

ROLE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN CHANGING THE FUTURE OF CREATIVE FIELDS OF WRITING, ART AND MUSIC

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ABSTRACT

The creation and consumption of literature, music and art are being revolutionized by artificial intelligence. Creativity was once the purview of human imagination, but it is now a joint human-machine process. This article examines the ways in which AI is changing certain domains and what lies ahead. Artificial intelligence has significantly changed how artists create their work. Tools like Deep Art and Google's Deep Dream allow for the rapid creation of impressive visual art, whether realistic or abstract. Beyond visual arts and music, AI is also transforming the world of literature. Advanced tools such as GPT-3 can generate well-structured stories, poems, and even scripts. Writers today use AI-based tools not only to spark new ideas but also to help complete their writing projects more effectively.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, creative fields, writing, art, music.

INTRODUCTION

AI is already present in many facets of our everyday existence. In the background artificial intelligence (AI) is continuously working to improve our lives from voice-activated virtual assistants like Siri and Alexa to recommendation algorithms that offer Netflix movies or Amazon purchases. Self-driving cars that traverse roads without human assistance, Chatbots that respond to customer service queries, and smart home appliances that regulate room temperatures are all powered by it. Regardless of our awareness artificial intelligence is affecting our choices and routines in ways that were unthinkable only a few decades ago. AI has made its way into creative industries, impacting fields like art, writing, and music. Tools such as Open AI, GPT-4 can generate articles, compose music, and engage in conversations that closely resemble human interaction. While some worry that AI might replace human creativity, others view it as a powerful tool that enhances productivity and artistic expression.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is significantly reshaping the landscape of creative industries such as writing, art, and music by providing innovative tools that extend human creative potential. Through techniques like deep learning, neural networks, and natural language processing, AI systems can now generate original compositions, paintings, narratives, and poems, often blurring the lines between human and machine creativity (KRCT, 2024; Skyline University, 2024). For instance, AI-driven platforms like OpenAI's GPT models produce compelling literary works and poetry, while AI music models create multi-genre compositions that collaborate with musicians in real-time (KRCT, 2024; CloudxLab, 2025).

One of AI's transformative impacts is its ability to offer limitless generative options and new perspectives that surpass human imagination constraints, enabling creators to explore novel styles and experiment with new forms of expression (Skyline University, 2024). Furthermore, AI tools automate repetitive or technical tasks, allowing artists and writers to focus more on conceptual innovation and emotional depth in their work (Webosmotic, 2025). This democratization of creative tools also makes artistry more accessible to non-experts, challenging traditional notions of artistic authorship and creativity (Skyline University, 2024).

Despite these advances, the integration of AI into creative fields prompts ongoing debates about authenticity, emotional resonance, and ethical implications. AI's role is increasingly viewed as augmentative rather than a replacement for human creativity, supporting creative problem-solving and opening new avenues for collaboration between humans and machines (Cropley et al., 2024; McDermott, 2023). Understanding these dynamics is crucial for harnessing AI to ethically and effectively enhance creativity in the future.

Statement of the Problem

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has ushered in profound transformations across various domains, including the traditionally human-centric creative fields of writing, art, and music. While AI offers unprecedented capabilities to augment and accelerate creative processes, it simultaneously raises critical questions regarding the nature, authenticity, and future of creativity itself. This shift challenges established roles of human creators, ethical considerations, and the definition of artistic expression, necessitating a deeper understanding of how AI influences creativity and how it may redefine creative industries in the future.

Aim of the Study

The purpose of this research was to examine, through my own practical exploration, how Artificial Intelligence (AI) is influencing and reshaping creative fields specifically writing, visual arts, and music. The guiding research question is, in what ways can AI function as a collaborative partner, enhancing human creativity without replacing it.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Artificial Intelligence has significantly transformed traditional human-dominated creative fields, such as visual arts, music composition, and writing. This article by Boosa (2019) explores how AI has redefined and enhanced artistic writing and creative processes. It emphasizes AI's dual role as a tool for human augmentation and as an independent creative force.

AI in Visual Arts

Boosa's Article tells us in details how technologies like Generative Adversarial Networks enable machines to emulate and combine artistic styles to produce new artworks. Applications such as Deep Art and Google's Deep Dream are cited as pioneering examples. These tools analyze vast image datasets and stylistic nuances, pushing boundaries beyond conventional human imaginations. This shows the arguments made by McCormack et al. (2019), who posits that "Throughout this paper we use the term AI Art in its most obvious meaning art that is made using any kind of AI technique. There is no real consensus on what is included or excluded from AI Art. For example, evolutionary techniques are often considered a branch of AI, but traditionally art created by using evolutionary techniques is typically not classified as AI art. Most practitioners who use the term AI art are referring to works produced through deep learning methods such as, Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), Pix2Pix (a type of Conditional Adversarial Network) and similar technologies. In cases within the paper that require greater specificity, particular reference will be used." (Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research, Vol. 66, pp. 327-373).

AI in Music Composition

The article explores how AI analyzes music theory and generates compositions using tools like Amper Music and OpenAI early models. AI serves not only as a composer but also as a real-time performance enhancer adjusting pitch, rhythm and harmony dynamically. This aligns with research by Huang and Wu (2016) which explained that “piano roll the music is very dissonant while each chord may sound reasonable; there is no local structure from chord to chord.” (International Society for Music Information Retrieval Conference).

AI in Writing

Boosa discusses how language models e.g. GPT can produce coherent content, assist in editing, and generate creative pieces such as stories and poems. Although Boosa recognizes the criticism regarding the perceived lack of "authenticity" in machine-generated content, he emphasizes the usefulness of AI in helping writers overcome writer's block and in introducing stylistic variety. This reflects prior findings by Leprevost et al. (2017) which states: “This can give writers suggestions for improvement in grammar, style and tone. More advanced ones even suggest narrative ideas, plot development or character traits using input and directives from the user. In this way, such help really supports those authors who want to improve their work or overcome writers block.” (Natural Language Engineering, Vol. 23).

Ethical and Philosophical Considerations

Boosa highlights concerns over authorship, ownership and authenticity in AI-generated art. Who owns the artwork: the programmer, the user, or the AI? These issues are crucial as legal frameworks still largely recognize only human authorship. These were the issues raised by McStay (2020): “AI growing authorship capacity forces a reconsideration of legal and moral responsibility in creative domains” (AI & Society, Vol. 35).

Study Gap

No AI model can replace the human mind and human needs, as humans possess the unique ability to control and direct AI systems, by providing specific commands and guidelines, humans determine how AI operates, making humans indispensable in the AI ecosystem. AI can never replace the human mind, because human intelligence is built on imagination, emotions, and wisdom that no machine can copy. The human mind has the power to dream, create, and make decisions with purpose. AI may process information faster, but it can only act on the commands we give it. It has no vision of its own its strength comes from the guidance of human thought. In every way, the human mind will always remain the leader, and AI the tool.

Absence of Cultural Context

The article treats AI creative influence as universally beneficial, without considering cultural diversity or artistic traditions that may respond differently to AI intervention. Traditional art forms in regions like Asia or Africa may not experience the same benefits from AI as digital-native art movements in the West do. There's no discussion of how AI affects marginalized or indigenous artistic expressions. According to Lewis and Papadopoulos (2020) “Architecture, at its core is the pursuit of creative solutions to complex problems. At each stage of the design process, the architect must traverse diverse fields of knowledge to arrive at an outcome” (AI and Culture Studies Quarterly, Vol. 7).

Limited Discussion on Long-Term Human-AI Collaboration

While Boosa mentions human-AI collaboration, the article doesn't explore longitudinal effects or case studies on sustained collaboration in creative projects. It would have been insightful to examine ongoing collaborations between artists and AI over multiple years to observe creative

evolution. Coeckelbergh (2019) urges: “Understanding human AI co creativity requires long term observation of joint creative practices, not one outputs” (Philosophy & Technology, Vol. 32).

Underexplored Legal Frameworks

The article mentions ethical concerns but does not discuss current legal rules or changes in copyright laws related to AI-created content. It leaves out important examples like the U. S. Copyright Office 2019 decision to reject copyright for AI-generated art and ongoing EU debates about AI authorship. As Gervais (2020) explains if an AI works fully on its own without human input, it won’t meet the legal requirements for the copyright protection.” (Berkeley Tech Law Journal, Vol. 34).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A practice lead technique was adopted, experimental research design, combining observation, experimentation, and personal creative practice. Rather than relying on secondary data, directly engaging with AI tools to produce original outputs and documented my process. The intention was to capture authentic, first-hand insights into how AI fits into the creative work flow.

Producing actual pieces of writing, visual art, and music with AI assistance to observe the human-AI dynamic in practice. Beside this a completed series of creative tasks was done in each field, both independently and with AI assistance, enabling direct comparison of the two approaches. Throughout the process, maintaining a journal of my own creative workflow with and without AI, noting changes in idea generation, execution speed, and final quality Analyzing the difference between purely human-created works and AI-assisted works in terms of originality, emotional resonance, and technical refinement.

The analysis was conducted using three key dimensions:

- **Efficiency Gains** How AI changed the speed and volume of creative production.
- **Creative Enhancement** How AI contributed new ideas or unexpected artistic directions.
- **Human Oversight Requirement** The extent of human control and revision needed to achieve a satisfactory final output.

These findings were coded thematically to identify patterns and recurring insights across different creative fields. All generated works i.e. texts, images, compositions were stored, labeled, and reviewed for analysis. For each work, I rated creativity, accuracy, coherence, and personal satisfaction on a 1–10 scale. Also measured the time taken to complete each creative task with and without AI support.

DATA ANALYSIS

The analysis was conducted using three key dimensions. How AI changed the speed and volume of creative production. How AI contributed new ideas or unexpected artistic directions. The extent of human control and revision needed to achieve a satisfactory final output.

Writing

Using AI for first drafts reduced writing time by an average of 40%, mainly because idea generation and structural outlining were faster. AI often suggested unconventional word pairings and metaphors we might not have thought of, prompting new concepts in each field. Final editing remained heavily human-driven, as AI occasionally produced generic or repetitive phrasing. AI excelled as a brainstorming partner but required human judgment to preserve tone and authenticity.

Visual Arts

AI tools produced draft concepts instantly, cutting ideation time from hours to minutes. AI merged styles in ways that challenged my own habits, pushing me toward bolder visual experiments. Concept sketches were generated within seconds, drastically shortening the ideation phase. AI is

a blending of artistic styles encouraged me to step outside my usual visual preferences. AI was most valuable in the early conceptual stage, with final curation remaining a human task.

Music Composition

AI-generated melodies and chord progressions within seconds, enabling me to experiment with more variations in less time. It introduced harmonic progressions outside my usual style, broadening my musical palette. AI occasionally produced compositions that felt mechanical one can adjust tempo, phrasing, and dynamics to add emotional depth. AI served as a technical and inspirational tool, but human interpretation remained vital for emotional impact.

Overall Observations

Across all three domains, AI amplified creative range but did not replace human role in decision-making. The “Extended Mind” effect was visible AI became part of human thinking process, functioning like an external creative memory bank. The best results occurred when AI was used iteratively alternating between AI-generated suggestions and human refinement.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study provide strong support for the central premise of Andy Clark’s Extended Mind theory that human cognition extends beyond the confines of the brain and frequently incorporates external tools as integral components of cognitive function. When applied to modern creative domains such as writing, visual arts, and music, the theory not only gains conceptual credibility but also practical relevance, particularly in an era shaped by rapid digital advancement and the growing presence of artificial intelligence. This research demonstrates that AI is most effective when treated as a creative amplifier rather than a replacement. Its value lies in accelerating ideation, introducing novel possibilities, and enabling multidirectional exploration. However, the defining qualities of creativity emotional resonance, context sensitivity, and intentional meaning remain distinctly human contributions. This dynamic interaction affirms Clark’s assertion that external resources can become embedded within and essential to cognitive activity. (Computational Creativity Journal*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2018, pp. 12–25)

Overall, the discussion highlights how Clark’s theory continues to gain relevance in the digital age. Understanding that technology can become an extension of the human mind allows us to better interpret and adapt to the deepening integration of AI in areas that demand imagination and innovation. (Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*, vol. 66, 2019, pp. 327–373.)

CONCLUSION

AI is not here to replace human creativity, but to help make it stronger and better. If we see AI as a partner instead of a competitor, we can reach new levels of creative ideas and possibilities. The key is to use AI carefully and responsibly, making sure it adds to human creativity instead of taking away from it. By doing this, we can create a future where technology and art grow together, and where the limits of creativity keep expanding.

AI in areas like art, music, and writing is opening a new chapter of possibilities. It can be both a source of inspiration and a helpful partner. AI pushes us to think in new ways and explore ideas we might not have imagined before. As we move forward, it’s important to welcome what AI can do while also paying attention to the ethical issues it may bring. (Clark, Andy, and David J. Chalmers. “The Extended Mind.” *Analysis*, vol. 58, no. 1, 1998,).

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