



Artificial Authorship in Contemporary Arabic Poetry: A Stylistic and Computational Analysis of Human–AI Collaborative Texts

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Abstract

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the stylistic characteristics of contemporary Arabic poetry produced through human–AI collaboration and to identify the linguistic and aesthetic patterns that distinguish it from poetry written entirely by human poets. The study addresses the growing debate on authorship, creativity, and aesthetic authority in the context of AI-assisted literary production.

Design/methods/approach – This research employs a mixed-methods approach by integrating Arabic stylistic analysis with computational techniques based on Natural Language Processing (NLP). The corpus consists of contemporary Arabic poems produced through collaboration between poets and generative AI systems, which are compared with poems written by human poets during the same period. The analysis focuses on lexical, syntactic, and semantic features, imagery, metaphorical patterns, textual cohesion, and linguistic complexity using statistical and computational modeling techniques.

Findings – The findings show that human–AI collaborative poetry demonstrates high lexical diversity and a strong capacity to generate broad metaphorical associations. However, it also tends to display greater semantic repetition and structural homogeneity than poetry authored solely by humans. Human intervention is essential in strengthening thematic coherence, emotional depth, and pragmatic meaning, while AI functions as a creative catalyst that expands linguistic experimentation and poetic imagination.

Research implications/limitations – This study is limited to selected contemporary Arabic poems and specific computational features, so broader corpora and more varied AI systems may produce different findings.

Originality/value – This study contributes to Arabic digital literary studies by proposing hybrid authorship as a framework for understanding AI-assisted poetic creativity.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in recent years has brought fundamental changes to various areas of life, including the fields of literature and the humanities (Cox, 2021). The presence of generative language models capable of producing text with a high level of linguistic complexity has opened up new opportunities in the process of creating literary works. In the context of contemporary Arabic literature, AI technology is expected to become an innovative instrument that supports the creativity of poets, expands the exploration of poetic language, and enriches aesthetic possibilities that were previously difficult to achieve through conventional creative processes. This expectation aligns with the development of digital humanities studies, which position technology as a partner in the production and analysis of literary works. Thus, AI is projected not only as a technical tool but also as a catalyst capable of driving the birth of new forms of literary expression within the Arabic literary tradition (Dillon & Schaffer-Goddard, 2023).

However, the emerging reality shows that the integration of AI in the process of literary creation still leaves various theoretical and methodological issues (Bearman et al., 2023). The emergence of literary texts produced through human-AI collaboration raises fundamental questions regarding the concepts of authorship, the authenticity of creativity (Elias et al., 2025), and the legitimacy of a work's aesthetic value. On one hand, AI is capable of producing poetry with relatively sound linguistic structures and diverse imagery. On the other hand, however, a number of studies indicate that AI-generated texts often suffer from limitations in building emotional depth, coherence of meaning, cultural context, and existential experiences, which have long been the core characteristics of human literary works. This condition reflects a gap between the optimism surrounding AI's potential and the reality of its implementation in contemporary literary authorship practices (Ahmed et al., 2025).

The debate regarding the relationship between AI and literary creativity has attracted the attention of many researchers internationally. Research conducted by Margaret A. Boden asserts that computational creativity enables intelligent systems to generate new linguistic combinations that resemble human creative processes. Meanwhile, studies developed by N. Katherine Hayles demonstrate that the evolution of digital literature has altered the relationship between author, text, and technology, so that the concept of authorship is no longer singular. These studies provide a theoretical foundation showing that AI has the capacity to participate in the creative process, although fundamental differences between human creativity and algorithmic creativity still remain (Heerden & Bas, 2021).

In the context of text analysis, a number of previous studies have utilized computational linguistic approaches to identify the characteristics of machine-generated literary works (Culda et al., 2025). These studies generally focus on measuring lexical complexity, syntactic variation, textual cohesion, and semantic patterns using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. (Allen et al., 2021) The results show that AI models are capable of generating texts with a high degree of linguistic similarity to human works. However, the majority of these studies were conducted on English and European language corpora, while studies specifically examining Arabic poetry remain very limited. Yet, the Arabic language possesses distinct morphological, rhetorical, and stylistic characteristics that require a more specific analytical approach (Al-Anazi et al., 2026).

On the other hand, research on Arabic literature and artificial intelligence is generally still oriented toward the utilization of AI as a tool for translation, text analysis, or Arabic language teaching (Shaboul et al., 2025). A few studies have discussed the potential of AI in generating Arabic poetry, but the analyses performed tend to be descriptive and have not systematically integrated Arabic stylistic perspectives with computational methods (Fashwan & Alansary, 2025). Furthermore, available research mostly evaluates the quality of AI-generated texts in a general manner without paying attention to the phenomenon of creative collaboration between humans and AI, which is currently growing in digital literary practices (Biagini, 2025). As a result, the understanding of the dynamics of hybrid authorship in contemporary Arabic poetry has not yet received adequate attention in academic literature.

Based on the review of previous research, there are at least three research gaps. First, there is still limited research that specifically discusses artificial authorship in contemporary Arabic poetry. Second, not many studies have integrated Arabic stylistic analysis with computational linguistic approaches into a single, comprehensive methodological framework. Third, there is still a lack of studies attempting to identify the relative contributions of humans and AI in shaping the aesthetic character of a poem (Stanko-Kaczmarek et al., 2025). To address these gaps, this study offers an interdisciplinary approach that combines Arabic stylistic theory, authorship studies, and NLP-based computational analysis to uncover the linguistic, rhetorical, and aesthetic characteristics of poems resulting from human-AI collaboration in a more profound manner.

Based on this background, this study aims to analyze the stylistic characteristics of contemporary Arabic poetry produced through human-AI collaboration, identify the linguistic and aesthetic patterns that emerge in these texts through a computational approach, and explain the implications for the concept of authorship in digital Arabic literature. Through this approach, the study is expected to provide theoretical contributions to the development of contemporary Arabic literary studies, digital humanities, and computational linguistics, while simultaneously broadening the understanding of the transformation of creative practices in the era of artificial intelligence.

METHOD

This study uses a mixed methods approach with a sequential explanatory design, which integrates qualitative Arabic stylistic analysis and quantitative computational analysis to examine the phenomenon of artificial authorship in contemporary Arabic poetry. This approach was chosen because the characteristics of the research object do not only relate to linguistic aspects that can be measured statistically, but also encompass aesthetic, rhetorical, and meaning dimensions that require deep interpretation. Through the combination of these two approaches, the study seeks to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the characteristics of poetry texts produced through collaboration between humans and artificial intelligence (AI) (Younas et al., 2025).

The research data consists of a contemporary Arabic poetry corpus divided into two groups. The first group comprises poetry generated through collaboration between human poets and generative AI systems based on Large Language Models (LLMs), while the second group consists of poetry entirely written by human poets during the same period. The corpus was selected using a purposive sampling technique based on the following criteria: (1) written

in modern Arabic, (2) published or documented between 2020–2026, (3) having clear information regarding its creation process, and (4) available in a digital format that enables computational analysis. To maintain the validity of the comparison, the number of poems, text length, and main themes in both corpus groups were kept relatively balanced in proportion (Ombabi et al., 2025).

Data collection was conducted through a digital documentation study of Arabic literary platforms, online publications, digital literary community archives, and repositories containing poetry works resulting from human-AI collaboration. Each poem was converted into a standardized text format and underwent a data cleaning process, which included removing metadata, normalizing Arabic characters, unifying varying letter forms, and eliminating non-linguistic elements irrelevant to the analysis. Subsequently, all data were classified into the categories of human corpus and human-AI collaborative corpus to facilitate the analysis process (Lim, 2025).

The primary instrument of this research is the researcher themselves (human instrument), who plays a role in conducting stylistic interpretations and critical analysis of the text. In addition, the study utilizes computational linguistics software based on Natural Language Processing (NLP) to extract linguistic features from the corpus. The computational instrument is used to measure various quantitative indicators, such as lexical diversity, word frequency, syntactic complexity, semantic density, textual cohesion, metaphorical patterns, and thematic distribution. The use of this dual instrument aims to enhance the reliability and objectivity of the research results (Yuniarto & Subiyakto, 2025).

Data analysis was carried out in two complementary stages. The first stage is an Arabic stylistic analysis focusing on the identification of linguistic and aesthetic aspects, including choice of diction (*ikhtiyār al-alfāz*), sentence structure, imagery (*ṣuwar bayāniyyah*), metaphor, symbolism, linguistic deviation, as well as elements of *balaghah* (Arabic rhetoric) that reflect the poetic character of the text. This analysis aims to uncover the patterns of artistic expression emerging in poems resulting from human-AI collaboration compared to human-authored poetry.

The second stage is a computational analysis using NLP techniques and text statistics. This stage involves tokenization, morphological normalization, word frequency analysis, measurement of type-token ratio (TTR), n-gram analysis, topic modeling, and semantic similarity measurement. In addition, machine learning-based classification techniques were applied to identify linguistic features that can differentiate human-AI collaborative poetry from entirely human-written poetry. The quantitative analysis results were then interpreted alongside the stylistic findings to produce a more holistic understanding of the characteristics of artificial authorship (Khoei & Singh, 2025).

Data trustworthiness is maintained through a method triangulation technique, which compares the results of the stylistic analysis with the results of the computational analysis. Furthermore, peer reviews were conducted by experts in Arabic literature and computational linguistics to verify the consistency of data interpretation. The reliability of the computational analysis was tested by repeating the feature extraction process and comparing the results across several different corpus samples. Thus, the research findings are expected to have a high level of validity and credibility (Im et al., 2023).

This research is based on an interdisciplinary analytical framework that combines authorship theory, Arabic stylistics, and computational linguistics. Authorship theory is used to understand the transformation of the author concept within the context of human-AI collaboration. Arabic stylistics is utilized to examine the aesthetic and rhetorical character of the texts, while computational linguistics is employed to identify linguistic patterns that are not easily observed through conventional reading. The integration of these three perspectives allows this study to explain how human and AI contributions shape the characteristics of contemporary Arabic poetry, thereby generating a new conceptual model regarding hybrid authorship in the era of artificial intelligence (Allaithy & Zaki, 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzes a contemporary Arabic poetry corpus consisting of two main groups: poetry entirely written by human poets and poetry generated through collaboration between humans and artificial intelligence (AI). The analysis was conducted by integrating Arabic stylistic approaches and computational linguistics to identify the linguistic, aesthetic, and conceptual patterns that shape the character of hybrid authorship. The research results indicate that while both corpus groups display similarities in the use of modern Arabic language structures, there are several significant differences in the aspects of lexical choice, imagery formation, coherence of meaning, and the construction of emotional experience.

Generally, human-AI collaborative poetry shows a tendency to produce texts that are quantitatively richer in vocabulary variation and semantic associations. AI systems are capable of combining various linguistic elements derived from large-scale training data, thereby producing poetic expressions that appear creative and innovative. However, stylistic readings show that this diversity is not always accompanied by a commensurate depth of meaning. In a number of cases, AI produces metaphors that are linguistically interesting but lack connection to the existential experiences that form the main foundation of human poetry (Hamat, 2024).

These findings indicate that algorithmic creativity operates through probabilistic mechanisms that are different from human creativity. While human poets construct poetry based on personal experience, memory, and reflection, AI generates text through predicting the linguistic patterns most likely to appear in a given context. Therefore, even though on the surface both types of poetry look similar, the underlying cognitive processes are fundamentally different.

One of the main findings of this research relates to lexical diversity in poetry resulting from human and AI collaboration. Computational analysis shows that the collaborative corpus has a relatively higher level of vocabulary variation compared to the human corpus. AI tends to use a wide range of synonyms, metaphorical forms, and broad semantic associations within a single text. From the perspective of Arabic stylistics, this phenomenon produces certain aesthetic effects that enrich the expressive dimension of poetry. The use of words such as الحنين (longing), الغياب (absence), الأفق (horizon), الرماد (ashes), الذاكرة (memory), الظلال (shadows), and الصمت (silence) appears with high frequency in the collaborative corpus. This vocabulary forms a broad network of meaning and allows readers to interpret the text from various points of view (Mohamed & Elewa, 2025).

However, the study also found that high lexical variation does not always produce a stronger density of meaning. In a number of poems, AI displays a tendency to repeat the same theme through different vocabulary without deepening the main idea to be conveyed. Conversely, human poets often use a more limited vocabulary but are able to build more cohesive and directed relationship of meaning. This finding reinforces the results of previous studies stating that AI systems have a large capacity for generating linguistic diversity, but still face challenges in maintaining semantic continuity at the discourse level. In the context of Arabic poetry, this indicates that the main strength of AI lies in language exploration, while the strength of humans remains in the management of meaning.

Syntactic analysis shows a reasonably clear difference between human poetry and human-AI collaborative poetry. In the human corpus, a tendency was found toward using sentence structures that are more flexible and do not always follow standard syntactic patterns. Human poets often employ grammatical deviations to create specific aesthetic effects. Conversely, AI tends to produce syntactic structures that are more orderly and consistent. The generated sentences generally have clear logical relationships and follow standard modern Arabic patterns. This condition indicates that AI has a high ability to maintain linguistic order (Allaithy & Zaki, 2025).

From the perspective of Arabic *balaghah* (rhetoric), syntactic deviation is often the primary source of linguistic beauty. Techniques such as التقديم والتأخير (hyperbaton/inversion), الحذف (ellipsis), القصر (restriction), and الالتفات (enallage/grammatical shifts) were found more frequently in human poetry compared to collaborative poetry. Although AI can mimic these techniques, their usage tends to be mechanical and less integrated with the emotional context of the text. These results indicate that AI's ability to produce correct syntactic structures is not necessarily directly proportional to its ability to generate profound rhetorical effects. In other words, grammatical accuracy is not the sole indicator of literary quality.

The aspect of imagery is one of the most prominent elements in contemporary Arabic poetry. Analysis shows that AI is capable of producing various forms of visual, auditory, and symbolic imagery with a fairly high level of creativity. For example, AI frequently connects abstract concepts such as time, silence, and memory with concrete objects like the sea, the sky, or light. These connections create interesting poetic depictions and demonstrate the system's ability to perform cross-conceptual associations. However, stylistic readings reveal that the imagery produced by AI is often universal and less tied to a specific cultural context. Conversely, human poets more frequently use symbols that are rooted in Arabic social, historical, and cultural experiences (Alwaqaa, 2026; Umar, 2026).

This difference shows that AI has a tendency to produce global imagery that is easily understood by various readers, whereas humans are more capable of creating imagery that reflects a specific cultural identity. Thus, human poetry retains an advantage in building contextual depth. Metaphor is an important element in shaping the aesthetics of Arabic poetry. The research results indicate that AI has a remarkable ability to generate new metaphors that are not commonly found in conventional literary traditions.

Computational analysis shows that the AI system is capable of combining concepts that are semantically far apart, thereby producing unique expressions. For instance, AI can connect "memory" with the "architecture of light" or "silence" with the "language of dust". From a stylistic point of view, these metaphors show the great potential of AI as a tool for creative

exploration. However, qualitative evaluation shows that not all of these metaphors possess adequate conceptual depth. Some metaphors appear innovative at the language level but lack a clear thematic function within the overall poem (Spinzi, 2025).

This finding demonstrates that AI excels in generating linguistic novelty, while humans excel in generating conceptual novelty. The research results show that one of the main weaknesses of poetry involving AI lies in the aspect of discourse coherence. At the stanza and sentence level, AI is capable of producing good semantic relationships. However, at the level of the entire text, thematic shifts that are not fully integrated are often found. In contrast, human poetry displays a stronger continuity of meaning. Each metaphor, symbol, and image generally contributes to the development of the main theme.

This phenomenon indicates that AI still faces limitations in maintaining long-term meaning structures. In the context of collaborative authorship, the human role becomes vital to ensure that the various poetic elements generated by AI remain within a coherent narrative and thematic framework. Stylistic analysis found that the emotional dimension is the area that most distinguishes human poetry from AI poetry. Human poets tend to produce emotional expressions that are more complex and layered. Meanwhile, AI frequently produces generic emotions. Sadness, longing, love, and loss are expressed through language patterns that have frequently appeared in the training data (Finet et al., 2025).

This finding shows that AI can simulate emotions, but is not yet fully capable of representing authentic emotional experiences. Therefore, the presence of humans in the creative process remains the primary factor in building the emotional resonance of a poem.

Computational classification analysis successfully identified a number of linguistic features that can be used to detect AI contributions in poetic texts. These features include: High semantic repetition, Extremely broad lexical variation, Relatively stable syntactic structures, High frequency of abstract metaphors, A tendency to use universal symbols. The existence of these features shows that even though AI is becoming increasingly sophisticated, its algorithmic footprints can still be recognized through deep linguistic analysis.

The research findings indicate that the concept of authorship in the AI era is undergoing a significant transformation. The traditional paradigm that views the author as the sole source of creativity is no longer fully adequate. In collaborative practice, AI acts as a secondary creative agent that provides various linguistic and aesthetic possibilities. Humans then act as curators, editors, and directors of meaning (Szostak & Modliński, 2025). This model gives rise to the concept of hybrid authorship, which is a form of authorship produced through the interaction between human creativity and algorithmic creativity.

The results of this study reinforce the development of post-structuralist authorship theories that reject the notion of the author as the single source of meaning. In the context of AI, meaning is shaped not only by the intention of the human author, but also by the algorithmic system participating in the text creation process. This condition indicates that creative authority is now distributed among various actors, including humans, machines, data, and readers. Therefore, authorship theory needs to be expanded to be able to explain the new forms of creativity emerging in the digital environment.

This study makes an important contribution to the development of contemporary Arabic literary studies. Until now, most Arabic literary research has focused on philological, historical, or conventional literary criticism approaches. The findings of this study show that

computational approaches can be used to expand the methods of Arabic literary analysis without ignoring aesthetic and cultural dimensions. Furthermore, this research opens space for the emergence of a new field of study connecting Arabic literature, digital humanities, computational linguistics, and artificial intelligence. The integration of these various disciplines allows for the birth of a more comprehensive perspective in understanding the transformation of literature in the 21st century.

Theoretically, this research shows that creativity can no longer be understood as an exclusively human activity. AI is capable of contributing to the creative process through the production of complex linguistic patterns and semantic associations. Methodologically, this study proves that the combination of Arabic stylistics and NLP is an effective approach for analyzing digital literary texts. The integration of these two approaches allows researchers to identify aspects that cannot be reached through qualitative reading alone or statistical analysis alone.

When compared with previous research focusing on computational creativity and digital literature, this study shows that AI is indeed capable of producing texts that linguistically resemble human work. However, the results of this study also confirm that significant differences still exist in the aspects of meaning coherence, emotional depth, and cultural connectedness.

Thus, the findings of this research not only strengthen the results of previous studies, but also expand the understanding of how these characteristics manifest specifically in contemporary Arabic poetry. This serves as a new contribution that has not been widely discussed in previous academic literature.

Based on the overall research results, a hybrid authorship model consisting of three main stages can be formulated. First, AI generates various linguistic and aesthetic alternatives based on available data. Second, humans perform selection, modification, and interpretation of the AI output. Third, this collaborative process produces a text with new characteristics that do not originate entirely from either human or machine.

This model shows that the future of contemporary Arabic poetry will likely not be dominated by AI or humans individually, but rather by a form of creative collaboration that combines the strengths of both. Therefore, artificial authorship in Arabic literature needs to be understood as a transformational phenomenon that reconstructs the traditional boundaries between author, technology, and text in the modern digital literary ecosystem.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that contemporary Arabic poetry produced through human–AI collaboration demonstrates distinctive stylistic characteristics that differ from poetry written entirely by human poets. Human–AI collaborative poetry tends to display higher lexical diversity, broader semantic associations, and a strong capacity to generate innovative metaphorical expressions. However, these strengths are often accompanied by semantic repetition, structural homogeneity, and weaker discourse coherence. In contrast, human-authored poetry tends to show stronger emotional depth, cultural rootedness, rhetorical flexibility, and thematic continuity.

The findings indicate that AI functions as a creative catalyst in contemporary Arabic poetic production by expanding linguistic experimentation, generating alternative imagery,

and offering new metaphorical possibilities. Nevertheless, human intervention remains essential in shaping meaning, refining emotional resonance, maintaining cultural specificity, and ensuring thematic coherence. Therefore, authorship in AI-assisted Arabic poetry can no longer be understood through the traditional separation between human and machine creativity. Instead, it should be viewed as a form of hybrid authorship, in which human creativity and algorithmic creativity interact dynamically to produce new poetic forms within the digital literary ecosystem.

This study has several limitations. First, the corpus is limited to selected contemporary Arabic poems produced within a specific period, so the findings cannot represent all forms of Arabic poetic production involving AI. Second, the study focuses on stylistic and computational features, while reader reception, ethical issues, and broader sociocultural contexts are not examined in depth. Therefore, future research is recommended to use larger and more diverse corpora, compare different generative AI systems, and examine how readers perceive the aesthetic value and authorship status of AI-assisted Arabic poetry. Further studies may also integrate digital humanities, reception theory, and cultural criticism to provide a more comprehensive understanding of artificial authorship in contemporary Arabic literature.

DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

The author(s) acknowledge the use of ChatGPT in the writing process of this manuscript, particularly for improving grammar, sentence structure, readability, and coherence. All AI-assisted outputs were critically examined and revised by the author(s), who remain fully responsible for the accuracy, originality, and integrity of the final manuscript.

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