

**Summary Post**

by **Mariam Ibrahim Ismail Hasan Almarzooqi** - Sunday, 19 October 2025, 4:19 PM

The ongoing discussion examined the expanding role of artificial intelligence (AI) in various forms of writing, particularly administrative, academic, and creative contexts. AI has proven especially useful in automating routine administrative tasks like emails, reports, and document summaries. According to Parycek, Schmid, and Novak (2024), this automation increases workplace efficiency by freeing human workers to concentrate on higher-level, strategic work. Because these outputs are often reviewed, the risks remain minimal in administrative use.

In academic and professional writing, AI tools are increasingly used to assist in drafting, organizing, and improving text. Li et al. (2024) found that AI can enhance productivity and boost user confidence. However, overdependence may reduce writing diversity and discourage deep engagement with ideas, leading to diminished critical thinking and analytical skills.

In the realm of creative writing, AI can generate stories, poetry, and dialogue, serving as a source of inspiration. Yet, as Glynn (2024) notes, AI-generated content often lacks emotional depth and originality and may reinforce cultural biases embedded in its training data. This raises concerns about homogenization, unintentional plagiarism, and the weakening of authentic human expression.

To mitigate these issues, Hutson (2025) advocates for responsible, human-centric use of AI. Rather than replacing human authorship, AI should serve as a tool for drafting and brainstorming, with humans retaining final editorial control. Transparency, fact-checking, and bias auditing are essential to ethical AI use in writing.

In conclusion, while AI offers significant benefits in improving efficiency and creativity, maintaining human oversight is crucial to preserve authenticity, originality, and integrity in written communication.

References

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