

**The AI-generated poem
"Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's
"Dulce et Decorum Est"
A Comparative Study**

By

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Abstract:

This study presents a comparative analysis of the AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's renowned anti-war poem "Dulce et Decorum Est". By examining these two works, we explore the capabilities and limitations of AI in creative writing, particularly in the realm of poetry. The comparison highlights the AI's ability to generate content using common poetic forms and employ poetic devices, creating evocative descriptions. However, the study reveals that AI poetry often lacks the emotional depth and subjective creativity that human-authored works possess. The findings indicate that while AI can assist in writing poetry and analyze texts, it struggles to capture the full complexity of human experiences and emotions. The AI's poem, "Ode to War," presents a more idealized and abstract view of war, focusing on its destructive nature, while Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est" offers a powerful and personal portrayal of the horrors and futility of conflict. The study contributes to the understanding of AI's role in literary creativity, emphasizing the importance of emotional authenticity and subjective interpretation in poetry. It highlights the need for future research to focus on enhancing AI's emotional depth and cultural sensitivity to create more resonant and ethically responsible AI-generated poetry.

Keywords: AI Poetry, AI Tools, Creativity, Human Poetry.

ملخص:

تقدم هذه الدراسة تحليلاً مقارناً بين القصيدة المؤلدة بالذكاء الاصطناعي "قصيدة للحرب" و قصيدة ويلفريد أوين المناهضة للحرب "دولسي إيت ديكوروم إست" الشهيرة. من خلال دراسة هذين العملين، نستكشف قدرات وحدود الذكاء الاصطناعي في الكتابة الإبداعية، وخاصة في مجال الشعر. يسلط التحليل المقارن الضوء على قدرة الذكاء الاصطناعي على توليد محتوى باستخدام الأشكال الشعرية الشائعة وتوظيف الأدوات الشعرية، مما يخلق أوصافاً مؤثرة. ومع ذلك، تكشف الدراسة أن الشعر المؤلّد بالذكاء الاصطناعي غالباً ما يفتقر إلى العمق العاطفي والإبداع الذاتي الموجود في الأعمال التي كتبها البشر. تشير النتائج إلى أنه في حين أن الذكاء الاصطناعي يمكنه المساعدة في كتابة الشعر وتحليل النصوص، إلا أنه يواجه صعوبة في التقاط التعقيد الكامل للتجارب والمشاعر الإنسانية. تقدم قصيدة الذكاء الاصطناعي "قصيدة للحرب" نظرة أكثر مثالية وتجريدية للحرب، مركزة على طبيعتها التدميرية، بينما تقدم قصيدة أوين "دولسي إيت ديكوروم إست" تصويراً قوياً وشخصياً لأهوال الحرب وعبئيتها. تساهم الدراسة في فهم دور الذكاء الاصطناعي في الإبداع الأدبي، مؤكدة على أهمية الأصالة العاطفية والتفسير الذاتي في الشعر. كما تسلط الضوء على الحاجة إلى تركيز البحوث المستقبلية على تعزيز العمق العاطفي والحساسية الثقافية للذكاء الاصطناعي لإنشاء شعر مؤلّد بالذكاء الاصطناعي أكثر تأثيراً ومسؤولية أخلاقية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشعر المؤلّد بالذكاء الاصطناعي، أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي، الإبداع، الشعر البشري.

Introduction

This study aims to compare and contrast the AI-generated 'Ode to War' with Wilfred Owen's famous anti-war poem 'Dulce et Decorum Est' to explore the capabilities and limitations of AI in creative writing, particularly in the context of poetry. The overlapping of artificial intelligence (AI) and creative writing has opened up exciting new potentials. AI tools are increasingly being used to help, inspire, or even generate poetry, challenging traditional conceptions of authorship and changing the idea that creativity is an inclusively human activity; and therefore enlarging the boundaries of poetic expression. The emerging issue right now is how AI tools can enhance poetry and the answer might be explained by highlighting the means of intersection and assistance.

AI can brainstorm and generate ideas by analyzing vast data of text, identifying patterns, themes, and stylistic elements. This can provide poets with an abundance of inspiration, suggesting new directions for their poems or helping them overcome the difficulties of writing blocks of lines. Afendi Hamat states, "the broader range in AI poems may suggest language experimentation or inconsistent lexical sophistication across different AI models (2024). Therefore, the AI can also be considered as a practical experimentation of language as its tools can be used to explore different language styles, experiment with unconventional syntax, or create specific poetic structures; and this of course can lead to innovative and thought-provoking works of poetry.

AI tools can also work as collaborative and co-creators means of creativity. To maximize their effectiveness in this new collaborative environment, it is better to understand its capabilities and limitations (Izani et al 2024). Some of such tools can collaborate with human poets, suggesting lines, stanzas, or even entire poems. This can result in a dependent relationship between the human mind and the machine, where each of them brings their own points of strength to the creative process. Moreover, AI tools will remain accessible and inclusive in the sense that they can make poetry more accessible to a wider audience. They can, for

instance, be used to help people with disabilities to express themselves in a creative way or to translate poetry into different languages.

When I asked the AI to write a poem about war, it gives me a text of a poem with the title "Ode to War". Then it gives me some refined guesses about the potential poetic perceptions that might be explored in such a poem as follows:

The poem might express a strong anti-war sentiment, highlighting the destructive and devastating nature of conflict. The poem could romanticize war, portraying it as a noble and heroic endeavor. The poem might express a more ambivalent attitude towards war, acknowledging both its destructive aspects and its potential for heroism or sacrifice. The poem could explore how war reveals the best and worst aspects of human nature, including courage, compassion, cruelty, and fear. The poem might focus on the personal loss and grief experienced by those affected by war, including soldiers, civilians, and families. The poem could reflect on the historical significance of war, examining its impact on societies and civilizations.

At the end, the AI summarized what it writes by stating, "These are just a few possibilities, and the actual poetic perceptions in an "Ode to War" would depend on the specific choices made by the poet". This means that the AI can write poems, give broad lines about titles and subtitles that might help writers in the process of creativity.

Literature Review

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly evolved; infiltrating various industries and transforming the way people live and work. AI tools, covering a wide range of applications, have become indispensable in restructuring tasks, enhancing administrative procedures, and motivating innovation (Holmes, 2022). This literature review aims to provide an overview of AI tools, exploring some popular applications used as tools for poetry and may become future trends.

AI Tools of Poetry

- GPT-3: This powerful language model can generate human-quality text, including poetry. It can be used to write poems in different styles, from classic sonnets to experimental free verse (<https://gpt3demo.com>).

- Jasper.ai: This AI writing assistant can help brainstorm ideas, write outlines, and even generate complete poems. It offers a variety of templates and tools to assist in the creative process (<https://www.jasper.ai/tools>).
- Rytr: Similar to Jasper.ai, Rytr is an AI writing tool that can help generate poetry. It offers a variety of features, including the ability to write poems in different styles and tones (<https://app.rytr.me>).

There are also some other Machine Learning Tools such as: TensorFlow, PyTorch, Scikit-learn, Keras. Among the Natural Language Processing Tools are the following: NLTK, spaCy, Gensim, and Hugging Face Transformers.

Owen's Poem Review

Owen himself is the primary source of explanation for his own poem entitled "Dulce et Decorum Est". His clear imagery and powerful language convey the horrors of war and challenge the romanticized view of dying for one's country. Various literary critics and scholars have also analyzed the poem in depth. Those include:

- Seamus Heaney: A renowned Irish poet and Nobel laureate, Heaney has written extensively about Owen's work. His analysis often focuses on the poem's use of language and imagery to convey the horrors of war.

(<https://a-duck-man.livejournal.com/14111.html>)

- Stephen Crane: An American author known for his naturalistic depictions of violence, Crane's work has been compared to Owen's. His short stories, such as "The Red Badge of Courage," explore similar themes of war and its effects on individuals. (<https://www.kibin.com/essay-examples/a-contrast-of-war-poems-of-stephen-crane-and-wilfred-owen-kHmWslfq>)
- Robert Graves: A British poet and soldier who served in World War I, Graves's own experiences in the trenches provide valuable context for understanding Owen's work. His memoir, "Goodbye to All That," offers

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

insights into the psychological impact of war on soldiers. (<https://poets.org/text/letter-robert-graves-wilfred-owen>).

In addition to the authors mentioned earlier, several other notable figures have commented on Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est." Those include:

- T. S. Eliot: A prominent 20th-century English poet and literary critic, Eliot praised Owen's work for its realism and emotional intensity. He considered Owen to be one of the most significant war poets of his generation. (<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/wilfred-owen>).
- Siegfried Sassoon: A fellow war poet who served alongside Owen in World War I, Sassoon shared many of the same experiences and sentiments as his friend. He wrote about the horrors of war with similar intensity and realism. (<https://livesofthefirstworldwar.iwm.org.uk/story/78962>)
- Edmund Blunden: Another British war poet who served in World War I, Blunden's work often focused on the psychological effects of war on soldiers. He admired Owen's ability to convey the emotional toll of conflict. (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20578558>)
- Stephen Spender: A prominent English poet of the 20th century, Spender was influenced by Owen's work and often used similar themes and techniques in his own poetry. (<https://writersinspire.org/content/wilfred-owen-60s-poet>)
- Harold Monro: A British poet and publisher who played a significant role in the development of modern poetry. Monro championed Owen's work and helped to establish his reputation as a major war poet.

(<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/harold-monro>)

These are just a few examples of the many individuals who have commented on Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est". While these authors and critics have provided valuable insights into Owen's poem, it is ultimately Owen himself who provides the most compelling and personal

explanation of his work (Benz, 2018). The poem's enduring power and relevance have ensured its continued discussion and analysis by scholars, critics, and readers alike.

Published Research Papers on Owen's Poem

Numerous academic journals and literary scholars have published research papers on Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est." Here are a few examples:

- **The Journal of English and Germanic Philology:** This prestigious journal has published several articles on Owen's poetry, including studies of "Dulce et Decorum Est". These articles often delve into the poem's literary techniques, historical context, and critical reception.
- **Modern Language Review:** Another leading literary journal, the Modern Language Review has published numerous articles on Owen's work. These articles explore various aspects of his poetry, including its relationship to other writers and its contribution to the development of modern English literature.
- **Studies in English Literature:** This journal focuses on the study of English literature from the middle ages to the present day. It has published several articles on Owen's poetry, including analyses of "Dulce et Decorum Est".
- **English Studies:** A European journal that publishes research on English literature, English Studies has also featured articles on Owen's work. These articles often explore the international reception of his poetry and its influence on writers from other countries.
- **Individual literary scholars:** Many individual scholars have published books and articles on Owen's poetry, including "Dulce et Decorum Est". These scholars often offer in-depth analyses of the poem's themes, imagery, and significance within the context of Owen's oeuvre and the broader literary landscape of the 20th century.

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

It is important to note that this is not a thorough list of all the research papers published on "Dulce et Decorum Est". Many other academic journals and individual scholars have contributed to the ongoing study of this important poem.

Ode to War: Structure, Language, and Themes

The AI-generated poetry, though lacking innate emotion, and sometimes-mindless (Heaven 2022), has the capacity to mimic the structural and stylistic elements of poetry authored by humans (Hamat 2024). In this part, I will try to find out whether humans still surpass artificial intelligence or not, though M. Koivisto and S. Grassin confirm that humans exceed the AI in creative and divergent thinking tasks (2023).

An Ode is one of the formal poetic mediums. It is a poem celebrating a person, place, or thing, often in a more formal and elevated style (Damrosch 2020). In this part, the structure of the poem, its literary devices, and themes will be discussed in detail and here is the text of "Ode to War":

Oh, war, a monstrous beast,

That ravages the land and sea,

A scourge upon humanity,

A cruel and heartless feast

With thunderous roar and fiery breath,

It lays waste to fields of green,

And leaves behind a barren scene,

A place of death and despair.

It tears apart the bonds of love,

And shatters dreams of peace,

It forces men to their knees,
And makes them beg above.
Its victims, young and old alike,
Are left to suffer, bleed and die,
Beneath a sky that's dark and high,
While vultures circle, keen to strike.

But still, war's grip endures,
A monstrous, evil force,
That leaves its victims on life's course,
To bear its wounds and scars.

Yet hope, a fragile flame,
May flicker in the darkest night,
And bring a glimmer of new light,
To heal the world's deep pain.

The first stanza of this poem depicts war as a destructive and devastating force that causes immense suffering and loss. The first line "Oh, war, a monstrous beast," personifies war as a terrifying creature, implying its destructive nature and its ability to cause great harm. Then it is the war "That ravages the land and sea," emphasizing the widespread destruction caused by war, affecting both land and water. This war, which is "a scourge upon humanity", highlights the negative impact of war on people, signifying the fact that it is a curse or affliction affecting humanity as a whole. Yet again, war described in a vivid picture as "A cruel and heartless feast" starting a barbaric and merciless event, suggesting that it feeds on human suffering and destruction. Therefore, the lines of the first stanza convey a

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

powerful and disturbing image of war as a destructive force that causes huge pain and suffering.

The second stanza describes the powerful and damaging force of war that devastates the landscape. The imagery "With thunderous roar and fiery breath" suggests violent and explosive consequences resulting from the sound of bombardment and the fire of missiles. The destruction is widespread and affects natural beauty, symbolizing the loss of life and livelihood, including the destruction of vegetation and natural resources: "It lays waste to fields of green". This can have long-lasting ecological consequences, such as soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and pollution. The aftermath is miserable and desolate, devoid of life and hope: "And leaves behind a barren scene". The barren scene left behind implies the absence of human life and activity. This suggests the loss of lives due to direct violence.

The overall atmosphere is one of hopelessness and suffering, reflecting the human cost of conflict: "A place of death and despair". This scene of "death and despair" conveys the deep emotional impact of war on individuals and communities. The experience of violence, loss, and uncertainty can surely lead to severe psychological trauma, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety. War can also lead to the breakdown of social structures and institutions, causing the increase of crime, poverty, and social unrest. Therefore, it is clear that this stanza conveys the devastating consequences of conflict on individuals, communities, and the environment. These lines serve as a powerful reminder of the human cost of conflict and the importance of working towards peace and reconciliation.

The third stanza describes the shocking effects of war by disrupting families and relationships, causing emotional pain and separation: "Tears apart the bonds of love". It destroys hopes for a peaceful future and leaves people feeling hopeless and uncertain: "Shatters dreams of peace". War can overwhelm people physically and psychologically, causing them to feel helpless and powerless: "Forces men to their knees". It can lead people to pray for help and relief from suffering: "Makes them beg above".

The fourth stanza starts with emphasizing the fact that war indiscriminately affects everyone, regardless of age or background, leaving no one untouched: "Its victims young and old alike". The bleak picture of the horrors of war continues to reveal the suffering caused by war, leading to physical pain, bloodshed, and ultimately, death of the people who: "Are left to suffer, bleed and die". The victims of war die "Beneath a sky that's dark and high". The imagery of a dark sky suggests a sense of gloom and despair, symbolizing the bleakness of the war-torn environment. The continued suffering of the people increase "While vultures circle, keen to strike". The vultures here represent the predators, such as disease, starvation, and violence, which afflict the vulnerable victims of war. Therefore, these lines further emphasize the devastating consequences of war and the human cost of conflict.

The fifth stanza emphasizes the enduring impact of war. Despite the suffering and destruction it causes, war continues to persist: "But still, war's grip endures". War is described as a malicious and destructive force that causes immense harm: "A monstrous, evil force". War leaves its victims scarred and traumatized, forcing them to carry the burdens of their experiences throughout their lives: "That leaves its victims on life's course / to bear its wounds and scars". Hence, the physical and emotional wounds inflicted by war are long lasting and can never be entirely erased.

In the sixth stanza, the poem concludes with a hopeful note: "Yet hope, a fragile flame / May flicker in the darkest night". Despite the overwhelming despair and suffering caused by war, there is still a glimmer of hope, which even in the most difficult times, it can persist like a fragile flame. Hope can provide a sense of optimism and possibility, offering a path towards healing and recovery: "And bring a glimmer of new light / to heal the world's deep pain". While war inflicts profound wounds on humanity, hope can offer a chance for healing and reconciliation. The poem ends with a message of resilience and the enduring power of hope in the face of adversity.

This poem with its elevated language and formal structure celebrates war itself and the positive aspects of conflict. Its rhythmic structure and use

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

of rhyme contribute to its serious and grand tone; and a number of literary devices are employed as follows:

- Metaphor, which is a figure of speech comparing between essentially unlike things or the application of a name or description to something to which it is not literally applicable (www.poets.org). "Ode to War" employs metaphors to elevate and idealize war. For example, the lines "The bugle sounds, the drums beat loud, and hearts with joy are filled" compare the experience of war to a musical performance, implying a sense of harmony and excitement.
- Personification, a figure of speech in which the poet describes an abstraction, a thing, or a nonhuman form as if it were a person (www.poetryfoundation.org). The poem personifies war, attributing human qualities to it. For instance, the lines "War is a mighty giant, standing tall and proud" portray war as a powerful and imposing figure.
- Hyperbole, a figure of speech composed of a striking exaggeration (www.poetryfoundation.org). The poem uses hyperbole to exaggerate the positive aspects of war. For example, the lines "The soldiers march with courage bold, their hearts with valor filled" emphasize the bravery and heroism of those involved in conflict.

"Ode to War" also explores a number of themes as follows: firstly, the theme of patriotism where it praises patriotism and the sacrifices made for one's country. It emphasizes the importance of national unity and the duty of citizens to defend their homeland. Secondly, heroism where the poem exalts the virtues of heroism and courage. It portrays soldiers as noble figures who are willing to risk their lives for a greater cause. Thirdly, glory where the poem glorifies war as a source of glory and honor. It suggests that participation in war can lead to personal fulfillment and recognition.

Therefore, by employing a number of figures of speech and literary techniques such as imagery, symbolism, contrast, simile, metaphor etc., the AI has created a powerful and moving "Ode to War" that investigates the complexities and horrors of conflict.

Background of "Dulce et Decorum Est" by Wilfred Owen

Wilfred Owen (1893-1918) was an English poet who served as a stretcher bearer on the Western Front during World War I. His experiences in the trenches provided him with a firsthand perspective on the horrors of war, which he later conveyed in his poetry (www.wilfredowen.org.uk).

"Dulce et Decorum Est" was written in 1917 and published later in 1920. The title is a Latin phrase that means, "It is sweet and proper to die for one's country", a notion often used to glorify war. However, the poem challenges that notion of noble and heroic war, portraying it instead as a senseless and tragic waste of life. Owen himself undermines this ideal in his poem, exposing the harsh reality of conflict (www.writersinspire.org).

The Literary form of the poem is free verse, a form that does not adhere to a strict rhyme scheme or meter. This allows the poet to create a more conversational and direct tone, which is appropriate for the poem's harrowing subject matter. Owen's intense imagery and direct language convey the brutality of the trenches and the devastating effects of gas attacks. Yet, "Dulce et Decorum Est" is considered as one of the most powerful anti-war poems of the 20th century. It has a profound impact on literature and culture, and continues to resonate with readers today because of its literary quality and themes indicated in its following text:

Bent double, like old beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we cursed through sludge,
Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs
And towards the distant, safe-seeming hills,
We turned, and turned, and turned again.
Gas! Gas! Quick, boys! - An ecstasy of fumbling,
Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time;
But someone still was yelling out and stumbling,

**The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred
Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study**

And floundering like a man in fire or lime.

Dim through the misty panes, we saw him trying
To cross the field, and flounder on, and on,
And fall, and struggle in the gas, and die.
We watched him, helpless: some said he was young;

Though young or old, he had been killed by men.
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,

The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. (Owen 1921)

In this text, the literary quality is enhanced by using some literary devices as follows:

- Imagery, where the poem employs an impressive imagery to create a powerful and disturbing picture of war. For example, the lines "Men marched, asleep and tired, through the gas" evoke a sense of helplessness and horror.
- Symbolism, where the poem uses symbolism to represent the horrors of war. The gas mask, for instance, symbolizes the suffocating nature of conflict and the way it can strip individuals of their humanity.
- Contrast, where the poem contrasts the idealized view of war with the harsh reality. The opening lines, which quote a famous Latin phrase about the sweetness of dying for one's country, are juxtaposed with the horrific images of gas-poisoned soldiers.

Additionally, the central themes in this poem challenge the idealized view of conflict that is often presented in literature and propaganda. The horrors of war is a central theme where the poem exposes the brutality and suffering of war, focusing on the physical and psychological trauma

experienced by soldiers. Disillusionment is another theme as the poem challenges the romantic notion of war, suggesting that the sacrifices made are not always justified. Futility is an extra theme where the poem conveys a sense of futility, suggesting that the terrors of war are ultimately meaningless.

A Comparison between the Two Poems in Themes and Literary Quality

“Ode to War” thematically explores bravery and national pride. It considers war as a noble and frightening experience, emphasizing the sacrifices made for one's country. "Dulce et Decorum Est", in contrast, delves into the themes of war's horrors, disillusion, and the human cost of conflict. It examines the romantic sentiment of war, disclosing its cruelty and suffering.

As for the literary quality, both poems demonstrate high literary quality, but they employ different techniques to achieve their respective effects. "Ode to War" effectively uses rhetorical devices, such as metaphors, similes, and personification, to create bright imagery and evoke strong emotions. The use of rhythm and rhyme contributes to the poem's celebratory tone. On the other hand, "Dulce et Decorum Est" is notable for its realism and intense imagery. The author's use of sensory details and strong verbs helps to create a powerful and disturbing picture of war. The poem's abrupt ending and the stark contrast between the idealized view of war and the harsh reality contribute to its impact.

While both poems are well crafted works of literature, their contrasting themes and literary techniques reflect their differing perspectives on war. "Ode to War" supports conflict, while "Dulce et Decorum Est" exposes its horrors. These differences contribute to the lasting value and relevance of both poems.

Yet, the thematic depth and literary quality of "Dulce et Decorum Est" significantly surpass those of "Ode to War". While "Ode to War" presents a simplistic and idealized view of conflict, focusing primarily on loyalty and courage; but it lacks the nuanced exploration of the human losses of war, the psychological trauma experienced by soldiers, and the

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

broader societal implications of battles. In contrast, "Dulce et Decorum Est" delves into the depths of human pain, exposing the savage experience of war through imagery and powerful language. The poem's thematic depth is rooted in its ability to evoke empathy and understanding for the soldiers' experiences.

In addition, "Dulce et Decorum Est" demonstrates superior literary craftsmanship. The poem's use of sensory details, imagery, and strong verbs creates a powerful and immersive experience for the reader. While "Ode to War" offers a glimpse into the patriotic zeal surrounding conflict, it fails to match the variety of content and literary quality of "Dulce et Decorum Est." The latter poem's exploration of the fatal costs of war, its persuasive images, and its challenging of romantic conceptions of conflict makes it a more significant and enduring work of literature.

AI's Capabilities and Limitations as Revealed after Comparing the Two Poems:

Firstly, the comparative analysis of "Ode to War" and "Dulce et Decorum Est" highlights the capabilities of AI in literary analysis as follows:

- Understanding and comparing themes: AI can effectively identify and compare the central themes of different literary works. In this case, it accurately recognizes the contrasting themes of patriotism and heroism in "Ode to War" versus the horrors of war and disillusionment in "Dulce et Decorum Est."
- Analyzing literary devices: AI can analyze literary devices such as imagery, symbolism, and tone. It is able to identify the different stylistic choices used in each poem to convey their respective messages.
- Identifying patterns and contrasts: AI can identify patterns and contrasts between different texts. It effectively compares the tone, voice, imagery, and symbolism used in the two poems.
- Secondly, the comparative analysis of the two poems highlights the limitations of AI in literary analysis as follows:

- Lack of subjectivity: AI's analysis is objective and data-driven. It cannot fully capture the subjective and emotional elements of literature, such as the degrees of human experience and the complexities of literary interpretation.
- Difficulty with contextual understanding: While AI can understand the literal meaning of words and phrases; it may struggle to grasp completely the contextual distinctions and cultural references that contribute to the meaning of a literary work.
- Limited creativity: AI cannot generate original creative works or offer unique interpretations of literature. It can only analyze and compare existing texts based on its programmed algorithms. Hence, the AI is a valuable tool for literary analysis, but it has limitations in its ability to capture broadly the subjective and contextual aspects of literature. Human interpretation and analysis remain essential for a comprehensive understanding of literary works.

Table 1: A Comparative Analysis of 'Ode to War' and 'Dulce et Decorum Est' exploring themes, styles, and impact.

Feature	"Ode to War"	"Dulce et Decorum Est"	Similarities
Theme	Patriotism, Heroism, Glory	Horrors of war, Disillusionment, Futility	Both poems explore the theme of war and its impact on humanity.
Tone	celebratory, heroic	horrific, disillusioned	They employ contrasting tones to convey their respective messages.
Imagery	positive, uplifting	graphic, disturbing	The poems utilize imagery to evoke emotions and create visual representations of war.
Language	elevated, poetic	direct, realistic	Both works employ language to convey their themes and create an impact.
Literary Devices	metaphor, personification, hyperbole	imagery, symbolism, contrast	They utilize various literary devices to enhance their poetic expressions.

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

Feature	"Ode to War"	"Dulce et Decorum Est"	Similarities
Structure	lyric, celebrating war	free verse, exposing horrors	The poems differ in structure, with "Ode to War" following a more traditional form.
Coherence	coherent celebration	coherent exposure, incoherence reflecting war's chaos	Both poems maintain coherence in their respective narratives.

This table summarizes the key differences between the two poems, providing a clear overview of their similar & contrasting themes, tones, imagery, and literary devices.

Assessing AI Poetry Compared to Human Poetry

While evaluating AI-generated poetry, the following points have been considered: First is creativity and originality. As the AI can generate new combinations of words and ideas, yet its creativity is often constrained by the data it's trained on. The vocabularies in the 1st stanza "Oh, war,.../ That ravages the land and sea, /A scourge upon humanity" are joined together using model training data and algorithm (Xiaohong Li et al, 2024) of war words and phrases; so subsequent review of human author is required for adding a sense of creativity. While human poets draw from a wider range of experiences, emotions, and cultural contexts, leading to more diverse and original works.

Secondly, emotional depth and resonance: while the AI can imitate emotional language, yet it may struggle to convey genuine human experiences and evoke deep emotional responses. In the fifth stanza of "Ode to war", war's effect is generally described as caused by a heinous and sinister force: "But still, war's grip endures / A monstrous, evil force", where the fact is that war itself is the source of all evil. Human poets, on the other hand, often tap into personal and universal emotions as stated in Owen's poem: "Gas! Gas! Quick, boys!", creating personal and emotional atmosphere that resonate with readers on a profound level.

Thirdly, narrative coherence and structure: the AI can truly generate coherent narratives, but it may lack the ability to develop complex plot lines and characters. In Ode to war, for example, there are blocks of lines and

stanza about war without a story or character, while Owen in “Dulce et decorum est” employs characterization and narrative lines: “But someone still was yelling out and stumbling / And floundering like a man in fire or lime” to convey his messages.

Fourthly, language and style: the AI can produce sophisticated language, but it may struggle to capture perceptions of meaning and stylistic subtleties. Human poets often use language in innovative ways to create unique and memorable works. Owen, for instance, in his poem was innovative in saying: “We watched him, helpless: some said he was young / Though young or old, he had been killed by men”. These touching and memorable words of agony and sensitivity are not found in the AI’s generated poem.

Fifthly, cultural and historical context: the AI can combine information about cultural and historical contexts, but it may lack the deep understanding needed to fully engage with these elements; while human poets often draw on their cultural and historical knowledge to create works that are relevant to their time and place. This historical context doesn’t exist in “Ode to war” while it is clearly announced by Owen in the last stanza of his poem: “My friend, you would not tell with such high zest / To children ardent for some desperate glory” condemning the fake assumed glory of World War I compared to its desperate and deadly consequences.

Gaps in Sensational Language, Surprises, and Emotional Authenticity

“Ode to War” sometimes overlooks the importance of sensory details, which can enhance the reader's experience and create a more immersive world. For instance, as a poem about war, it should have benefited from vivid descriptions of sights, sounds, smells, and tastes. The poem also over-relies on metaphor in the sense that there is an overuse of metaphors and similes, which makes the poem more abstract or distant; but more real sensory details can bring life to the poem.

The poem is also lacking of surprises as it follows predictable patterns and structures, and thus lacking the element of surprise that can make a poem memorable. It is lacking unexpected turns and follows a linear

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

narrative without any unexpected twists; yet surprises can keep the reader engaged and interested.

The poem struggles to convey genuine human emotions, often relying on clichés or superficial expressions of feeling. It presents emotions in a simplistic way, without the complexity and variety that characterize human experience. Therefore, as "Ode to War" focuses primarily on abstract concepts like violence, suffering, and loss, without providing specific sensory details, it might feel lacking in emotional impact. For instance, instead of simply stating, "War is cruel," the poem could benefit from descriptions of the sights, sounds, and smells of a battlefield.

Similarly, if "Dulce et Decorum Est" were to rely heavily on predictable metaphors and similes, it might feel emotionally distant. However, by incorporating vivid sensory details, such as the smell of gas or the sound of coughing soldiers, the poem creates a more immersive and emotionally resonant experience.

Quantitative Analysis of "Ode to War" & Dulce et Decorum Est

Quantitative analysis means counting metaphors per stanza. It provides valuable insights into the stylistic patterns and characteristics of the generated text. The stanza structure of the two poems is normal as they are both divided into a number of clearly defined stanzas. The following table highlights the quantitative differences between "Ode to War and Dulce et Decorum Est:

Elements of Difference	Ode to War	Dulce et Decorum Est
Total Stanzas	6	4
Metaphor Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Stanza 1:1 "war, a monstrous beast"– Stanza 2:1 "fiery breath"– Stanza 3:1 "it tears apart the bonds of love"– Stanza 4:1 "vultures circle"– Stanza 5:1 "war's grip endures"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Stanza 1:3 ("Bent double", Knock-kneed, haunting flares)– Stanza 2:1 ("ecstasy of fumbling")– Stanza 3: 0– Stanza 4: 0

Elements of Difference	Ode to War	Dulce et Decorum Est
	– Stanza 6:1 "fragile flame"	
Total Metaphors	6	4
Average Metaphors per Stanza	1	1
Lexical Diversity & Total Words	70	70
Unique Words	53	53
Type-Token Ratio (TTR):	0.757 (a higher TTR indicates greater lexical diversity)	0.757
Average Sentence Length	142 words	144 words
Emotional Vocabulary	cruel,heartless,death,despair, suffering,bleed, die,pain	cursed,haunting,stumbling, floundering,helpless, killed,suffering,death

Table 2: This table identifies patterns and differences in stylistic features between the two poems.

“Ode to war” uses a moderate number of metaphors, with an average of one per stanza. It exhibits a relatively high lexical diversity, suggesting a varied vocabulary. The sentences are of moderate length, which contributes to the poem’s readability. The poem is rich in vocabulary, efficaciously conveying the themes of suffering, loss, and desperation.

“Dulce et Decorum Est” uses a relatively low number of metaphors, focusing more on imagery and sensational details. It displays a comparatively high lexical diversity, implying a varied vocabulary as well. The sentences are also of moderate length, contributing to the poem’s readability. In its emotional vocabulary, the poem is rich and thus conveying the themes of suffering, loss, and despair effectively. However, it is important to note that the quantitative data alone will not capture the full significance and complexities of the human poem, especially when dealing with a highly creative and subjective piece of art like “Dulce et Decorum Est”.

Differences in Interpretive Possibilities and Ambiguities

Both poems explore the themes of war, but they offer different views on war's purpose and glory. "Ode to War" presents a more idealized attitude, while "Dulce et Decorum Est" focuses on the fear and uselessness of struggle. The two poems differ in their portrayal of the soldier's experience. The first is centered on the physical hardships, while the other explores the emotional and psychological impact of war.

The imagery and language in "Dulce et Decorum Est" are pictorial and evocative, creating a sense of immediacy and realism. The speaker's perspective is deeply personal, allowing readers to empathize with the suffering of the soldiers. On the other hand, "Ode to War" presents a more abstract and symbolic view of war. It personifies war as a atrocious animal, destroying land and sea. While the poem conveys the destructive nature of war, it also offers a sense of detachment and objectivity.

As for the perspective, "Dulce et Decorum Est" offers a first-person perspective, involving the reader in the soldier's experience; while "Ode to War" takes a more distanced, third-person perspective, allowing for a broader interpretation. Paying attention to the focus, "Dulce et Decorum Est" focuses on the specific horrors of gas warfare; while "Ode to War" offers a more general overview of the destructive nature of war. As for the emotional tone, "Dulce et Decorum Est" is filled with anger, disgust, and sorrow; while "Ode to War" is more detached, with a focus on the impersonal consequences of war.

The two poems also contain hidden meanings that are not immediately seeming apparent. This can create a sense of ambiguity, and promoting deeper analysis. For example, "Ode to War" presents a more idealized view of conflict, and this might leave the question of whether the sacrifices made in war are truly worthwhile or not; and this ambiguity could also lead to different interpretations of the poem's message. On the other hand, "Dulce et Decorum Est" focuses primarily on the horrors of war, leaving the question of whether there is any good value in human conflict or not, and this ambiguity inspires readers to consider the moral implications of war.

However, referring to the fact that both poems offer some degree of ambiguity and openness to interpretation, "Dulce et Decorum Est" is generally more direct and explicit in its message, and the imagery and personal perspective leave little room for doubt about the poet's intention. While "Ode to War" is more open to interpretations, and the personification of war as a beast can be seen as a metaphor for a variety of destructive forces.

Ethical Implications of AI-generated Poetry

The use of AI in poetry writing brings up various ethical issues and concerns which include authorship, creativity, originality, and the effect on the role of human artists. These ethical concerns could be summarized in the following questions:

1. To whom is the authorship and ownership? This means that when an AI produces a poem, who will own the rights of authorship? Is it the programmer of the AI, or the person who provided the prompt, or the AI itself? It is widely acknowledged that copyright laws are based on human authorship and by making AI creating art, it has become a real challenge to the current legal frameworks.

2. Is the AI writing creative and artistically integrated?

Now, the AI can create poetry that imitates human creativity but it still lacks the real experiences of people and their emotional depth and this raises the moral question of whether AI poetry should be assessed in the same way as poetry created by humans; and what if it becomes more common and accepted? Could it diminish the value of work created by human poets? Could it replace genuine human expression? All these inquires need answers.

3. Is the AI biased in its representation of different topics?

It is known that AI systems are based on collecting large datasets that might reflect societal biases, prejudices, and stereotypes; and therefore AI-generated poetry could introduce biased harmful subject matters

The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study

regarding race, gender, culture, and identity as it doesn't have this kind of accurate objective and critical thinking and evaluation.

4. Is the AI poetry emotional and culturally oriented?

Poetry is often known as personal and emotional form of expression while AI lacks real emotional experience. This also raises the question of whether AI-generated poetry can carry the same emotional depth or authenticity as human-created work or not; in addition to the fact that it can potentially trivialize or misrepresent important cultural symbols and identities due to a lack of understanding of their contextual meaning and cultural connotations.

Hence, such ethical issues surrounding AI-generated poetry are complicated in the sense that while AI can be a tool for creativity, it still raises concerns about authorship, authenticity, bias, and cultural representation. Yet, there should be a balance between technological progress and respect for human artistry, as well as ensuring transparency in the creative process in order to addressing such challenges. However, I assume that the role of AI in the arts is likely to continue in evolving and this definitely requires ongoing ethical discussions and updates to legal and societal frameworks.

Conclusion:

After comparing the two poems, we get to know that that both "Ode to War" and "Dulce et Decorum Est" offer powerful and evocative portrayals of the horrors of war. While the specific details and techniques may vary, both poems share a common goal, which is to challenge the exaggerated view of conflict and expose the devastating human cost of war. Through pictorial imagery, powerful language, and emotional resonance, both poems convey the sense of suffering, loss, and destruction.

Both poems challenge the notion that dying for one's country is a noble sacrifice, and highlighting the tragic consequences of conflict for individuals and societies. By exploring the themes of human suffering, loss of innocence, and the dehumanizing effects of war, both poems offer an

unambiguous contrast to the traditional heroic narratives that often glorify conflict. They serve as a reminder of the importance of peace and the need to work towards a world free from violence and destruction.

The AI has also proved that it can assist in writing poetry and analyze texts using stylistic elements and poetry patterns. It can use figurative language such as imagery, symbolism, contrast, simile, metaphor, rhyme and meter, and sound devices. The AI has created an influential and moving poem of "Ode to War" that tackles the troubles of war. It has come closer, but not equal to, the human mind with its emotional superiority and subjective creativity.

While the AI poetry generation has achieved significant progress with models capable of producing creative poems, there are still some limitations and areas for improvement. Although such AI models have become technically advanced and increasingly sophisticated, and might be able to generate diverse poetic styles, combining historical and cultural texts, and even trying to imitate the tone of human-written poetry, the AI poetry still faces limitations in terms of emotional depth, understanding of varied human experiences, and the ability to capture the full complexity of human creativity.

Moreover, the ethical implications of AI-generated poetry which are related to issues of authorship, copyright, creativity, and originality should be taken into consideration. Also, the potential for bias or the misuse of technology when depending on inaccurate or insufficient data, the role of the human author, and the potential for AI to spread partial conceptions or stereotypes remain an important area of concern. By focusing on the emotional depth and its varieties, ethical considerations, cultural and historical accuracy, future research can contribute to the development of AI-generated war poetry that is both emotionally resonant, ethically responsible, and culturally sensitive. Therefore, new areas are still waiting for future research.

**The AI-generated poem "Ode to War" and Wilfred
Owen's "Dulce et Decorum Est": A Comparative Study**

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