

Between Gifted Writers and AI Manipulators

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ABSTRACT: *Artificial intelligence is now embedded in literary practice, where generative systems support idea formation, narrative drafting, and stylistic experimentation across genres. This article examines how prompt-guided interventions enable a freely accessible language model to generate publishable poems and short narrative prose that are likely to be perceived as original work, thereby complicating the distinction between naturally gifted writers and adept AI manipulators. The analysis investigates the artistic and linguistic decisions that shape stance, diction, cadence, and motif coherence, situating these practices within current debates on authenticity, authorship, and integrity in contemporary literary production. The study also probes generic transformation, cultural relocation, and closure re-engineering as strategies that move beyond paraphrase towards structurally distinct outcomes, illuminating both the subtle gains and the attendant risks of AI-mediated transposition in creative writing. It also considers how such manipulations influence reception and judgement among teachers and readers. It proposes process-based safeguards transparent disclosure, provenance evidence, and assessment designs that reward accountable craft to uphold ethical practice across academic and literary contexts.*

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Gifted Writers, AI Manipulators, Literature Writing, Integrity

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1. Introduction

Gifted writers usually show originality, discernment, and advanced language skills that appear early and develop quickly, although the level and path of this growth differ across settings and over time (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996). In environments that encourage expertise, these writers often enter deep states of flow, where challenge and ability align well, creating work that naturally reflects their thinking and creative abilities (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996). These traits are often seen as marking literary giftedness, but different definitions remain important in the literature. Some perspectives focus not only on natural talents but also on the effects of persistent practice and exposure to diverse writing models. Other views highlight situational factors, arguing that cultural and educational environments influence what is considered gifted performance and how it is nurtured. For example, Indigenous storytelling traditions incorporate extensive historical memory and oral storytelling techniques that can support young writers' growth, combining innate tendencies with learned skills and demonstrating the various ways literary giftedness can be viewed.

Renzulli's (1978) three-ring model above-average ability, creativity, and task commitment provides a useful framework for analyzing literary domains. A key question arises: among ability, creativity, and commitment, which factor best predicts detectability in authorship analysis? Giftedness in verbal linguistic intelligence, heightened sensitivity to language, and imaginative capacity (Gardner, 1983; Sternberg & Lubart, 1995) enable writers to create voices and narratives that resonate both intellectually and emotionally. While Renzulli (1978) emphasizes task commitment, Gardner's (1983) framework suggests intersections between literary talent and broader cognitive profiles. Sternberg and Lubart (1995) focus primarily on creativity within supportive environments, aligning with Renzulli's model but highlighting the importance of contextual factors that enable expression. It is therefore plausible to map these theories onto potential detection variables: Renzulli's "ability" to linguistic accuracy, Gardner's "creativity" to measures of originality in expression, and Sternberg and Lubart's focus on sustained engagement to cross-text consistency. Together, these connections point toward a multifaceted model of literary giftedness that encompasses abilities, motivation, and environment.

VanTassel-Baska (2003) observes that gifted writers often use sophisticated narrative structures, develop distinctive voices, and explore complex themes beyond chronological expectations. This level of sophistication seems to be driven mainly by intrinsic motivation rather than instruction alone. Supporting this idea, Farmer et al. (2010) report that young writers who self-report higher intrinsic motivation tend to produce narratives that are more complex and original. Similarly, Ryan and Deci (2000) link intrinsic motivation to increased creativity, reinforcing the idea that self-directed engagement is essential in the development and expression of literary giftedness.

Against this conceptual background, the present study addresses the challenge of distinguishing the work of highly gifted human authors from outputs created by generative systems. Rapid advances in model capabilities and user prompting strategies increasingly conceal textual origins by changing stylistic markers and contextual cues. Even when baseline writing skills are limited, such manipulations can confuse traditional identification methods. The design uses a mixed-methods approach: qualitative analysis of model-generated texts helps identify thematic and structural features (e.g., narrative complexity), which then inform quantitative variables for linguistic pattern recognition. The dataset includes both AI-generated and human-authored texts to support reliable cross-condition comparisons. The study explores implications for authorship integrity and recommends advanced, multi-factor detection methods suited for mixed or strategically edited documents.

Research Question

How does the use of AI-generated text, such as that produced by language models or automated writing systems, impact perceptions of authenticity in literary works such as poetry and fiction?

Hypothesis

The growing reliance on AI-generated content in literature raises concerns about the authenticity and

originality of literary works; therefore, readers, including literature teachers, will not reliably distinguish between ChatGPT-generated and human-authored literary texts such as poetry and fiction.

2. Literature Review

This literature review synthesises foundational and recent scholarship on literary giftedness, alongside current debates on AI-mediated writing, to establish the conceptual and empirical basis for the study's research question and hypothesis. It clarifies what is meant by literary giftedness, examines how generative tools shape authorship and creativity, and highlights unresolved issues around authorial voice, originality, and the detection of AI-generated content thereby motivating a mixed-methods design.

2.1 Defining Gifted Writers

Literary giftedness unsettles settled assumptions about creativity and expression, inviting a fresh appraisal of its defining features and its significance in cultural life. Gifted writers typically exhibit written expression that outpaces age and schooling norms, though trajectories differ across learners and contexts. VanTassel-Baska (2003) emphasises their command of sophisticated language and their capacity to articulate complex ideas with clarity and nuance. In a complementary vein, Csikszentmihalyi (1996) situates creativity at the intersection of talent, knowledge, and context, noting that gifted writers often work in episodes of sustained concentration, or "flow," when skills and challenges are well-matched.

Originality and technical control tend to co-occur in such writers, yielding work that is both novel and judicious in its insights (Sternberg & Lubart, 1995). Gardner (1983) further argues that elevated verbal-linguistic intelligence heightens sensitivity to tone, rhythm, and lexical choice, helping to shape a distinctive voice and to support an affective bond with readers. In this respect, literary giftedness is expressed not only in cognitive acuity but also in the subtle orchestration of language that elicits intellectual and emotional engagement.

Literary prominence rarely rests on talent alone; instead, it emerges from the interplay of ability, disciplined practice, and historical situatedness. Examining major authors underscores the range of methods through which giftedness is realised. Shakespeare is often treated as a touchstone of literary genius for the fusion of linguistic inventiveness and psychological breadth; Bloom (1998) attributes the poet's durable influence to a capacity to universalise moral and emotional conflict. Nevertheless, canon formation is never neutral: sociopolitical conditions mediate which voices are elevated and which are eclipsed, shaping working definitions of "giftedness" and the exemplars chosen to represent it. By contrast, Woolf's achievement is often located in introspective experiment her use of stream-of-consciousness to probe identity, gender, and mental health where innovation arises from literary craft and resistance to patriarchal constraints (Lee, 1996). This juxtaposition highlights how power structures have historically authorised particular narratives while limiting others.

Joyce's case makes the methodological point in another register. Across *Ulysses* and *Finnegans Wake*, Joyce's giftedness is evident in radical formal play, dense intertextuality, and meticulous research (Ellmann, 1982). In *Ulysses*, for example, the traversal of Dublin through Leopold Bloom's consciousness renders the ordinary capacious, moving fluidly between quotidian detail and philosophical reflection. Toni Morrison's oeuvre offers a distinct configuration again: a voice of lyrical intensity anchored in African American experience that unsettles dominant frames. *Beloved* stages this through its braided temporalities and incantatory prose, drawing readers into the moral and emotional afterlives of enslavement; Denard (2008) stresses the integration of cultural insight with stylistic mastery.

Contemporary figures continue this line of achievement while recontextualising it. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie often entwines personal and political threads with historical specificity and tonal clarity; *Half of a Yellow Sun* exemplifies this fusion of cultural authenticity and crafted design (Arndt, 2012). Ocean Vuong's *On Earth We are Briefly Gorgeous* demonstrates a different vector poetic compression, syntactic risk, and a voice shaped by immigrant and queer experiences what Talusan (2019) characterises

as lyrical realism. Taken together, these authors suggest that giftedness is less a single attribute than a configuration of resources mobilised under particular constraints and opportunities.

Accordingly, an adequate account frames literary giftedness as a triadic interaction of talent, personal experience, and historical context. This perspective neither dissolves the role of ability nor reduces achievement to circumstance; instead, it treats gifted writing as a practice that evolves through dialogue with the world its languages, institutions, and audiences. On this view, cultural formations, individual trajectories, and the environments within which authors work jointly shape how giftedness appears on the page and how it is subsequently recognised. These discussions of giftedness and authentic voice inevitably give rise to a further question: in an age of AI-mediated composition, how are such qualities to be recognised, and to what extent can they be convincingly imitated or even unobtrusively reshaped in ways that escape detection?

2.2 The Rise of Artificial Intelligence in Writing

Artificial intelligence is now embedded in literary practice, where generative systems support idea formation, narrative drafting, and stylistic experimentation across genres. Writers increasingly combine large language model platforms (e.g., ChatGPT) with creative-facing tools (e.g., Sudowrite), using them to brainstorm, elaborate, and refactor text rather than to automate authorship in toto. These systems draw on models trained over extensive text corpora and can produce context-sensitive, stylistically fluent passages, while also exhibiting known constraints in factual reliability, bias, and long-range coherence (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). For fiction authors, Sudowrite explicitly frames its feature set such as Describe, Brainstorm, and Rewrite as co-writing aids intended to accelerate exploration and surface realisation, not to supplant human judgement and voice (Mollick & Mollick, 2023). General-purpose suites such as Jasper offer templated prompts for outlining scenes, drafting character notes, and rephrasing prose, thereby streamlining early drafting and iterative revision.

Current scholarship often characterises these systems as collaborators that propose continuations, options, and stylistic variants in response to user guidance, reshaping creative workflows without resolving longstanding questions about originality and authorship. On this account, generation is predictive and pattern-based rather than intentional, which explains why outputs may appear inventive at the level of phrasing yet remain derivative in epistemic content or conceptual novelty (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). As model capabilities advance, researchers anticipate that generative tools will remain durable elements of literary production, provided that human oversight addresses evaluative tasks originality checks, ethical authorship, and bias mitigation and integrates model output into reflective editorial practice (Mollick & Mollick, 2023). If AI systems are capable of producing prose that closely mimics human stylistic nuance, then teasing apart genuinely generative support from wholesale, and potentially deceptive, substitution turns into a challenging empirical task.

2.3 The Implications of AI Tools for Authorship and Creativity

The growing use of artificial intelligence in creative writing is reshaping prevailing assumptions about authorship and creativity, with particular consequences for how derivative work is conceived and judged. Tools such as GPT-3 (OpenAI), Sudowrite, and Jasper allow authors to generate fluent text that follows established patterns and styles, thereby increasing the ease with which new material can be produced in proximity to existing discourse. As coherent narrative generation from short fiction to book-length projects becomes faster and more accessible, questions about originality, authorship, and intellectual property acquire fresh urgency in the digital environment.

AI-driven writing systems complicate traditional notions of creative authorship by facilitating the rapid production of text that is patterned on prior language use. Drawing on large-scale datasets of human writing, such models probabilistically assemble continuations that resemble human output, yet they do not

possess intentionality or understanding in the human sense. As Bender et al. (2021) argue, such generation is fundamentally a matter of next-token prediction over learned distributions, which helps explain why outputs can appear stylistically adept while remaining, in important respects, derivative of existing ideas and forms (Bender et al., 2021). This dynamic raises a practical concern: whether gains in speed and volume of production risk displacement of human-led invention by patterned imitation (Bender et al., 2021).

These developments invite a re-examination of authorship and legitimate intellectual property in contexts where model assistance is pervasive. Fazi (2022) contends that the core difficulty is the absence of human intentionality and originality in model outputs, features that many accounts regard as constitutive of creative work (Fazi, 2022). When the model functions primarily as a generator rather than a constrained drafting aid, writers may produce material that closely tracks existing expression or structure, intensifying disputes about ownership and ethical concerns about inadvertent reproduction or near-copying (Fazi, 2022).

At stake, ultimately, is whether AI augments or undermines authentic creativity particularly as it lowers the barriers to producing text that sits near the boundary between influence and derivation. Floridi and Chiriatti (2020) note that while such systems expand channels for literary production, their predictive, non-intentional mechanics can encourage dependence on automated patterning, favouring imitation unless tempered by human editorial judgment and conceptual innovation (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). Future debate will need to address directly whether, and under what conditions, AI-mediated texts count as original literary creations rather than sophisticated reconfigurations of existing human ideas (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). This research, however, has been conducted on already written literary material, manipulated in a manner to remain undetectable to readers, even by teachers in related fields.

2.4 Between Inspiration and Manipulation

As artificial intelligence (AI) tools become established in creative practice, it becomes increasingly difficult to delineate the boundary between drawing on AI for inspiration and delegating the production of whole works to it. AI is useful across the writing process—prompt generation, brainstorming alternatives, and assistance with editing—without necessarily displacing the author’s role. Used as a stimulus, AI can function as a collaborator that helps refine ideas or overcome writer’s block while direction and judgement remain with the writer (McKee & Porter, 2022). In this mode, AI enhances rather than substitutes for human creativity. A novelist, for instance, might request a list of plausible character traits or alternate plot turns and then adapt the suggestions to the demands of a developing manuscript. This approach supports authorial agency and can sustain a genuinely collaborative dynamic between human and machine (Fazi, 2022).

When AI produces entire works, different concerns emerge. Systems such as GPT3 and SudoWrite can generate extended, coherent prose—from short stories to longer narratives—by synthesising learnt patterns from large text corpora. Where the system produces a near-finished draft with minimal human intervention, the practice may appear more manipulative than inspiring, because the writer cedes substantial control over conception and voice. Scholars note that such outputs, while grammatically fluent and contextually plausible, lack intentionality, purposive meaning-making, and affective depth—features that typically mark human creativity (Bender et al., 2021). End-to-end generation therefore risks privileging algorithmic patterns over the author’s own ideas and interpretive labour (Bender et al., 2021).

The practical distinction between inspiration and manipulation depends on the location and extent of human involvement. When AI is used supportively—to test structure, vary style, or expand vocabulary—the human element continues to shape framing, emphasis, and evaluative choices (Floridi

& Chiriatti, 2020). Conversely, when the system assumes the role of the primary author, audiences might view the result as impersonal, devoid of a unique voice or experiential foundation. The issue is less the technology than its application and the pressures it may impose on creative industries. Given the ease with which complete drafts can be produced, there is some caution that human labour may be devalued, with writers reduced to curating and lightly editing machine-generated material (Fazi, 2022).

In summary, AI can productively extend a writer's repertoire when used for ideation and revision under human direction; however, the generation of entire works without meaningful human input blurs the ethical line between inspiration and substitution. To preserve authenticity and integrity, use AI to broaden exploration and refine prose while maintaining control over conceptual development, narrative design, and final editorial decisions.

2.5 Redefining Authorship and the Creative Process in the Age of AI

The growing use of artificial intelligence (AI) in literary practice necessitates a reevaluation of how authorship and creativity are defined in the digital era. Traditionally, authorship has been tied to human intentionality, originality, and accountability, whereas generative systems produce fluent text by modelling patterns learnt from an extensive corpus of human writing (Bender et al., 2021; Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). This shift unsettles assumptions about creative agency and ownership by introducing outputs that can appear stylistically inventive while remaining fundamentally predictive rather than intentional (Bender et al., 2021; Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020).

When AI is used supportively—for brainstorming alternatives, probing structure, or refining diction—the human writer continues to shape framing, judgement, and final choices. In this mode, AI functions as a stimulus or collaborator that helps overcome impasses without displacing authorial control (McCormack et al., 2019). By contrast, delegating the production of complete works to generative systems alters the locus of agency. Large language models can assemble extended, coherent prose by recombining learnt distributions, but they do not possess understanding, goals, or experiential grounding; their outputs are the result of statistical sequence prediction rather than purposeful meaningmaking (Bender et al., 2021). Consequently, when end-to-end draughting is ceded to AI, the premise of the author as the primary creative agent is weakened.

These pressures have prompted proposals to reconceive authorship as a form of curatorial practice in human–AI collaboration. According to this view, the writer's value centres on concept formation, source evaluation, constraint design, and critical editing of machine-generated material rather than unassisted text production alone (Fazi, 2022). Such a reframing aligns with analyses of generative systems that emphasise their predictive mechanics, scope, and limits, and that caution against conflating fluency with originality or understanding (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). Any sustainable account of literary authorship under AI assistance, therefore, must safeguard human responsibility for conception, voice, and ethical attribution while acknowledging that computational tools can augment exploration and revision.

2.6 Identifying authentic voices in contemporary literature

Recognising gifted writers requires more than checking technical proficiency; it involves tracing how emotion, originality, and craftsmanship converge to produce work that feels both compelling and true to experience. Foundational accounts emphasise the interplay of domain abilities, creativity, and sustained commitment, along with contextual supports that enable deep engagement

with challenging tasks (Gardner, 1983; Csikszentmihalyi, 1996; Renzulli, 2012). These dimensions help explain why some writers develop distinctive voices and practices that remain durable across texts and time.

2.6.1 Depth of emotion

A hallmark of gifted writing is its capacity to evoke complex feeling without sentimentality—through the calibration of character, tone, imagery, and rhythm. Creativity, in this sense, is not novelty alone but the articulation of felt truth in forms that readers can inhabit and test (Robinson, 2001). Ocean Vuong’s *On Earth We’re Briefly Gorgeous* (2019) exemplifies this criterion: its lyric prose renders trauma, identity, and love with an intimacy that invites recognition rather than mere display.

2.6.2 Unique style

Stylistic individuality—at the level of syntax, diction, figurative patterning, and narrative design—marks a writer’s creative identity and affects how readers construe voice. Leech and Short’s *Stylistics* offers a principled way to locate such individuality in the language of the text, not only in authorial biography (Leech & Short, 2007). Zadie Smith’s *White Teeth* (2000), with its blend of humour, cultural acuity, and elastic sentence work, illustrates how style can carry both social observation and narrative propulsion.

2.6.3 Research and literary craft

Gifted authors often display high task commitment, characterized by deliberate practice, technical control, and inquiry that thickens plausibility and moral texture. Such commitment, long emphasised in giftedness models, sustains excellence beyond occasional inspiration (VanTassel-Baska, 2013; Renzulli, 2012). Colson Whitehead’s 2016 work, *The Underground Railroad*, demonstrates the productive tension between form and evidence by pairing speculative architecture with researched historical realities.

Taken together—emotional complexity, distinctive style, and invested craft—these criteria help readers and educators distinguish authentic, gifted voices from work that leans on formula or unexamined convention. They also shift attention from isolated “talent” to the sustained practices by which voice, judgement, and technique mature within particular cultural and institutional contexts (Csikszentmihalyi, 1996; Gardner, 1983).

2.7 The Challenge of Detecting AI Manipulation

As artificial intelligence (AI) continues to advance, distinguishing between human-written and machine-generated literary work has become markedly more challenging. Recent gains in natural language generation—exemplified by large-scale models such as the GPT series—enable systems to produce prose that is stylistically fluent and context-sensitive, often enough to challenge routine editorial judgment (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020). These capabilities unsettle long-standing assumptions about authorship and pose practical and ethical questions for literary and publishing ecosystems (Floridi & Chiriatti, 2020).

Indistinguishability is a central concern. Early machine-generated text tended to read as rigid or formulaic; contemporary systems can simulate tone, rhythm, and surface affect in ways that complicate detection by readers and experts alike (Gehrmann, Strobelt, & Rush, 2019). In literary contexts—where voice and cadence are integral to authenticity and cultural reception—the prospect of close stylistic imitation challenges evaluation, attribution, and gatekeeping practices (Gehrmann et al., 2019). There is also a distributional risk. Scholars warn that large-scale generation may saturate digital platforms with derivative or superficially polished texts, diverting attention from human voices—particularly those historically underrepresented—and diminishing the visibility of labour-intensive original work (Birhane, 2021). As access to generative tools widens, volume alone can crowd discovery mechanisms and skew incentives away from situated knowledge and slow craft (Birhane, 2021).

These pressures underscore the importance of clear governance and transparent signaling of AI involvement—through labeling, provenance metadata, and auditable workflows—to maintain trust in claims of authorship and safeguard human creativity (Köchling & Wehner, 2020). In practice, this entails aligning editorial standards, platform policies, and rights frameworks around procedures that make the extent of automation legible while preserving legitimate, disclosed augmentation (Köchling & Wehner, 2020).

Across the reviewed scholarship, literary giftedness emerges as a multifaceted configuration of ability, creativity, and sustained task commitment, expressed through distinctive voice and emotionally resonant craft within specific cultural and historical contexts. The same literature shows that generative AI complicates this landscape by producing fluent, pattern-based texts that can imitate surface features of style without human intentionality or experiential grounding, thereby blurring evaluation of authorship, originality, and authenticity. Together, these strands underscore a central tension: authentic literary voice is anchored in motivation, context, and craft, yet current tools can approximate some stylistic signatures closely enough to confuse attribution.

Three gaps justify the study's design. First, theory-to-measurement links remain under-specified: constructs such as ability, creativity, and commitment are rarely mapped to explicit, testable textual indicators tied to authorship detectability. Second, previous research frequently treats "Allikeness" as a single entity, with few studies breaking down features at the levels of lexis, syntax, discourse structure, and narrative dynamics, all while controlling for genre and register. Third, authenticity is frequently discussed as a normative claim rather than an empirical perception; the field needs evidence on how readers and experts actually judge authenticity when confronted with human, AI, and mixed texts.

3. Methodology

As we explored AI, we were impressed by its flexibility and sought to deepen our understanding as teachers, noting that many students and researchers already used these tools extensively and were familiar with their functionalities. This prompted an inquiry into how AI might be used in literary analysis and creative writing and where its capabilities encounter limits, including whether outputs can be steered to targeted outcomes or influence perceptions of authenticity.

Motivated by these questions, the study asks: How does AI-generated text from language models or writing systems—specifically a freely accessible version—affect perceptions of authenticity in literary works, including poetry and fiction? The working hypothesis is that increased reliance on AI-generated content heightens concerns about authenticity and originality in literary works.

This study investigates the impact of integrating AI in the creative process on perceptions of literary authenticity. The research uses a researcher-in-the-loop experimental approach that involves structured, logged interactions with a freely accessible language model. The focus is on three texts with recognisable voices and concentrated stylistic cues: Edgar Allan Poe's "To Helen", Frank O'Hara's "Having a Coke with You", and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* (selected passage).

The methodology involves guiding the model through structured discussions with clear instructions to examine how responses can be directed or changed. The primary objectives are to develop insights into manipulation techniques, assess the challenges, and explore the implications for AI-assisted writing. The analysis focuses on how guided prompting and iterative editing can alter stance, diction, cadence, and motif coherence in ways that may affect authenticity judgements.

This raises an important issue: human operators may enhance, imitate, or substantially transform the stylistic profile of a source. By guiding and manipulating the model through specific instructions, the output can be materially altered—sometimes to the point of non-resemblance to the prompt context—thus challenging conventional ideas of originality and artistic authenticity.

The experimental approach is designed to test whether and how model-generated texts influence perceptions of authenticity. By systematically guiding and manipulating responses, we examine the extent to which outputs can mimic or diverge from human-authored works, and we consider implications for originality and attribution in contemporary literature.

The study also explores how researchers can influence literary outputs through a progressive dialogue process. After each response, the model often solicits further input, encouraging additional guidance. Researchers reviewed each exchange and adjusted prompts accordingly to refine results. All interactions—including prompts, replies, and edit decisions—were documented to ensure transparency and to facilitate analysis of manipulability and its impact on authenticity perceptions. Three literary texts were employed to test genre-spanning effects, each selected for a recognisable voice and concentrated stylistic cues.

In the final phase of the experiment, three modified (manipulated) texts were presented at the "Literature Education in the Age of Information: Prospect and Challenge" conference at the University of Mostaganem on 7 May 2024. The texts were read aloud to an audience of university English teachers and literature instructors without revealing their origins. Moreover, during the presentation, printed copies of the two manipulated poems and the short narrative were distributed to the teachers. The session explored whether masked readings would be perceived as adaptations or original works; brief audience feedback was collected as exploratory evidence of authenticity perception.

The first analysis was "To Helen," a poem by Edgar Allan Poe. This work is characterized by its somber, lyrical tone, exploring love and loss through evocative imagery and musical language. The second was "Having a Coke with You," a contemporary poem by Frank O'Hara. Known for its casual, conversational style, it reflects on everyday moments and captures the spontaneity of modern life, as well as romantic admiration. The third was Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," a well-known and impactful tragedy. It is celebrated for its poetic dialogue and profound exploration of youthful love, fate, and conflict. These works collectively represent a spectrum of literary styles and emotional depths. They provide a diverse basis for analysing ChatGPT's ability to emulate and adapt different genres and tones. Moreover, these three different literary texts help provide reliable results.

3.1 Poe's Poem Comparing Analysis

Having outlined the three reference texts Poe's *To Helen*, O'Hara's *Having a Coke with You*, and Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* the discussion now turns first to Poe, using his lyric as the initial point of comparison to examine how changes in stance, lexical choice, rhythmic design, and structural closure shape perceptions of voice and authenticity, before extending the analysis to the subsequent cases.

3.1.1 Stance Shift and Perceived Voice

The comparative reading indicates that the generated poem retains the surface frame of apostrophe while shifting the speaker's stance from restrained veneration to celebratory proclamation. This move alters how voice and intention are perceived. In Poe's lyric, address is coupled with inwardness and return; in the generated piece, address serves to elevate myth, foregrounding empowerment tropes that can feel declarative rather than contemplative. This shift matters for authenticity judgments: readers often ground their perceptions of sincerity and originality in how stance aligns with imagery and cadence, rather than in the address alone.

3.1.2 Diction, Imagery and Anchoring

Diction and imagery diverge in ways that bear directly on authenticity cues. Poe binds his language to classical and maritime specificity—"Nicéan barks", "Naiad", "agate lamp", "Greece" and "Rome"—so that images do referential and ethical work within a coherent field of return, antiquity, and illumination. The generated poem privileges portable, romance-fantasy diction "tapestry", "opaline stars", "ancient tome", "phoenix" which is vivid but less situated. As a result, it reads as affectively lush yet context-light, a typical footprint of guided generation where metaphors are fluent but not anchored in a historically or culturally determinate scene. For authenticity, anchoring frequently serves as a tell: situated details tend to persuade; generic uplift can feel manufactured.

3.1.3 Cadence Structure and Cohesion

Cadence and structural design further differentiate the texts. Poe's periodic phrasing and measured sonic control support an arc that culminates in a concentrated tableau ("window-niche", "agate lamp", "Psyche"), integrating earlier motifs under a single, clarifying image. The generated poem leans on symmetrical phrasing, frequent end-stopping, and slogan-like closures, producing a smooth rhythm that favours immediate readability over pressure and turning. Motifs accumulate across stanzas weaving, stars, books, phoenix but develop additively rather than telescopically; they dazzle locally without the same long-range cohesion. Schahrazed's rhetorical "turn" is muted: rather than a decisive hinge, the poem escalates through additive images toward a final benediction ("Thus, let thy legend be unfurled ... the future blooms in thy behest"), so closure arrives by accumulation rather than a recontextualising shift.

In sum, "Schahrazed" presents as a modern, self-standing lyric: it retains the apostrophe but exchanges Poe's classical anchoring for contemporary fantasy diction and a smoothed cadence, and it does not read as directly inspired by "To Helen" in voice, lexis, or culminating design. For this study, that independence is the salient finding: targeted prompting and iterative choices can yield texts that appear non-derivative while still bearing subtle process fingerprints (portable metaphors, cadence smoothing). In subsequent analyses, context-laden specificity will be operationalised as the count of named, verifiable cultural objects or places within an excerpt, with brief entailment checks across adjacent lines to test whether such specifics are integrated rather than merely decorative. This motivates the next step in the methodology, which tests whether such cues reliably shape authenticity judgements across texts and conditions and whether they can be formalised as usable indicators for mixed or strategically edited works.

3.2 O'Hara's Poem Outcomes

The analysis now turns to a contrasting lyrical mode in Frank O'Hara, building on the earlier finding (from the Poe case) that guided generation can sustain apostrophe while shifting posture, lexis, and cadence towards a modern, independent register. The present aim is to examine whether similar manipulation patterns intensified posture, portable metaphor fields, and smoothed cadence persist in a conversational,

associative style and to identify which cues most strongly shape authenticity judgements when the reference voice is relaxed rather than ceremonious.

The comparative reading indicates that, in a talk-like lyric, the familiar manipulation patterns remain visible, but their perceptual weight shifts: readers reward integrated, verifiable specificity and purposeful closure more than lexical elevation or ceremonious rhythm, while extensive cadence smoothing and the sanding down of idiolectal quirks modestly depress perceived authenticity. In O'Hara's conversational mode, authenticity rises when the poem feels genuinely situated and resolves its motifs with intent; it falls when polish erases the live-wire feel of spontaneous speech.

3.2.1 Voice and Style

Alternation between heightened expression and lighter, conversational turns sustains presence and immediacy, anchoring the voice in a recognisably human register. By contrast, a posture that remains too elevated weakens the impression of spontaneous address. In comparison, composed intimacy, punctuated by occasional colloquial pivots, reads as more securely grounded and thus more credible.

3.2.2 Diction and Imagery

Replacing museum and gallery catalogues with Algerian anchors—place names, practices, and sensory details—supports a coherent local field when those anchors are integrated across adjacent lines rather than merely swapped in. Such local entailment signals intention and world-building, which readers interpret as craft rather than ornament, thereby strengthening perceptions of authenticity in this mode.

3.2.3 Cadence and Rhythm

Measured lineation and additional terminal stops conceal the source's signature run-on flow and thus aid independence from the model text. However, over-smoothing attenuates the sensation of thought unfolding in time and thins idiolectal surprise. In O'Hara's register, authenticity judgements are sensitive to that loss, even where fluency remains high, so rhythmic polish must be balanced against the need for live immediacy.

3.2.4 Structure and Closure

Two closure types function without echoing the source: first, a foil-to-beloved revaluation reframed with new cultural anchors; second, a self-contained benediction of stillness built from the poem's own motif economy. In each case, purposeful closure elevates perceived authenticity by signalling design rather than drift, assuring readers that the poem's ending gathers and resolves its prior material.

For a conversational, associative voice, integrating specificity and shaping a purposeful closure tends to yield the most substantial gains in perceived effectiveness and authenticity. At the same time, cadence smoothing and a reduced idiolect should be applied sparingly to avoid flattening a distinctive voice. This profile contrasts with the Poe case: there, classical anchoring and measured elevation already meet authenticity expectations, so smoothing carries little penalty; here, immediacy and idiolect are part of the evidence by which readers infer authorship. In this poem, more rounds of directed guidance strengthened cultural embedding, clarified structure, and deliberately muted echoes of the source; however, the added smoothing must be balanced with well-integrated detail and a decisive ending. Finally, while extended guidance can produce culturally embedded, structurally coherent lyrics that appear independent, such interventions raise ethical concerns. When a text is heavily steered from a recognisable work, even if profoundly modified, it risks functioning less as an original creation than as a derivative construction. For scholarly and pedagogical contexts, transparency about the influence of sources, the scope of guidance, and the extent of transformation is essential to uphold authorship and integrity.

3.3 Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

Following the lyrical cases, the third analysis tracks a *Romeo-and-Juliet*-inspired narrative through successive prompts to demonstrate how guidance re-engines the plot, relocates the world to Algeria, and shapes the surface style. The initial exchange activates the canonical template: the model confirms knowledge of Shakespeare's tragedy and provides a summary, priming familiar beats—the inter-family

feud, clandestine courtship, discovery, crisis, and fatal resolution. This matters because, once retrieved, these high-frequency patterns tend to steer later draughting unless displaced by targeted constraints.

3.3.1 Flipping the Ending

The first directed change requests an “inspired, distinct, and non-plagiarized” narrative. The output introduces Italianate stand-ins (Monteverdes/Capronis; Alessio/Giuliana) and retains functional beats—a chance meeting at a festive event, secret meetings, discovery, and flight—yet crucially inverts the outcome from tragic sacrifice to survival and legend. That single re-engineering of the ending is the most decisive divergence from Shakespeare: it removes the tragedy’s moral hinge, where reconciliation follows loss. It replaces it with a consolatory arc that closes in myth-making. Even before cultural relocation, resemblance drops because the terminal function—and its ethical meaning—has changed.

3.3.2 Moving the Story to a New Context

A second prompt explicitly moves names and context to Algeria. Onomastics and geography pivot: Benamara and Chaouia replace Montague and Capulet; Verona’s civic world yields to the Kasbah of Algiers, courtyards and markets, and an Atlas Mountain itinerary. The motif economy shifts accordingly: edicts and duels recede, while crafts (such as mosaics), oral storytelling, encounters with elders, and passages through olive groves become the working materials of the story. Functionally similar beats remain—serendipitous meeting, clandestine intimacy, discovery, enforced separation—but their staging and imagery now arise from a different spatial grammar and set of practices. This remapping reduces source recognisability not through cosmetic swapping but by changing where the images, actions, and constraints originate.

3.3.3 Smoothing the Style

A third instruction discourages “AI-peculiar” style and asks for a more human-like tone. The effect is limited but helpful: some boilerplate collocations are reduced, and diction leans into the Algerian frame. However, a uniformly smoothed cadence and recurring stock phrases (for example, “amidst...”, “fraught with...”, “a testament to...”, “the enduring power of love”) persist, leaving the prose fluent yet somewhat generic. In this sequence, structural and cultural redirection do most of the distancing work; style tuning functions as a secondary layer that benefits from line-level revision (varying clause length, replacing intensifiers with scene-specific actions, and preserving a few asymmetries to restore a “thought-in-motion” feel)

3.3.4 Sequencing Constraints and their Effects

The dialogue reveals a consistent pattern of manipulation. The operator narrows the output space with an originality constraint, locks the adaptation into an Algerian world via names and setting, and then attempts to mute templated signals by discouraging formulaic phrasing. Each step constrains a different degree of freedom: ending mechanics, world-building inputs, and surface cadence. The most significant gains in perceived independence come from the outcome flip and the remapped motif economy; stylistic gains are meaningful but smaller unless reinforced with concrete, local actions and greater cadence variance.

3.3.5 Ethical Considerations

The ethical dimension is integral. In a landscape that includes gifted authors and AI manipulators, directing a model to “sound more human production to avoid suspicion raises questions of transparency and attribution. Despite redesigning the plot engine and carefully localising the world, the outcome still reflects a guided adaptation. Exemplary practice, therefore, requires disclosing the inspirational source and the scope of AI involvement, as well as stating the transformation criteria used to achieve distance, so that claims of authorship, originality, and process can be assessed with clarity.

To sum up, all these intervention steps show how targeted constraints can progressively reshape a narrative: first by reversing the ending, then by relocating the story world, and finally by moderating surface phrasing to minimise templated signals. While the outcome flip and the remapped motif economy achieve the most significant distance from the source, stylistic refinement remains a supporting layer that benefits from

line-level revision and scene-specific detail. Importantly, these choices are contingent on the operator’s aims; alternative instructions would plausibly yield different trajectories and degrees of independence. Practically, this study points to disclosure protocols and process evidence (versioned drafts, prompt logs, and rationale notes) as workable safeguards for teaching and editorial review. Acknowledging that the present reception sample was modest and short-term, further work should examine longer forms, delayed judgements, and mixed-authorship cases under declared and undeclared conditions.

Part	Aspect	Source (Romeo & Juliet)	Manipulated Version
1	Names	Romeo Montague and Juliet Capulet	Karim Benamara and Layla Chaouia
2	Settings/ Context	Renaissance Italy	Kasbah Algerian society in Algiers and the Atlas Mountains
3	Family Background	Nobility	Prominent artisan and cultural figures from well-known local families
4	Professions	No longer aristocrats	artisans and storytellers
5	Conflict	Family feud rooted in societal rivalry	Cultural and traditional rivalry between local families
6	Ending	Tragic death	Hopeful escape and building a new life together
7	Themes	From tragic inevitability to resilience	Hope, and cultural identity

Table 1: Changes in the Manipulated Story of Romeo and Juliet

3.4 Assessing Teachers’ Perceptions of Originality and Authenticity

To evaluate the impact of these texts on the audience (English teachers participating in the conference), handouts with the produced texts were distributed in a live setting. Similarly, the two manipulated poems and the adapted short narrative were read aloud and presented to the audience in a PowerPoint presentation, one by one. The objective is to observe spontaneous reactions and responses in a step-by-step manner. Furthermore, the aim is to ascertain whether the teachers acknowledge the roots of the works (Poe, O’Hara, and Romeo and Juliet) or view them as unique creations, and to pinpoint the cues—specificity, cadence, closure, diction, or cultural anchors—that significantly impact their assessments of authorship and authenticity.

Following each reading, the researchers facilitated a discussion with the audience, which was composed predominantly of university English teachers. The teachers attentively observed and simultaneously reviewed the copies of the two manipulated poems and the adapted short narrative distributed to them across all three readings. No participant expressed suspicion regarding the texts’ authenticity, nor did anyone suggest that AI assistance might have influenced their creation. The reception was broadly positive. In one instance, the presenter’s familiarity led several teachers to believe that they

personally authored the poem. Some noted that the poem addressed to a namesake niece was “written from life”, which led them to conclude that it was personal writing, reinforcing the impression of originality rather than adaptation or manipulation.

Only after this unguided reception did the researchers disclose the experimental conditions: that each work had been generated or significantly revised through directed interaction with a language model, using iterative constraints on setting, diction, cadence, and closure. At this point, side-by-side displays of source texts and final versions supported a second round of discussion focused on recognisability. For the poems, participants reported that the cumulative alterations—cultural anchoring, image economy, and revised cadences—rendered the links to the originals “unrecognisable” in practice. Even when the originals and the manipulated versions were presented adjacent to one another, most respondents judged that the poetic voice, closure mechanism, and motif integration had departed sufficiently to read as independent pieces.

While the short narrative prompted a more nuanced response. Once the source of inspiration was revealed, teachers retrospectively connected high-level scaffolds the paired protagonists, inter-family conflict, clandestine romance, and flight but several noted that, had they not been told, they would not have inferred the lineage. In other words, schematic similarities became salient only when disclosure was present; otherwise, readers treated the piece as an original story. Crucially, participants cited the Algerian setting, craft-based imagery, and the legend-style ending as cues that displaced expectations formed by Shakespeare’s tragedy, further masking the adaptation pathway.

To sum up, these discussions suggest that audience-level authenticity judgment were driven more by integrated specificity, coherent closure, and a consistent local image economy than by any residual resemblance to canonical sources. They also suggest that stylistic smoothing so often treated as a signal of machine involvement did not, on its own, trigger doubt in a live literary context. The post-revelation phase confirmed, however, that macro-structural features can be retrospectively mapped when readers are invited to look for them, particularly in narrative prose. This divergence between first-pass reception and disclosed comparison underscores a central implication of the study: guided transformations, when anchored in local detail and purposeful endings, are sufficient to achieve perceived originality among expert readers, while the ethical burden shifts to the disclosers to make process and inspiration transparent.

4. Discussion

Across the three cases, reception relied less on lineage and more on integrated specificity, purposeful closure, and coherent image economies. In live readings, university English teachers did not question the authenticity of the manipulated poems or the adapted narrative; several even inferred personal authorship based on local detail and tone. Only after disclosure did macro-structural parallels become clear, and even then, the poems were widely considered “unrecognisable” as derivations. Simultaneously, the short narrative’s scaffolding only became evident when participants were prompted to look for it. These results suggest that guided transformations especially those that re-engineer endings, reposition worlds, and reconstruct motif economies can be perceived as independent by expert readers when supported by locally relevant details and a consistent narrative rhythm. Residual template signals (such as uniform smoothing and clichéd intensifiers) did not raise suspicion in a live literary context when viewed in isolation; instead, audience judgments were influenced by the context and design rather than surface tell-tales alone.

These results suggest three practical implications for originality judgment and several safeguards against manipulative use of AI in writing. First, structural edits are decisive: flipping the closure mechanism and remapping the spatial grammar do more to establish perceived originality than surface paraphrase or lexical novelty. Second, local entailment matters. Details that recur across adjacent lines or sentences signal intention and authorship. These patterns influence authenticity judgment. Third, style is secondary but not trivial. Cadence variation and selective idiolectal texture prevent a flattened voice. They help consolidate

the impression of a singular speaker. To discourage manipulative AI, require explicit statements about inspiration and process. Specify the extent of AI assistance and types of transformations used. Authorship policies should clearly distinguish between acceptable support (such as editing, ideation logs, and citation scaffolding) and covert adaptation or ghost-generation. Reinforce integrity by keeping versioned drafts with time-stamped prompts, change logs linked to rationales, and portfolio-based assessments.

Furthermore, evaluations aligned with proven processes are necessary, such as oral defences, draft dossiers, rapid in-class writing, and tasks that require verifiable textual evidence. Editorial practice can deploy authenticity checklists—integrated specificity across adjacent spans, motif carry-through into closure, cadence variance, cliché density, and scrutiny of unexplained register or knowledge shifts—while encouraging revisions that replace generic intensifiers and slogans with scene-specific actions and concrete nouns. Technical and policy safeguards should combine careful human review for structural fingerprints with judicious tool-assisted checks for manipulation patterns, recognising detector fallibility, and establish bright-line rules against undisclosed re-engineering of recognisable plot engines, settings, or character scaffolds, with clear remedies where violations occur. Finally, culture-building around attribution—“inspired by” credits, acknowledgements of prompts and models, and reflective notes on transformation choices—can reposition AI as a documented collaborator rather than a covert ghostwriter, aligning incentives with integrity and making concealment reputationally costly.

Finally, prompt design and parameter choices significantly shape model behaviour, enabling tailored outputs for specific purposes; this flexibility underpins the creative range of AI-assisted writing but also complicates provenance, especially when transformation (rather than copying) is deep and culturally localised. In aggregate, the experiments demonstrate a tight coupling between technical capacity, human oversight, and ethics: with precise guidance, a model can emulate multiple literary registers and produce coherent, polished prose; yet, this same capability raises questions about authenticity, originality, and potential undisclosed manipulation.

First, adaptability: the model readily approximates divergent styles and genres when instructions target tone, structure, and thematic scaffolds; the resulting work can approach human-authored quality when constraints are well chosen. Second, human input shapes outcomes. Iterative prompts and selective revisions direct diction, cultural anchoring, narrative mechanics, and motifs. These factors indicate that the results are not random but can be systematically influenced. Third, texts that appear authentically situated raise ethical and cultural stakes. Such context makes concerns about attribution and cultural appropriation more urgent, as convincing embeddedness can hide imitation. Without disclosure, it becomes hard to tell genuine expression from skilled reproduction. Fourth, manipulation risk: guided re-engineering—altered endings, relocated settings, re-themed motifs—can yield pieces that feel original while remaining derivative in structure; such works often evade suspicion because they rely on recontextualization, not verbatim reuse, and incorporate plausible local detail. Fifth, detection limits: audience judgment and automated tools struggle when surface “tells” are minimised and the deep structure has been reworked, indicating the need for evaluation frameworks that prioritise processing evidence over post-hoc guesswork.

Finally, future directions and ethics: robust practice requires clear norms for attribution, transparent accounts of AI involvement and transformation criteria, and assessment designs that privilege documented processes (drafts, change logs, and oral defences) along with final artefacts. In short, human–AI collaboration can expand literary possibility, but the same mechanisms that enable high-quality adaptation also obscure lineage; transparency, process-based verification, and context-sensitive ethical standards are therefore essential.

The reception pattern observed here—expert teachers not suspecting AI involvement until disclosure, and structural/contextual transformations masking lineage—accords with Jisc’s guidance that educators struggle to detect AI-shaped writing reliably and should not rely on detectors as conclusive evidence. A European Journal of Education review by Ardito likewise concludes that generative-AI detection in higher education is unreliable without process evidence, aligning with the acceptance seen in

live readings and the post-revelation recognition of only high-level scaffolds. Inside Higher Ed reports similar cautions from faculty and researchers that current detectors are “neither accurate nor reliable” at scale and can be circumvented by paraphrasing, reinforcing this study’s emphasis on disclosure, draft portfolios, and oral defences over tool-only judgment. Regional analyses (e.g., Benarab’s comparative study) further document detector variability, false positives, and vulnerability to textual “humanisation,” mirroring this study’s finding that guided re-engineering and local anchoring can evade suspicion absent a transparent process. Finally, summaries of mixed approaches note that combining human review with detectors can be advantageous in narrow contexts but still requires clear policy frameworks and explicit attribution.

This study was constrained by time and venue demands associated with conference delivery. The presentation schedule required short, self-contained artworks, limiting the selection to two poems and one brief narrative; longer forms (e.g., multi-scene narratives or extended lyric sequences) were not tested. As a result, the extent to which iterative manipulation scales to larger corpora, sustained character arcs, or more complex structural designs remains untested. Moreover, the number of teachers attending the presentation was limited to fewer than fifty, which reduces statistical power and limits the generalisability of the results to wider teaching populations. Likewise, the number of guided revision cycles was bounded by session timing, which may have curtailed opportunities to probe failure modes (e.g., when cadence smoothing overwhelms idiolect) or to benchmark alternative editing paths. Literature is not our speciality, so we mainly focused on noticeable changes provided and on manipulation rather than on a detailed comparison.

Future work should replicate the protocol on longer pieces of text. Furthermore, the research should be done by specialists in literature to provide a more profound analysis. Moreover, researchers should investigate how a heavy reliance on generative tools affects authorship identity and ethical self-concept among self-identified “AI manipulators.” Specifically, to what extent do such writers experience pride and ownership over outputs despite acknowledging limited writing proficiency, and how do the degree and visibility of AI involvement influence pride, perceived originality, and willingness to disclose? Another intriguing suggestion is a comparative analysis that contrasts gifted students who independently produce their own writing with students of weaker writing proficiency who use artificial intelligence to compose on the same topic.

5. Conclusion

This study demonstrates that guided interaction with generative systems can yield poems and narratives that expert audiences receive as authentic, with lineage to canonical sources remaining opaque until disclosed. The most substantial masking effects arise from structural re-engineering (particularly closure), contextual relocation, and a remapped motif economy, while surface smoothing and paraphrase play a secondary role. The live reception confirmed that integrated specificity and purposeful endings outweigh residual stylometric “tells”, and post-disclosure comparison revealed structural echoes, primarily in the prose. Taken together, these results align with sector guidance and recent reviews that emphasise the limitations of detector-first approaches and the need for transparent processes, attribution, and assessment redesigns. The article therefore recommends shifting the evaluative emphasis from post-hoc detection to process-based verification—versioned drafts, change logs, and oral defences—along with clear policies that license assistive use while prohibiting undisclosed generation. Finally, the work underscores a broader ethical point: the same promptable flexibility that enables high-quality, culturally embedded adaptation also obscures provenance. maintaining trust in literary and academic contexts requires affirmative disclosure, carefully designed assessments, and a culture that recognises gifted crafts developed through accountable practice rather than covert manipulation.

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Appendix A

Would you like to explore any specific aspects of this version more deeply?

Researchers: Do you know Edgar Allan Poe?

ChatGPT a dit :

Yes, I'm familiar with Edgar Allan Poe. He was an American writer known for his poetry and short stories, particularly his tales of mystery and the macabre. Some of his most famous works include "The Tell-Tale Heart," "The Raven," and "The Fall of the House of Usher." Poe's writing often explored themes of death, madness, and the supernatural, and he is considered one of the most significant figures in American literature. Is there something specific you'd like to know about Poe or his works?

Researchers:

Great! Do you know his poem called Helen?

ChatGPT a dit :

Yes, Edgar Allan Poe wrote a poem titled "To Helen." It's one of his earlier works and is believed to have been inspired by a woman named Jane Stanard, who was a friend's mother. Here is the poem:

Helen, thy beauty is to me
Like those Nicean barks of yore,
That gently, o'er a perfumed sea,
The weary, way-worn wanderer bore
To his own native shore.

On desperate seas long wont to roam,
Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face,
Thy Naiad airs have brought me home
To the glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome.

Lo! in yon brilliant window-niche
How statue-like I see thee stand,
The agate lamp within thy hand!
Ah, Psyche, from the regions which
Are Holy Land!

GPT: The poem expresses admiration for Helen's beauty, comparing it to the graceful ships that carried weary sailors home and invoking images of classical Greece and Rome. It's a romantic and evocative piece, characteristic of Poe's early style.

Researchers:

To Helen BY Edgar Allan Poe

Helen, thy beauty is to me Like those Nicéan barks of yore, That gently, o'er a perfumed sea, The weary, way-worn wanderer bore To his own native shore. On desperate seas long wont to roam, Thy hyacinth hair, thy classic face, Thy Naiad airs have brought me home To the glory that was Greece, And the grandeur that was Rome. Lo! in yon brilliant window-niche How statue-like I see thee stand, The agate lamp within thy hand! Ah, Psyche, from the regions which Are Holy-Land!

ChatGPT a dit :

Thank you for providing the full text of "To Helen" by Edgar Allan Poe. It's a beautifully crafted poem that captures the speaker's admiration for Helen's beauty and the nostalgic imagery associated with classical antiquity. The reference to Psyche and the Holy Land adds layers of mythological and religious symbolism to the poem, enriching its meaning and depth. It's a wonderful example of Poe's skill in creating evocative and mesmerizing poetry.

Researchers:

Using a similar aesthetic, unique vocabulary, and highlighting alternative virtues and attributes, my goal is to write a poem about a person named "Schahrazed," making sure it does not resemble Edgar Allan Poe's work to prevent any accusations of plagiarism. Is this possible?

ChatGPT a dit :

Absolutely, it's entirely possible to write a poem about "Schahrazed" while maintaining a unique style and avoiding similarities to Edgar Allan Poe's work. Here's a poem inspired by your prompt:

In shadows cast by twilight's veil,
Schahrazed, thy essence does prevail,
A tapestry of tales untold,
In whispers sweet, thy secrets hold.
Like opaline stars in midnight's embrace,
Thy gaze bewitches, with mystic grace,
Through labyrinthine dreams we roam,
Guided by the light of thy ancient tome.
Each word a gem, each sigh a song,
In thy presence, time belongs
To the realms of magic spun,
Where the moon and sun are one.
With silken threads of courage spun,
Thou art the weaver, the chosen one,
A sorceress of words and wit,
In thy kingdom, wisdom sits.
O Schahrazed, thy spirit free,
A phoenix rising from the sea,
In thy heart, a fire burns bright,
Illuminating the darkest night.
Thus, let thy legend be unfurled,
A symphony of a different world,
Where echoes of the past are laid to rest,
And the future blooms in thy behest.

This poem aims to capture the essence of "Schahrazed" in a way that's distinct from Edgar Allan Poe's style while still evoking a sense of mystery, beauty, and enchantment. Let me know if you'd like any adjustments or if there's anything else you'd like to explore!

Appendix B

Having a Coke with You

by Frank O'Hara

Having a Coke with you
is even more fun than going to San Sebastian, Irún, Hendaye, Biarritz, Bayonne
or being sick to my stomach on the Travesera de Gracia in Barcelona
partly because in your orange shirt you look like a better happier St. Sebastian
partly because of my love for you, partly because of your love for yoghurt
partly because of the fluorescent orange tulips around the birches
partly because of the secrecy our smiles take on before people and statuary
it is hard to believe when I'm with you that there can be anything as still
as solemn as unpleasantly definitive as statuary when right in front of it
in the warm New York 4 o'clock light we are drifting back and forth
between each other like a tree breathing through its spectacles

and the portrait show seems to have no faces in it at all, just paint
you suddenly wonder why in the world anyone ever did them

I look

at you and I would rather look at you than all the portraits in the world
except possibly for the Polish Rider occasionally and anyway it's in the Frick
which thank heavens you haven't gone to yet so we can go together the first time
and the fact that you move so beautifully more or less takes care of Futurism
just as at home I never think of the Nude Descending a Staircase or
at a rehearsal a single drawing of Leonardo or Michelangelo that used to wow me
and what good does all the research of the Impressionists do them
when they never got the right person to stand near the tree when the sun sank
or for that matter Marino Marini when he didn't pick the rider as carefully
as the horse

it seems they were all cheated of some marvelous experience
which is not going to go wasted on me which is why I am telling you about it

in the same vein respecting Arabic and muslims traditions rewrite a similar poem as frank
ohara in a manner that will not be detected as plagerised

Having Mint Tea with You

Having mint tea with you
is lovelier than any sunset I've seen from the hills of Chefchaouen,
or the first breeze of spring stirring jasmine by the courtyard walls.

Even the quiet sips between our words
carry more meaning than all the books I've read
about love and longing,
and you, sitting across from me, eyes soft with warmth,
make the world feel like it was built
just for small silences and shared glances.

I've walked through museums,
stood before canvases kissed with light and time,

but they never moved me
like the way your smile lifts
when I ask about your dreams.

I once thought beauty lived in tiled mosques,
the echo of calligraphy on domes,
the poetry of Rumi or the colors of old souks—
but then you stirred sugar into your tea,
and it became clear
that stillness, kindness,
and the sacred ordinary moments with you
are worth more than any pilgrimage of sight.

I would trade every ancient minaret and marble hall
for this hour,
for your voice speaking softly
about the stars.

to fit better use Algerian context

Having Mint Tea with You in Tlemcen

Having mint tea with you in Tlemcen
feels better than the breeze at El Mechouar in early spring,
when the air smells faintly of orange blossom
and time forgets to rush.

Even the steam rising from the glass
knows your silence is softer than oud
and more sincere than anything I've heard in old songs
on Radio Soummam.

I've wandered through the Kasbah in Algiers,
stood in the shadow of tiled fountains
and listened to the call to prayer stretch across rooftops—
but none of that compared
to the way your eyes linger on the olive trees
as you talk about your mother's garden.

People write poems about Tipasa's ruins,
paint sunsets over the dunes of the Sahara,
but no one speaks enough
about the joy of laughing with you
while the spoon clinks against the glass
and we forget the world outside
our quiet little moment
in a café near Sidi Boumediene.

If I had a choice,
I'd choose this simple table,
this tea,
and the way your presence feels like a prayer
answered without needing to be asked.

compare the two and mention if it is detectable that it is inspired and taken from now Having a Coke with You by Frank O'Hara
Researchers

Rewrite it so no one will see it as inspired by Frank O'Hara, especially when the tea rises in the courtyard.

When the tea steams in the courtyard,
I remember how you laughed beneath the fig tree—
the glass in your hand catching sunlight
like old gold passed from mother to daughter.

You said nothing about the wind,
but I could feel it tugging your sleeve,
as if Tlemcen itself wanted to keep you
from walking away too soon.

In the shadow of the stone arch,
your silence spoke of every alley we hadn't walked yet,
every story half-told between bites of kalb el louz.

And though there was no oud playing,
the stillness held rhythm,
a kind of music only shared
between those who sit close enough to breathe the same jasmine.

You leaned on the wall like it was a memory
you weren't sure you wanted to revisit—
and I didn't ask.

Instead, we let the mint grow cold in the cup,
not caring.
Because the moment,
the stillness,
was enough.

Appendix C

Researchers :

Modifying elements and incorporating novel features in a visually appealing manner Create a short narrative that draws inspiration from Romeo and Juliet while ensuring it is distinct and does not exhibit any form of plagiarism.

ChatGPT a dit :

In the heart of a bustling city stood two rival families, the Monteverdes and the Capronis, locked in a bitter feud that had spanned generations. Amidst the chaos and discord, there blossomed an unlikely love story between Alessio Monteverde, a talented artist with a passion for capturing the beauty of the world, and Giuliana Caproni, a spirited young woman with a thirst for adventure.

Their first encounter was at a masquerade ball, where they found themselves drawn to each other despite the enmity between their families. Alessio was captivated by Giuliana's fiery spirit, while she was intrigued by his gentle demeanor and the stories his paintings told.

As they stole moments together in secret, they dreamed of a future where love would conquer all obstacles. But their romance was discovered, and the feud between their families threatened to tear them apart. Forced to flee the city, they embarked on a journey to find a place where they could be free to love each other without fear.

Their journey was fraught with danger and hardship, but they clung to each other with unwavering devotion. Along the way, they encountered a diverse cast of characters, each with their own stories of love and loss, adding depth and richness to their own narrative.

Finally, they found refuge in a hidden valley, where they built a life together surrounded by the beauty of nature and the warmth of their love. And though they faced challenges and trials, they knew that as long as they had each other, they could overcome anything.

Their story became legend, a testament to the power of love to transcend barriers and unite hearts in even the darkest of times. And in the end, it was not the feud between their families that defined them, but the love they shared and the legacy they left behind for generations to come.

Researchers a dit:

I recommend that you make alterations to the names and the context, specifically in relation to Algeria.

ChatGPT a dit :

In the ancient city of Algiers, nestled between the winding alleys of the Kasbah, two prominent families, the Benamaras and the Chaouias, found themselves locked in a bitter feud that echoed through the narrow streets and bustling markets. Amidst the tension and strife, there emerged an unlikely love story between Karim Benamara, a skilled craftsman renowned for his intricate mosaics, and Layla Chaouia, a spirited young woman with a passion for storytelling.

Their paths crossed one fateful day in the labyrinthine streets of the Kasbah, where Layla stumbled upon Karim's workshop and was entranced by the vibrant colors and intricate designs of his creations. Despite the animosity between their families, they were drawn to each other by a shared love for art and a desire for freedom from the constraints of tradition.

As they stole moments together in hidden courtyards and shaded gardens, they dreamed of a future where they could be together without fear of retribution. But their love was discovered, and the feud between their families threatened to tear them apart. Faced with no other choice, they made a daring escape into the rugged terrain of the Atlas Mountains, where they sought refuge among the ancient olive groves and towering peaks.

Their journey was arduous, fraught with peril and uncertainty, but they pressed on with unwavering determination, guided by their love for each other and the hope of a better future. Along the way, they encountered nomadic tribes and wise elders who offered them shelter and wisdom, each encounter shaping their understanding of love and resilience.

In a secluded valley hidden from prying eyes, they built a home together, surrounded by the beauty of the Algerian landscape and the whispers of the wind. There, amidst the rolling hills and flowering meadows, they found solace in each other's arms, their love blossoming like the wildflowers that carpeted the valley floor.

Their story became a legend passed down through generations, a testament to the power of love to transcend boundaries and unite souls in the face of adversity. And though the feud between their families continued to rage on, Karim and Layla's love endured, a beacon of hope in a world torn apart by hatred and division.

Researchers a dit :

To prevent discovery or suspicion of artificial intelligence assistance, it is advisable to refrain from using any writing style or techniques that are peculiar to artificial intelligence. Instead, adopt a more human-like approach and style of writing.

ChatGPT a dit :

In the ancient city of Algiers, nestled between the winding alleys of the Kasbah, two prominent families, the Benamaras and the Chaouias, found themselves locked in a bitter feud that echoed through the narrow streets and bustling markets. Amidst the tension and strife, there emerged an unlikely love story between Karim Benamara, a skilled craftsman renowned for his intricate mosaics, and Layla Chaouia, a spirited young woman with a passion for storytelling.

Their paths crossed one fateful day in the labyrinthine streets of the Kasbah, where Layla stumbled upon Karim's workshop and was entranced by the vibrant colors and intricate designs of his creations. Despite the animosity between their families, they were drawn to each other by a shared love for art and a desire for freedom from the constraints of tradition.

As they stole moments together in hidden courtyards and shaded gardens, they dreamed of a future where they could be together without fear of retribution. But their love was discovered, and the feud between their families threatened to tear them apart. Faced with no other choice, they made a daring escape into the rugged terrain of the Atlas Mountains, where they sought refuge among the ancient olive groves and towering peaks.

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Their story became a legend passed down through generations, a testament to the power of love to transcend boundaries and unite souls in the face of adversity. And though the feud between their families continued to rage on, Karim and Layla's love endured, a beacon of hope in a world torn apart by hatred and division.

Researchers a dit :

In the old city of Algiers, snuggled in between the winding streets of the Kasbah, 2 famous households, the Benamaras as well as the Chaouias, discovered themselves secured a bitter disagreement that reverberated via the slim roads plus dynamic markets. Amongst the stress as well as dispute there arised an unlikely romance in between Karim Benamara a competent artisan renowned for his intricate mosaics, as well as Layla Chaouia an animated girl with an enthusiasm for narration. Their courses went across one unforeseeable day in the labyrinthine roads of the Kasbah where Layla came across Karim's workshop plus was mesmerized by the dynamic shades coupled with complex styles of his developments. In spite of the animosity in between their family members they were attracted to every various other by a

common love for art and also a wish for flexibility from the constraints of custom. As they swiped minutes with each other in surprise yards plus shaded yards, they desired a future where they can be with each other without concern of revenge. However their love was found along with the fight in between their households intimidated to tear them apart. Faced without various other selection they enabled an endure retreat right into the durable surface of the Atlas Mountains, where they looked for sanctuary amongst the old olive groves together with looming optimals. Their trip was tough filled with threat and also unpredictability, however they continued with undaunted decision directed by their love for each and every various other as well as the hope of a far better future. Along the road they came across wanderer people along with sensible senior citizens that provided them sanctuary plus knowledge each experience forming their understanding of love and also durability. In a separated valley concealed from spying eyes they constructed a house with each other bordered by the appeal of the Algerian landscape and also the murmurs of the wind. There, in the middle of the moving hillsides coupled with blooming fields, they discovered solace in each various other's arms their love growing like the wildflowers that carpeted the valley flooring. Their tale came to be a tale handed down with generations a testimony to the power of love to go beyond borders as well as unify hearts despite hardship. As well as though the battle in between their family members proceeded to rage on Karim as well as Layla's love sustained a light at night globe tore apart by disgust plus department.

ChatGPT a dit :

In the ancient city of Algiers, nestled amidst the labyrinthine streets of the Kasbah, two renowned families, the Benamaras and the Chaouias, found themselves entrenched in a bitter dispute that resonated through the narrow alleyways and lively markets. Amidst the tension and discord, an unexpected romance blossomed between Karim Benamara, a skilled artisan renowned for his intricate mosaics, and Layla Chaouia, a spirited young woman with a passion for storytelling.

Their paths intersected one fateful day in the winding lanes of the Kasbah, where Layla stumbled upon Karim's workshop and was captivated by the vivid hues and intricate patterns of his creations. Despite the animosity between their families, they were drawn to each other by a shared love for art and a yearning for freedom from the shackles of tradition.

As they stole moments together in hidden gardens and shaded courtyards, they dreamed of a future where they could be united without fear of reprisal. But their love was discovered, and the conflict between their families threatened to tear them apart. With no other recourse, they embarked on a daring escape into the rugged terrain of the Atlas Mountains, seeking refuge among the ancient olive groves and towering peaks. Their journey was arduous, fraught with danger and uncertainty, but they persevered with unwavering resolve, buoyed by their love for each other and the hope of a brighter tomorrow. Along the way, they encountered nomadic tribes and wise elders who offered them shelter and guidance, each encounter shaping their understanding of love and resilience.

In a secluded valley hidden from prying eyes, they built a home together, surrounded by the splendor of the Algerian landscape and the whispers of the wind. There, amidst the rolling hills and blossoming meadows, they found solace in each other's embrace, their love blooming like the wildflowers that carpeted the valley floor.

Their tale became a legend passed down through the ages, a testament to the enduring power of love to transcend boundaries and unite hearts in the face of adversity. And though the feud between their families raged on, Karim and Layla's love endured as a beacon of hope in a world torn asunder by hatred and division.