and creative language through which reader get triumph pleasure while reading Literature. Before AI there was human bond between writers and reader.

Key words: aesthetic, compassion, decorative, authenticity etc.

Literature in the Pre-AI Era:

Pre-AI literature refers to texts produced before the integration of artificial intelligence in creative practices. Such literature is deeply rooted in human experience, emotion, and social reality. Writers drew inspiration from personal suffering, collective trauma, cultural traditions, and psychological conflicts. Literature served as a site of resistance, identity formation, and emotional catharsis.

The creative process in the Pre-AI era involved imagination, memory, and consciousness, making literary works original and experiential. Authors bore full responsibility for meaning and intent, and their texts reflected authentic emotional depth. As Eagleton observes, literature is closely connected to ideology, history, and lived reality, not merely linguistic form (Eagleton 2).

Present Research Paper exposes gap between the two era pre AI and post-Either Historical and literary background is concern from 18th century there was the advancement in the science and technology. The industrial revolution took place in 18th century from that onwards there was advancement in science and technology .Every advancement has some advantage and disadvancements. Due to developments in science and technology not only impacts on the life of human beings but also on literature. It was the history due to advancement in science and technology most of the peoples from the villages migrated in the urban region for livelihood. There were drastic changes in human being life. The impact was that place of natural rustic life; simplicity has transformed into alienation, anxiety, and depression. As same AI in this advancement era is the solution on every problems of the human beings life. The advancement in literature evolved from 18th century by the progression in industry and revolution during Victorian period. Before that romantic period most of the author, Poets, was lived in the nature and had created poems and literature on truly based on the nature. The literature during that period was purely natural, rustic and simplify used by the authors and a poets in their literary works. Literature and creativity have an integral relation without natural creativity we cannot express our emotion, passion and compassion in the literature. Now days impact of the AI on Literature and social factors are truly artificial. Indeed peoples thinks creatively about Literature. Pre-AI literature is fundamentally defined by human intentionality and lived experience**.** Before the advent of Artificial Intelligence, literary creation was an exclusively human activity rooted in consciousness, emotion, memory, and social reality. Writers produced literary texts not through algorithms or data patterns, but through personal engagement with the world around them. As a result, literature functioned as a powerful medium through which individuals and communities expressed their inner conflicts and external struggles.

One of the central characteristics of Pre-AI literature is its origin in emotional conflict. Human emotions such as love, fear, anger, loss, and hope have always formed the core of literary expression. Poets and writers translated personal feelings into universal experiences, allowing readers to connect emotionally with the text. Tragedies, love poems,

(Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal)

and confessional narratives reflect the emotional depth that arises from real human experiences something inseparable from the author's inner life.

Most importantly, AI lacks emotion, memory, and consciousness. It does not feel joy, pain, desire, fear, or loss. It has no personal history, no social identity, and no awareness of self or others. Human creativity is deeply shaped by emotional experiences such as suffering, love, trauma, and hope. These experiences give literature its depth, authenticity, and ethical force qualities that AI cannot genuinely possess.

Literature in the Post-AI Era:

Post-AI literature emerges in a context where artificial intelligence assists or generates literary texts through algorithms and data processing. AI systems rely on vast databases of existing texts and use pattern recognition to simulate creativity. As a result, AI can produce grammatically correct, stylistically refined, and coherent literary outputs. However, AI lacks consciousness, emotion, and lived experience. It cannot suffer, remember, or desire qualities that are central to human creativity. As Boden argues, machine creativity differs fundamentally from human creativity because it operates without intentionality or self-awareness (Boden 5). Thus, Post-AI literature often raises ethical and philosophical questions regarding originality, authorship, and authenticity

Pre-AI and Post-AI Literature: A Comparative Perspective:

While Pre-AI literature is grounded in emotional truth and psychological depth, Post-AI literature is largely imitative and data-driven. The former prioritizes lived experience, whereas the latter emphasizes efficiency and stylistic simulation. In Pre-AI literature, the author's identity is central, while in Post-AI literature, authorship becomes fragmented or shared between human and machine. The transition from Pre-AI to Post-AI literature represents a significant transformation in literary studies. Although artificial intelligence expands creative possibilities and accessibility, it cannot replace the emotional and experiential foundations of human literature. Pre-AI literature remains a vital record of

human struggle, identity, and consciousness, while Post-AI literature challenges traditional notions of creativity and authorship. Ultimately, AI should be viewed as a supportive tool rather than a substitute for human literary expression.

Conclusion:

Creativity in the age of AI must be understood as a distinction between simulation and experience. AI can assist human writers and expand creative possibilities, but it cannot replace human creativity rooted in consciousness, emotion, and lived experience. Literature, as an expression of human life, ultimately depends on the depth of experience that only humans can possess.

References:

Barthes, Roland. *Image MusicText*. Translated by Stephen Heath, Hill and Wang, 1977.

Benjamin, Walter. *The Work of Art in the Age of Mechanical Reproduction*. Translated by Harry Zohn, Schocken Books, 1969.

Boden, Margaret A. *AI: Its Nature and Future*. Oxford UP, 2016.

Hayles, N. Katherine. *How We Think: Digital Media and Contemporary Technogenesis*. University of Chicago Press, 2012.