Initial Post

by Mariam Ibrahim Ismail Hasan Almarzooqi - Sunday, 19 October 2025, 3:42 PM

AI writing tools have advanced to the point where they can produce text that closely resembles human writing. However, as Hutson (2021) notes, the smoothness of AI-generated content can disguise the fact that these systems do not truly understand what they write. This tension between fluency and comprehension is central to evaluating the use of AI across different writing contexts.

In administrative tasks, AI can be a helpful tool for automating routine communication such as emails, memos, and meeting summaries. This improves efficiency and allows staff to focus on more strategic work. As Parycek, Schmid, and Novak (2024) explain, the risks in this domain are relatively low because outputs are typically reviewed and corrected by humans.

In technical and professional writing, AI may assist with structuring content or enhancing grammar. Li et al. (2024) found that such tools can boost productivity and writing confidence but may also lead to reduced writing diversity and a weaker engagement with ideas. Overreliance on AI may eventually cause a decline in critical thinking and writing skills.

Creative writing is another area where AI is gaining traction. It can generate poetry, stories, or dialogue, providing writers with inspiration. Still, Glynn (2024) warns that AI-generated content often lacks originality and may reflect cultural biases present in training data, risking plagiarism or homogenization of style.

To navigate these challenges, Hutson (2025) suggests that AI should be used as a support tool ideal for brainstorming or drafting—but final authorship must remain human-led. Responsible use requires transparency, rigorous fact-checking, and bias auditing.

In conclusion, AI can assist in various writing tasks, but human oversight is essential to preserve authenticity, originality, and ethical standards.

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