

## Artificial Intelligence and the Development of the Literary Critic

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### Abstract

The era of the 21<sup>st</sup> century has brought a revolution of science and technology. This revolution will transform and reshape the essence of the whole world and touch every aspect of life of our planet. One of the most important changes of technology is artificial intelligence (AI). AI refers to programs, algorithms, systems and machines. It demonstrates intelligence manifested by machines that exhibit aspects of human intelligence. It depends on a number of crucial technologies, as machine learning, rule-based expert systems, deep learning, physical robots, and neural networks. Literature is not isolated from this technological development, but has been significantly affected, as artificial intelligence has contributed to the development of literary studies. Artificial intelligence plays an important role in developing the literary critic's abilities to interpret and analyze in a realistic and objective manner. Therefore, this study aims to clarify the impact of artificial intelligence in developing the capabilities of the literary critic to be able to present a reliable and distinguishing interpretation and evaluation of the different literary works.

### Key Words

Artificial Intelligence (AI), literature, Literary criticism, development, Literary critic

### المخلص

شهد القرن الحادي والعشرين ثورة في العلم والتكنولوجيا. وهذه الثورة ساهمت في تغيير وإعادة تشكيل جوهر العالم بأسره في كل جانب من جوانب الحياة على كوكبنا. ومن نتائج هذه الثورة ما يسمى بمصطلح الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) الذي يعد من أهم التطورات التكنولوجية في هذا العصر. ويعرف

الذكاء الاصطناعي بأنه خليط من البرامج والخوارزميات والأنظمة والآلات التي تعكس الذكاء البشري. فالدراسات الأدبية والتي تعد جانباً مهماً وأساسياً من جوانب العلم ليست في معزل عن هذا التطور التكنولوجي، بل تأثرت بشكل كبير وملحوظ ، حيث ساهم الذكاء الاصطناعي في تطور الدراسات الأدبية. وباستخدامه فنحن نمتلك الكثير من الأفكار المختلفة التي تتسم بالواقعية. ولذلك فهو يلعب دوراً مهماً في تطوير قدرات الناقد الأدبي علي التفسير والتحليل الأكثر واقعية وحيادية. لذا تهدف هذه الدراسة إلي إيضاح أثر الذكاء الاصطناعي في تنمية قدرات الناقد الأدبي.

### الكلمات المفتاحية:

ذكاء اصطناعي (AI) ، أدب ، نقد أدبي ، تنمية ، ناقد أدبي

## Introduction

Humanity has seen many changes: from primitive life to science, internet and technology. Leonhard states that technological changes will transform and reshape the essence of the whole world and touch every aspect of life of our planet. One of the most important changes of technology is artificial intelligence (AI). The term “artificial intelligence” (AI), for the first time, has been mentioned in 1955 during a conference where lots of scientists decided to meet to see if machines could be made intelligent by John McCarthy (McCarthy et al 443). It brings to mind the belief of the replacement of the intelligence of humans with something artificial. ‘Artificial’ means made by human skill, and intelligence is defined as “the sorts of things that minds can do” (Boden 17). It is a field of computer science that stresses the creation of such intelligent machines which could work and act just like humans (West; Wisskirchen et al). It constructs computer programs to be capable of exhibiting by using processes used by humans for the same tasks, and complementing or supplementing human intelligence (Simon)

AI refers to programs, algorithms, systems according to the study by Thomas Davenport; Abhijit Guha; Dhruv Grewal; & Timna Bressgott (28), and machines that determine intelligence (Shankar vi), is revealed by machines that show features of the intelligence by human (Huang and Rust 155), and includes machines imitating intelligent human behavior (Syam and Sharma 136). It depends on a number of crucial technologies, as machine learning, rule-based

expert systems, deep learning, physical robots, and neural networks (Davenport 73). By using these tools, AI offers a means to “interpret external data correctly, learn from such data, and exhibit flexible adaptation” (Kaplan and Haenlein 17).

Concerning the historic background of AI, it was basically to solve the problems of mathematics, games and puzzles. Around 1960s, the system was needed to do more intellectual responsibilities such as answering questions, solving geometric problems, storing information, and creating semantic networks (Anand). Another landmark in the history of AI was General Problem Solver (GPS). This GPS was first of its kind approach of thinking like human. It gave an approach to solve problem with the same approach as humans would. AI gradually becomes something that deals with serious issues. (Saraswati 89)

The use of AI in different applications has increased greatly across diverse sectors and industries (Borges et al 57) over the past few decades. Universal spending on AI was expected to reach around US\$ 98 billion in 2023 (Collins 60). However, AI adoption in the construction industry has been moving at a slow pace (Akinosho et al 32), with research on AI in this sector mainly limited to developing software models for a specific subset of construction works. For this, they have been using knowledge-based expert systems that have failed to gain wide acceptance on account of their inherent deficiencies.

AI technologies become a dominant force in society and they interfere in all aspects of life. They have transformed from simply building systems that are intelligent to building intelligent systems that are human-aware and reliable (One Hundred Year Study on Artificial Intelligence). It is an enormous field, with endless importance. Beside computational skills, machines through AI have also been integrated into the creative fields such as music, design, architecture, visual arts, literature, etc (Kurt 1). Interestingly, Mani set a new

way of thinking, he asks that if algorithms can tell us about the stories which we would like to read. If literature, is carved into computable bits of 'information', then surely AI can handle it. And then using that information, AI can play a vital role in literary interpretation, as well as literary criticism. These algorithms can certainly tell critical information about reading pattern, and narrative structure. It is also proposed that algorithms can even derive the meaning from books in just like humans, so it is also not impossible to say that based on the algorithms, literature can be produced (Mani).

AI seems to replace everyone, even artists. A lot of different tools are presently used in literary studies. Machine learning is often a variant for a method that is also carried out differently, but which is performed by machine learning can be significantly improved. The field of AI art involves the collaboration of various fields such as computer programming, art, literature, poetry, cinema etc. It refers not only the creative group of people in a certain field, but it also congregates different social and cultural groups (kurt 25). It can be beneficial in several areas, and literature is one of it.

It is an application of artificial intelligence, which enables artists with algorithms to access the data (Wisneski). Machines started by presenting us suggestions on what to read, and now they're able to write poetry, stories and even scripts. AI poetry has a certain degree of ability to generate new and unfamiliar, yet relatable and comprehensible results by combining familiar concepts (kurt 29). With the term "artificial intelligence". we combine a lot of odd and some utopian ideas and myths. Which of these is actually realistic and how some aspects can also develop us in literary studies? (Briegas)

Humans have been fascinated by artificial creations that come to life even before the age of AI. In ancient Greek mythology, Pygmalion created Galatea, a beautiful ivory statue that was animated by Aphrodite and became his wife (Thornhill). Karel Čapek, Czech playwright, wrote about a factory that manufactured artificial workers in R.U.R., after his play was staged in America

in 1922 spreading the word “robot”. In addition, perhaps most famously of all, Gothic horror by Mary Shelley in 1816 about how Victor Frankenstein, a talented young scientist, created a hideous monster from the parts of body (Thornhill).

Artificial intelligence (AI) presents several complex theoretical and social issues that have historically been clarified in works of science fiction. From the 1950s, the relationship between science fiction to the present and the development of the field of AI can be used to show how imaginative creativity and technical innovation powered each other (Bates). Speaking of literature, AI exposes itself not only referentially in the narrative of science fiction (Wang 128), but also greatly in its involvement in texts. Starting from Christopher Strachey’s “Love Letter” program in 1952, represent the first expression of love by a machine. In recent years, AI system can even produce recommendation of literary works, which has won consideration in the field of literary criticism (Briegas). In summary, the application of AI technology in literature has produced “AI literature” in general.

“AI literature” is still only a tentative form in practice today. AI-generated texts differ seriously from human works, and the source of its value, the criteria for judgment, and even the object for such evaluation are also continually changing. The uncertainty in value makes “AI literature” faces numerous theoretical debates, against which “AI literature” is unable to justify itself as “literature.” In this regard, it is necessary to return to the detailed context of both concept changes and technological development of AI, so as to provide a more consistent base for academic inquiry to the characteristics of the practice and the logic behind the development of “AI literature” (Oke 536)

“AI literature” started with written experiment conducted by technologists, with emphasis on computer’s ability of handling words. In 1948, the world’s first stored program electronic computer was built in the UK at the University of Manchester. Turing noticed the project rapidly and became the deputy director of the computer laboratory at the University the next year, in authority

of its software part. Then, Turing prepared and published his work on “Computing Machinery and Intelligence.”, he asked Christopher Strachey to join his research team and selected the latter to develop AI programs in 1951. Strachey finished the “Love Letter” program the following year, which is the initial known text generation program (Link 55-56). Though, Christopher Strachey’s effect was limited at campus. His new works on AI have long been buried in the piles of old papers, until they were rediscovered by German artist David Link decades later. Another program called “Stochastic Texts,” programmed by German engineer Theo Lutz in 1959, is a more eminent work of the same sort. The texts it generated were extensively distributed, making it a recognized beginning for “digital poetry” (Funkhouser 37).

One of the initial novels written completely by AI Ross Goodwin is *I the Road* (2018). Much of the book includes timestamps, location data, mentions of businesses and billboards—all data collected from Four Square data, a camera, GPS, and other inputs. Nevertheless, the computer also created characters as *the painter, the children*. Moreover, Legacy Russell in her 2020 book *Glitch Feminism* argues that as we involve the digital that inspires us to challenge the world around us prompting the creation of entirely new world.

So, machine learning experts guess that by the year 2049, AI would have ‘written’ a New York Times best seller (Grace et al., 2018; Hall, 2018). The field of computational creativity has been identified as the next frontier in AI research (Colton & Wiggins, 2012) and holds fascinating suggestions for the literary studies. Algorithms capable of producing natural language (Gatt & Kraemer, 2018) could possibly change the way we sell, read and review books. Collaborations with AI could aid writers in throwing a wrench in dominant algorithms and dominant languages, expanding the domains of computation, consciousness, and literature alike. AI and algorithmic literature could reproduce digital technologies’ issues and discriminations, or, as innovative writing has long done against prevailing or hegemonic linguistic codes, it might show us a way to challenge them (Zeiba).

But what about literary criticism? According to Beatie (1979), “[o]nly when computer people learn, for example, to write readable prose and literary critics learn to understand the language of measurement can the ‘computer revolution’ in literary studies really begin” (189). One group of researchers has succeeded in using “sophisticated computing power, natural language processing, and reams of digitized text,” writes *Atlantic* editor Adrienne LaFrance, “to map the narrative patterns in a huge corpus of literature.” (Sing 6). Accordingly, could AI enhance the qualities of the literary critic? or will it modify the field of literary criticism? Artificial intelligence plays an important role in developing the field of literary criticism and the skills of the literary critic. Therefore, this study aims to clarify the impact of artificial intelligence in developing the capabilities of the literary critic.

### **Literature Review**

Since computer technology has been advancing since the 50s, the research on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its capabilities have become an important subject of discussion. As a result of the importance of (AI), there are a number of extensive previous studies that discuss it and its effect on different branches of human's life. These studies concentrate on (AI) and its definition, function, importance and other sides of it.

Halal claims that in the 21st century Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an important area of research in almost all areas: medicine, engineering, science, business, education, finance, accounting, marketing, economics, and law, among others (37-38).

Shabakah explains that the main objectives of AI relate to simulating specific human processes and activities such as processing natural language, thinking, and learning through the technology of knowledge representation. AI is an important source in the process knowledge and education (28).

Al-Gayyar's study indicates that AI applications differ, and that smart systems of online electronic learning are among the most significant smart educational systems. These are the most important applications of AI use in education (503–504).

Borge indicates that AI applications are important in analyzing and producing the results of student evaluation processes during the university and pre-university stages. AI makes it simple for instructors to evaluate the levels of the students accurately which is something often difficult to reach. It gives the opportunity to the teaching staff of the university to measure the level of the educational processors and determine shortages in the scientific content, lectures, and the educational material presented to students. AI helps meet the needs of each student according to his/her capabilities and needs by introducing home assignments and monitoring the scores obtained by each student. Therefore, it has smart programs that identify the students' common mistakes, gives the instructors hints as to what the problems are, and introduces immediate feedback in a file designed separately for each student. Furthermore, AI programs and tools can deal with density of the classroom (10-11).

Lotze adds that through intelligent dialog boxes, employing AI applications help advance the skills of English language and language communication. Language progress processors are improved by a variation of intelligent sources, windows for discussion and dialogs, intelligent tools for communication, programs that create texts for reading, and programs that extract information from reading passages. Such props develop reading comprehension skills.

Along with Lotz, Walker et al. highlights the vitality of using AI applications for creating written texts, developing students' skills in creating sentences and building up texts, and practicing writing and reading skills. This study aims at improving the quality of different skills especially writing and reading (214).

According to the study by Poola, AI as a field of science is closer to fiction. Nevertheless, the idea of AI is no longer a fiction but a reality that has become part of our everyday lives. Thus, machine learning by the use of neural networks that mimic the actual processes of the real neurons, AI allows machines to process complex data and provides accurate information. Consequently, AI has been the most innovative technology.

Nonnecke, Prabhakar, Brown, & Crittenden clarify that Artificial intelligence (AI) presents a cultural shift as much as a technical one. This is similar to the past technological advances as the introduction of the printing press or the railways.

Davenport and Ronanki assert another way to describe AI that relies not on its primary technology, but rather its marketing and applications of business, such as automating business processes, gaining insights from data, or engaging customers and employees (24-42)

The study by Anderson; Rainie; & Luchsinger discusses that although networked artificial intelligence will strengthen humans' efficiency, it threatens the independence and capabilities of them. The widespread possibilities; that computer might match exceed the intelligence and capabilities of the humans on tasks such as language translation, speech recognition, visual acuity, pattern recognition, sophisticated analytics, reasoning and learning and complex decision-making.

Mikhail, Aleksei, and Ekaterina and Ekaterina explain that the universal tendency to practice AI technologies in numerous fields of our life, including complex systems in the areas of medicine, emergency, research, space, transportation, etc. The study suggests debates about AI use for public administration (682).

According to Reis ; Espírito and Melao, the world in the 21st century has powerfully influenced by the beginning of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The future of AI provides an extensive range of opportunities for academics and scholars. Although the theme has received a significant attention over the last years, much has been speculated and little is known about its influences on the Public Administration. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to make the result of those impacts less ambiguous. To this end, the researcher has conducted a systematic review to offer a complete analysis on the latest impacts of AI on the Public Administration.

Miller demonstrates that if humans do not realize the potential AI interaction which will bring together each other's best qualities, then humans will definitely be second class citizens in their own world. AI processes enormous amounts of data far faster than humans can ever contemplate, whereas humans bring emotional traits such as joy, compassion and judgement, bringing the best of both traits together can make the future for humans and AI far more valuable, although humans will need AI far more than AI needs humans.

Tai maintains the effect of AI on industrial, social, and economic changes on humanity in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and then offers a set of principles for AI bioethics. Modern AI, nevertheless, has a marvelous influence on how we do things and also the ways we relate to one another. Facing this challenge, new principles of AI bioethics must be considered and developed to provide guidelines for the AI technology (339 – 343).

Divya asserts that Artificial Intelligence is programmed to think like humans and imitate their actions. In this paper, the researcher covers about AI and the economy. Artificial intelligence is similarly going to modify the economy which will have both encouraging and hostile results (25-28).

The study by Huang, Jiahui & Saleh, Salmiza & Liu, Yufei shows that AI has widely been used and adopted in different forms of institutions of education. AI originally took the form of computer and computer related technologies, transitioning to web-based and online intelligent systems of education to accomplish instructors' duties and functions independently or with instructors. Using AI, instructors have been able to perform various administrative functions, such as reviewing and grading students' assignments more efficiently, and achieve in their teaching activities a higher quality. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of AI on education.

Imke and Bas suggest that a text as literary, is understudied in relation to text generation. Literature is mainly challenging because it typically employs figurative and ambiguous language from a computational perspective. Literary knowledge would be valuable to understand how meaning and emotion are conveyed in this art form. The study maintains that to achieve human-level creativity, machine-generated literature has to overcome various obstacles, such as ambiguity, emotional impact, poetic effect and storytelling, it is essential to draw on expertise in the humanities, mainly literary theory. Engaging with the researchers that specialize in the building blocks of imaginative writing – literature's codes, if you will – would allow AI researchers to better determine the present deficiencies of machine-generated literature, and discover how structural elements jointly convey emotion and meaning. Bridging the gap between machine learning techniques and literary theory could lead future analyses toward developments that matter (175-189).

Collins; Dennehy; Conboy and Mikalef make important contributions. First, they identify the current reported business value and contributions of AI. Second, they stress on research and practical implications on the usage of AI. Moreover, they show opportunities for future AI research in the form of a research agenda.

The study of Dewi et al proves that AI's function in learning can have an influence on the quality of human's language. Students can benefit from the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the form of websites, apps, and other tools to help them understand and interpret difficult words, build a sentence, improve their abilities of writing and listening, and learn other language skills. Consequently, it is a significant area that educational institutions may be considered the development of AI-based learning to improve performance and innovation.

Zhu reveals that Literature is not imposed to face “AI” for, and technology cannot start innovative literary forms “automatically.” “AI literature” shows that the interlinkage of technology and art is rooted in the context of social culture all way through its advance, paving a way cracking the antinomy of culture and technology. In brief, AI as technology was born in a definite a historical and social context. The development of AI in producing texts has embodied social inspirations with its own forms of representations.

The previous review of literature in this paper presents sufficient significance and justification of the analysis of the present study.

## **Discussion**

Literary Criticism is defined as the analysis, study, and evaluation of individual works of art or literature as well as the formulation of general methodological or aesthetic principles for the examination of such works (Thamarana 382; Patmore 11). Its aim is a disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world (Arnold). The relationship between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the literary critic may not be generally obvious because literary criticism does not rely on the rigors of science and mathematics found in applied science but on developing hypotheses and trying

to test them by interpretation, analysis, play of mind or questionnaires and the like. How can AI help the literary critic?

AI is a technology that is transforming every walk of life in spite of its prevalent lack of familiarity (Verhulst). It is a wide-ranging tool that enables people to rethink how we integrate information, analyze data, and use the resulting insights to improve all aspects of human's life. The aim through this comprehensive overview is to explain the importance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to the literary critic.

In the very beginning, a good critic should be a well – read man. He should have read the ancient and the most modern works of the writers. If he judges an old work, he must think of all the allusions and history, he should have the knowledge of morphological aspects of the language to judge that work. If he judges a modern book, he should be aware of the modern trends in literary criticism (Evans). Hence, he should be aware of countless kinds of knowledge whether it is classic or modern. This knowledge needs from the critic to do a lot of effort and spend plenty of time. Through AI, he could know a lot when inserting different keywords to the system because Artificial Intelligence and the science of robotics are the fascinating advancements in technological development. Using this, critics can be able to handle the huge volume of data for storing and processing but not limited. These complex machines can be used to overcome human limitations (Mihret 72-75). They can use these machines as a replacement for the humans in dealing with different types of knowledge that the critic gets from reading different materials. That is why, for the critic, using Artificial Intelligence increases his knowledge to a great extent and saves his effort and his time.

AI is a great tool for achieving advantages related to gaining a lot of knowledge. It can perform difficult tasks and accurate work with greater responsibility without any pause (West 19) Moreover, they do not wear out easily. Best and Marcus consider the digital humanities and computer-assisted reading as one central and particularly positive methodology for the future of

humanistic study. They write: “Where the heroic critic corrects the text, a nonheroic critic might aim instead to correct for her critical subjectivity, by using machines to bypass it, in the hopes that doing so will produce more accurate knowledge about texts” (17). Furthermore, machines started by offering us recommendations on what to read, and now they’re capable of writing poetry, stories and even screenplays. Computers have gone from tools to help human creators to becoming creative entities themselves.

Secondly, literary work of art is presented to the reader in the form of words or images or concepts (Gell 7). The language of the artist should be completely clear to the reader or the critic. The critic must have the sense for the meaning of the words whatever it is (Taleb-Khyar 614). An ideal critic must have a thorough understanding of the language and structure of a literary work. AI helps the critic to improve his language and make it accurate and without mistakes. AI can be trained to become more accurate than humans, utilizing its ability to harvest and interpret data to come up with better analysis and evaluation of different literary works and genres (Mihret 74).

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving language is needed for the critic's efficiency. The informants declare that the use of AI has a positive impact on language learning. That is because the fast and effective nature of AI can help the critic in the difficulty of learning language, such as searching for words they do not know. In addition, the informants reveal that the utilization of AI is more used in writing tasks. Through the help of Artificial Intelligence AI respondents confirm they can do the task much faster than manually without the help of any digital tools. From this, it can be concluded that the use of AI has a positive impact on language learning (Dewi 4-5). Moreover, associations with AI could aid writers in throwing a wrench in dominant algorithms and dominant languages, expanding the domains of computation, consciousness, and literature alike. AI and algorithmic literature could reproduce digital technologies’ issues, and innovative writing that has long done against

hegemonic linguistic codes; it might show the critic a way to challenge them (Zeiba).

One of the major accomplishments of Artificial Intelligence is that it can lessen human errors. Humans make mistakes from time to time. Unlike humans, a computer machine can't make mistakes if programmed correctly. Thus, Artificial Intelligence uses some set of algorithms by collecting previously stored data, decreasing the probabilities of error and increasing the precision and correctness of any task. Hence, one main task of Artificial Intelligence is to solve complex problems that require difficult calculations and can be done without any error. The advantage of using Artificial Intelligence is that it helps the critic for error reduction and increasing the chance of reaching higher accuracy with a greater degree of precision (Pothen 60).

A good critic should have sharp memory. As Matthew Arnold believed – There should be expressions and lines of the best masters in our mind. The characters of high quality of poetry are the touch stones, by which we can evaluate a work and see if it has a mark and an accent of high beauty (Townsend 216). As it is known that humans are forgetful; artificial intelligence will be used to enhance human cognition and memory. "What if the critic could have a memory that was as good as memory of the computer?" AI technology helps the critic with strong experiences and memories as computers store data with immediate recall (Popenici). It is obvious that the critic will find solutions of having a sharp memory through using AI.

Additionally, a qualified critic must be totally impersonal and objective. He must not be directed by his inner voice and his emotions, but by some authority outside himself. Briefly, Eliot's conception of a critic and his functions is classical. He stresses on a, "highly developed sense of fact", on objective standards, on a sense of tradition, and refused the subjectivism of the romantics. The concern for a poem as an objective thing is the special stress of the classicism of Eliot. His instances two types of imperfect critics, represented by Arthur Symons and Arnold. Symons is too subjective and impressionistic,

while Arnold is too dry, intellectual and abstract. Eliot regards Aristotle as an example of a perfect critic, for he avoids both these defects (Mihsin 10). In his hands, criticism approaches the condition of objectivity science. This means that a skillful critic should be objective without the interference of his personal emotions in his evaluation. He must be completely unbiassed. He must try to discipline his personal prejudices and whims. He must have a highly trained sensibility, and a sense of structural principles, and must not be satisfied with vague, emotional impressions. Critics who supply only ambiguous, emotional impressions, opinions or fancy are great corruptors of taste. AI can support the critic with the functions and tasks which frequently do not include the feelings and emotion. AI only takes actions either based on their coding actually very intellectually limited, although it may become brilliant in specialization (Saputra 9). Therefore, AI helps in enriching the critic's objectivity in his interpretation and evaluation of the different literary works.

Moreover, comparison and analysis are the principal tools of a critic, and so a perfect critic must be talented in the usage of these tools. His use of these tools must be refined and skillful. He have to know what and how to compare, and how to analyze. He has to compare the authors of the contemporary with those of the past to explain the qualities of the work under criticism. In other words, he must be a man of erudition and uses his tools efficiently (Greenberg 139). AI can be used to analyze data much more professionally. It can support to create analytical models and algorithms to process data and understand the potential results of various trends and scenarios. "Artificial intelligence" means the ability to respond to complex, high-order invariances in high-dimensional data; that is the ability to do the right thing in complex situations. (Phelan 71-72). AI could recognize themes, styles, and hence genre conventions through word and pattern recognition. A battery-charged AI could work for a lot longer than the lone human critic analyzing "the data" of a poem: counting words, recognizing the form (perhaps a sonnet), distinguishing stressed and unstressed endings, detecting a repeated motif or rhyme scheme. (Phelan 75)

Besides, the innovative computing abilities of AI can also speed up the processing and analysis of data, which could have taken too long for humans to review and understand. AI can analyze data at a much faster rate than critics, allowing it to find forms much more rapidly, and it can also analyze much larger datasets than them, allowing it to reveal patterns critics would simply ignore. AI increases the value of data since it's able to do a better job analyzing complex, multi-variate relationships, without having to take any breaks and with fewer mistakes, making it an incredibly important technology for any business that depends on data and operates at scale (Phelan 72).

Artificial Intelligence is a technology completely based on experience and pre-loaded data; accordingly, it cannot be improved as human. It can accomplish the same task repetitively, but if you want some enhancement and changes, you have to change the command for the same. Though, it can store limitless data that humans cannot, but also it cannot be accessed and used like human intelligence. The principle of AI technology is its extraordinary capability to constantly learn from collected data. So, the better the algorithms, the more data obtained, and the more comprehensive the analytics, the more accurate the resulting predictions (Xue). By feeding the AI with data, algorithms generate unfamiliar combinations of existing inputs (kurt 28). The key in AI is algorithms and proper instructions, and if we focus on developing in a way which associate with literary criticism, it can certainly change it and improve the position of the critic.

Furthermore, the critic must not try to judge the present by the standards of the past. The requirements of each age are dissimilar, and so the canons of art must change from age to age. He must be flexible in his views and attitude, and must be prepared to correct and revise them from time to time, in the light of new facts. Early 20<sup>th</sup>-century literary critic and scholar F. O. Matthiessen believed that critics should evaluate art or culture based on knowledge and facts of the past as well as present cultural conditions. Modern literary scholar Roland Greene states a similar view, believing that critics serve

as mediators between past and present bodies of art in a rapid expanding culture. Long ago, critics were more than figures in culture, they were part of the cultural fabric, but only for elites, people who had access to museums, literature and the theatre. In today's digital age, in which artists create works in unbelievable volumes and make them available internationally on the internet, the role of the critic seems more in question than any other time in history (Evans). Artificial intelligence can take advantage of historical lessons from the past, advance scenarios for the future, make interpretations and explanations of historical events that have happened, or attempt to infer incomplete historical information (Signorelli 3).

It is clear that because of all above-mentioned advantages of Artificial intelligence to the literary critic, it can develop a sense of significance, which seems crucial to appreciating literature. It is a most powerful technology that increases the literary critic's skills and tools to achieve a great development in his career. It maintains mechanisms for his oversight and control ([Verhulst](#)).

## Conclusion

Today, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a phenomenon that is spreading increasingly in various fields of our life, with the progress of technology. Artificial intelligence is often thought of as a purely logical, mathematical field. Today, the major inquiry about computers; whether they are capable of doing things what human does, has become one of the biggest questions of our age. Artificial intelligence plays an important role in developing the literary critic's abilities to interpret and analyze in a realistic and objective manner. Using AI, critics can be able to handle the huge volume of data for storing and processing but not limited. Additionally, AI helps the critic to improve his language and make it accurate and without mistakes. AI can be trained to become more accurate than humans, utilizing its ability to interpret data to come up with better analysis and evaluation of different literary works and

genres. The advantage of using Artificial Intelligence is to help the critic for error reduction and increasing the chance of reaching higher accuracy with a greater degree of precision. AI technology supports the critic with strong experiences and memories as computers store data with immediate recall. It is obvious that the critic will find solutions of sharp memory through using AI. It provides the critic with a sense of objectivity. It takes advantage of historical lessons from the past, advance scenarios for the future, make interpretations and explanations of historical events that have happened, or attempt to infer incomplete historical information. That is why, Artificial Intelligence will improve the abilities of the critic to be able to present a distinguishing and reliable evaluations of different literary works and genres.

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