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# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE PECULIARITIES OF MODERN GEORGIAN LITERATURE

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*Abstract. The role of artificial intelligence (AI) in literary processes remains a subject of debate. However, it is evident that the use of AI in literature is becoming increasingly prevalent in today's reality. AI serves as a supportive tool for creating literary works and, at times, even assumes the role of the creator itself. It has already assisted authors in crafting innovative texts and has occasionally become a source of inspiration. Yet, this raises an essential question: can AI-generated texts be considered true art? And what is the aesthetic and cultural value of such works?*

*Contemporary Georgian literature faces new challenges in the era of technological evolution. Its rich traditions and national identity are intertwined with the potential of AI, creating both opportunities and risks. AI acts as a tool for text generation, editing, narrative development, innovative linguistic forms, and new perspectives, enabling writers to expand their creative processes. At the same time, AI's involvement threatens individuality and traditions, as it often relies on replicating existing structures. The uniqueness of Georgian literature and its role in shaping national consciousness are critical elements that must not be lost under the pressures of technological advancement.*

*Literature and AI together create a new, multilayered space where every text becomes a dialogue between tradition and the future. This is a challenge that contemporary Georgian literature must not only face but also transform into an opportunity.*

*Key words: Georgia, Modern Writer, Artificial Intelligence, Co-Author, Literary*

Contemporary Georgian literature represents a unique space where tradition, self-awareness, and innovation coexist. For centuries, Georgian literature has been a mirror of national self-awareness, cultural identity, and spiritual values. It reflected the nation's unique traditions, artistic visions, and distinctive ways of perceiving the world. The rich heritage of Georgian literature has repeatedly served as the foundation of national spiritual and social life, making it an essential tool for preserving cultural identity. Today, as the rapid development of technology changes every aspect of life, it is time for the values and heritage of Georgian literature to become the platform upon which modern innovative narratives are built. These narratives may not only present technology as a functional tool but also imbue it with cultural and national significance. Such an approach will offer new perspectives for both literary and technological development, allowing both fields to enrich each other.

The relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and literature is increasingly relevant today. AI, as a phenomenon, has firmly established itself in contemporary consciousness, yet its potential uses and impact on the literary process remain subjects of ongoing debate. Artificial intelligence is simultaneously seen as a source of new possibilities and a challenge that confronts traditional art forms.

Literature, with its spirituality and transcendent nature, often stands in contrast to technology, which is based on mechanical and computational systems. However, the dialogue between these two fields, the understanding of the paradoxes generated by their fusion, and their synthesis could become one of the main directions of

contemporary research.

It is important that the development of technologies is not perceived as a threat to the loss of traditions and cultural heritage. On the contrary, their integration should be seen as a way to adapt and modernize traditions. This approach will help preserve national identity while fostering an organic blend with contemporary trends. The adoption of technology should not be viewed as a replacement for the traditional values of Georgian literature. Instead, it could become a means to present traditions in a new form and a path for their development. Georgian literature, with its rich heritage and innovative potential, is ready to embrace new challenges and occupy a worthy place in the technological era.

The European Commission's statement on artificial intelligence defines it as systems that exhibit intellectual behavior. These systems analyze their environment and operate with a certain degree of autonomy to achieve set goals. Artificial intelligence systems can be software-based and function in virtual spaces (for example, voice assistants, search engines, speech and facial recognition systems), or they can be embedded in hardware devices (such as robots, autonomous vehicles, drones, and others).

The role of artificial intelligence in the literary process is still a subject of debate. However, it is clear that in contemporary reality, the use of artificial intelligence in literature is becoming increasingly common. It is used as a tool to assist in creating literary works and sometimes even takes on the role of the creator. AI has already helped authors in the creation of innovative texts and, in some cases, has even become a source of inspiration. However, this raises the question: can a text created by AI become true art, and what is the aesthetic and cultural value of such works?

Supporters of artificial intelligence argue that human thinking is an algorithmic process and can be analyzed through mathematical operations. One of the fundamental figures in AI research, Marvin Minsky, claimed that "the human brain is a computer made of meat (1)." In the era of digital technologies, representatives of the creative industries are increasingly concerned with the question: how far will progress go? Will artificial intelligence penetrate creativity, and can machines surpass humans? Authors of science fiction have often presented various scenarios about the world of the future. In recent years, the topic of artificial intelligence has been actively discussed at publishing conferences, book fairs, and author meetings.

Critics debate whether it is possible to distinguish between works created by artificial intelligence and those created by humans, and what the quality of such works is. Writing about the human-created mind began a hundred years ago. The first expression of the idea of artificial intelligence can be considered books where robots—artificial consciousness in an artificial body—are featured. For example, Karel Capek's play „*R.U.R. Rossum's Universal Robots (2)*", which became the source of the term "robots"; many stories by Stanisław Lem, and others. Writers of science fiction have repeatedly presented various scenarios where artificial intelligence will dominate all areas of human life. However, in today's reality, the development of AI is already beyond the realm of science fiction and increasingly becomes part of practical challenges.

The emergence of ChatGPT has caused anxiety among many writers: Will their

work lose its significance in the future? Can they compete with artificial intelligence? The incredible speed of scientific development and the expansion of technological horizons make it even harder to find answers to these questions.

In the summer of 2023, a letter circulated, signed by over 8,000 authors (including literary stars like Margaret Atwood and Suzanne Collins). They protested the use of their works for training artificial intelligence models. In their view, such use of texts violates copyright and harms the creative process.

While some writers discuss the dangers of robotization and attempt to predict digital dystopias, others create texts where artificial intelligence is one of the central characters. Some have even found a way to make artificial intelligence their co-author. In British author Kazuo Ishiguro's novel „*Klara and the Sun (3)*", one of the main characters is a sentient machine, Klara - a second - generation android designed to save teenagers from loneliness. The perceptive Ishiguro captures the moods of modernity and realizes that today's youth have many open paths, but often must walk them alone. In his 2017 novel, Ishiguro described a dystopian world where people must compete with machines to succeed.

The theme of competition between humans and machines is particularly popular today, but we also encounter collaboration, such as in the case of Pavel Peperstein, an artist and writer who published a collection of short stories titled „*Attempts at Waking Up (4)*". In this collection, for the first time in contemporary literary history, we see a collaboration between a human and a machine. The collection was created using the RuGPT-3 linguistic model, which mimicked the author's style based on original texts. The 24-story collection included some written by "Neo Peperstein," and here, the reader was invited to guess which stories were written by the human author and which by artificial intelligence.

These examples highlight the confusion caused by the limitless potential of artificial intelligence. However, nowadays, more and more writers are turning to AI for assistance: gathering information for books, solving plot contradictions, addressing technical issues, or presenting a different perspective on a problem.

In the Georgian context, the situation is different, rooted in the world of traditions and national identity. The new trend in the development of Georgian literature is not just postmodernism, new realism, or metamodernism; it is a new reality where the writer's creative process is accompanied by technological intervention. In this process, the writer creates a text traditionally stemming from their inner world; technology, specifically artificial intelligence, broadens the text's possibilities—through analysis, interpretation, or even offering alternative versions of the text. Georgian literature today faces a new challenge. It seeks not only to preserve its unique traditions but also to adapt them to the contemporary technological reality. Artificial intelligence, as a powerful tool for text generation and analysis, opens new perspectives for writers, but it also raises significant questions:

- How can Georgian literature adapt to the contemporary technological reality?
- How can we preserve national identity amid globalization and technological pressure?

Thus, the interaction between literature and artificial intelligence creates new possibilities in writing, often perceived as an illusion of co-authorship. AI's

involvement in writing generates new narratives, structural solutions, and innovative forms of language use, making it an integral tool in the creative process. At the same time, it is essential to note the negative aspects of AI's influence, which are difficult to detect without in-depth analysis. Technological intervention often leads to the loss of individual, intuitive elements of the creative process, limiting the uniqueness of the writer. Artificial intelligence may become a cause of identity depreciation when it fully mimics existing structures and semantic models.

Artificial intelligence actively intervenes in the literary process, creating opportunities for new narratives and structures. It can become a companion tool for the creative process, capable of:

- Text generation
- Text interpretation and editing
- Offering innovative forms of language
- Alternative narrative developments

However, at the same time, the use of AI limits the creative process. AI often relies on existing structures and models, leading to two significant threats:

- Loss of creative individuality: Texts generated by AI often fail to achieve the depth and uniqueness associated with the human creative process.

- Depreciation of identity: Technological intervention poses a risk of degrading traditional texts, especially when it completely repeats existing narratives.

Georgian literature has historically always been a mirror of national identity and cultural self-awareness. In the era of new technologies, its uniqueness should become the foundation for harmoniously combining innovation and tradition. The capabilities of artificial intelligence should not be viewed solely as a threat. On the contrary, it can become a source of new inspiration in the creative process and a means to expand the literary space. However, it is essential to maintain a reasonable balance to ensure that traditional values and the unique voice of the writer are not lost amid globalization and technological pressure.

Literature and AI together create a new, multi-layered space where each text becomes a dialogue between tradition and the future. This is a challenge that modern Georgian literature must not only face but also turn into an opportunity.

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