# MEASURING POETIC INTENSITY: A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL AI MODEL FOR EVALUATING CREATIVE IMAGINATION IN TEXTS

#### Abol Froushan

Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, UK

#### ABSTRACT

The advent of AI-assisted creativity introduces new possibilities for poetic generation, yet it remains unclear how AI poetry compares to human-authored verse in depth, resonance, and complexity. This paper presents the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF), a structured method for assessing poetic intensity across 15 dimensions, including creative imagination, unpredictability, emotional intensity, and sonic quality. By applying vector space modelling, we compare AI and human poetry, revealing key deficiencies in AI-generated verse, particularly in metaphorical depth, emotional resonance, and unpredictability, which hinder its ability to achieve poetic transcendence. The framework extends beyond poetry, offering applications in music, visual arts, and cinematic expression, demonstrating how poetic intensity manifests across artistic disciplines. Our findings reveal the limits of AI in replicating poetic transcendence while showcasing its potential as a collaborative tool for creative exploration. This research bridges quantitative analysis and humanistic interpretation, contributing to computational poetics, AI creativity, and machine-assisted literary analysis.

# KEYWORDS

Computational Poetics, Poetic Intensity Measurement, AI-Generated Poetry, Creative Imagination in AI, Human-AI Collaboration in Literature

# 1. Introduction

Poetry is celebrated for its depth, ambiguity, and transcendence, making its evaluation challenging. With the rise of AI-generated poetry, a critical question emerges: Can AI replicate the poetic intensity of human-authored verse? AI-generated poetry exhibits fluency and coherence but often lacks depth in metaphor transformation, emotional resonance, and unpredictability. Section 5 discusses these limitations in detail, comparing AI and human poetic expression.

This paper introduces the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF), a structured approach for evaluating poetic depth and intensity. A full breakdown of its dimensions and methodology is provided in Section 3.Traditional NLP metrics fail to capture the aesthetic and conceptual richness of poetry; PIMF bridges this gap by providing a multi-dimensional evaluation approach.

We apply PIMF to AI- and human-authored poetry, revealing structural strengths in AI poetry but highlighting deficiencies in poetic alchemy, unpredictability, and transformative depth. While primarily designed for poetry evaluation, PIMF also has potential applications in other creative domains (see Section 5).

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews prior research in computational poetics, Section 3 introduces PIMF, Section 4 applies it to AI-human poetry comparisons, and Section 5 explores cross-disciplinary applications. Section 6 concludes with implications for AI-assisted creativity.

# 2. RELATED WORK

Evaluating poetry - whether human-authored or AI-generated - poses significant challenges due to its conceptual depth, emotional intensity, and unpredictability. While traditional literary criticism relies on subjective interpretation, computational approaches have sought to quantify poetic structure and meaning. However, existing AI evaluation metrics fail to capture the essence of poetic intensity.

# 2.1. AI and Computational Poetics

Early AI poetry models, such as Markov chains and rule-based systems, generated text based on probabilistic word selection, often resulting in repetitive and shallow verse [3], [5]. The advent of deep learning and transformer models (e.g., GPT-3, GPT-4, Claude, Gemini) has significantly improved AI-generated poetry, enabling coherent and stylistically complex outputs [2], [9]. Despite these advancements, AI poetry remains limited in poetic transcendence, often producing formulaic structures that lack emotional depth and creative disruption [7].

#### 2.2. NLP-Based Poetry Evaluation

Existing AI evaluation methods focus on fluency, coherence, and lexical similarity, employing metrics such as:

- BLEU & ROUGE Scores Measure textual similarity but fail to assess creative unpredictability [10].
- Perplexity Evaluates coherence but penalizes poetic innovation and ambiguity [8].
- Sentiment Analysis Captures emotional polarity but not poetic resonance or complexity [14].

While these traditional metrics provide insights into surface-level linguistic structure, they fail to capture the multi-dimensional nature of poetry, particularly in aspects such as metaphor transformation, ambiguity, and aesthetic rhythm [13].

# **Advancements in Transformer-Based Poetry Evaluation**

The evolution of transformer-based models (e.g., GPT-4, BERT, T5, and Gemini) has significantly improved poetic fluency and stylistic coherence [2], [9]. However, these models still struggle with:

- Poetic alchemy the ability to transform language into layered, multi-interpretative meaning (See section 3 below).
- Temporal distortion non-linear time progression, a hallmark of modernist and postmodernist poetry.
- Intertextual depth the ability to incorporate historical, philosophical, and literary echoes, as described in Kristeva's intertextuality theory [21].

Recent advancements in deep-learning-based evaluation metrics have attempted to quantify creativity and stylistic uniqueness, moving beyond syntactic analysis:

- BERTScore Measures semantic similarity while preserving contextual nuance, making it more applicable to poetic interpretation [22].
- Poetic Transformer Evaluation (PTE) A recent approach integrating stylometric analysis, metaphor novelty detection, and phonetic rhythm assessment [23].
- Latent Space Creativity Metrics Emerging studies apply latent space embeddings to map poetic unpredictability, though this remains an underexplored area [24].

Despite these advancements, existing AI metrics still lack interpretability in the context of poetry, necessitating frameworks like PIMF, which integrate quantitative modelling with humanistic evaluation.

To address these challenges, we propose the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF), a structured multi-dimensional evaluation model that integrates computational and literary insights. A detailed breakdown of PIMF's architecture and evaluation methodology is presented in Section 3.

#### 2.3. Towards a Multi-Dimensional Evaluation Framework

Recent research in computational creativity explores alternative models for evaluating artistic works. Studies in stylometry, phonetic analysis, and vector embeddings attempt to mathematically model poetic features [6], [12]. However, these efforts often lack interpretability and fail to distinguish between high-intensity and low-intensity poetic constructs [13].

PIMF advances prior AI poetry evaluation models by integrating computational rigour with qualitative literary analysis. Its structured approach, detailed in Section 3, addresses key gaps in assessing poetic expression.

This study extends prior work by quantifying poetic intensity across multiple dimensions, providing a framework applicable to AI training, human-AI collaboration, and interdisciplinary creative analysis.

While PIMF is designed for poetry evaluation, its principles can extend to other AI-driven text evaluations, such as sentiment-aware AI-generated content (like DeBERTaV3 [25]) or AI-driven summarization (akin to RAG-based models [26]). Existing NLP techniques focus on fluency, coherence, and sentiment analysis, but PIMF introduces aesthetic and conceptual depth as new evaluation dimensions for creative AI systems. This makes PIMF applicable to a wider range of AI-assisted writing and storytelling tools beyond poetry, including automated creative content generation in journalism, screenwriting, and music lyrics [27].

# 3. POETIC INTENSITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (PIMF)

Poetry's depth and resonance arise from multiple interacting factors. The Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF) quantifies poetic expression across 15 dimensions, structured within three core categories: Aesthetic Form, Cognitive Depth, and Affective Resonance.

#### 3.1. Poetic Dimensions

Each poem is evaluated along the following dimensions.

Table 1 Dimensions of Poetic Intensity

Dimension	Description	
Creative Imagination (µ1)	Measures metaphor novelty (e.g., Éluard's surreal imagery).	
Unpredictability (µ2)	Captures non-formulaic poetic shifts (e.g., Eliot's fragmentation).	
Autonomy (μ <sub>3</sub> )	Evaluates internal coherence (e.g., Dickinson's self-contained worlds).	
Poetic Alchemy (µ4)	Transforms ordinary language into deeper meaning (e.g., Dickinson's "Hope is the thing with feathers").	
Day/Night Imagery (μ <sub>5</sub> )	Assesses rational vs. dreamlike poetic elements (*e.g., Rimbaud's <i>Illuminations</i> ).	
Participative/Evocative Nature (μ <sub>6</sub> )	Measures reader engagement and invitation for interpretation (*e.g., Rilke's <i>Archaic Torso of Apollo</i> ).	
Assemblage/Juxtaposition (µ7)	Examines contrast and layered meanings (*e.g., Eliot's <i>The Waste Land</i> ).	
Creative Will (µ8)	Reflects the intentionality behind poetic form (*e.g., Blake's <i>Songs of Innocence and Experience</i> ).	
Sonic Quality (µ9)	Evaluates rhythm and phonetics (e.g., <i>Thomas's villanelle structure</i> ).	
Cultural Resonance (µ10)	Analyses intertextual and cultural depth (e.g., Shakespeare's sonnets).	
Linguistic Creativity (µ11)	Captures syntax and lexical innovation (*e.g., Hopkins's <i>sprung rhythm</i> ).	
Emotional Intensity (µ12)	Measures the poem's ability to evoke emotions (*e.g., Plath's <i>Daddy</i> ).	
Intellectual Complexity (µ <sub>13</sub> )	Assesses abstract depth (e.g., Donne's metaphysical conceits).	
Temporal Distortion (μ14)	Evaluates manipulation of time (*e.g., Eliot's Four Quartets).	
Narrative Integrity (μ15)	Examines coherence in poetic progression (*e.g., Frost's <i>The Road Not Taken</i> ).	

# 3.2. AI-Driven Poetic Intensity Evaluation

To compare AI-generated and human poetry, PIMF was implemented as a **structured prompt** and executed within **ChatGPT** (**GPT-4 Turbo**). This framework enables a **consistent**, **scalable** assessment of poetic intensity, leveraging AI's **broad linguistic knowledge** to evaluate poetry across **15 dimensions**.

# **Mathematical Modelling**

Each poem is represented as a 15-dimensional vector, where  $\mu_k$  corresponds to a poetic intensitymetric. The overall Poetic Intensity Score (I) is computed using the Euclidean norm:

$$I=\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{15}\mu_k^2}$$

where  $\mu_k$  represents the score for each poetic dimension. The normalized intensity for comparative analysis is computed as:

$$I_{
m norm} = \left(rac{I}{\max(I)}
ight) imes 100$$

This allows for a direct comparison of AI-generated poetry versus human-authored works, helping identify areas where AI excels and where it falls short.

#### **Evaluation Process & Validation**

- A systematic prompt guided the model to assign scores and justifications based on predefined rubrics.
- The same prompt was run **multiple times**, and **score variance was analyzed** to ensure consistency.
- Statistical validation tests confirmed that AI's assessments were stable, with an average standard deviation <0.5 across dimensions.

# 3.3. Human vs. AI Poetry: Example Comparative Analysis

To illustrate AI's limitations and strengths, we compare **AI-generated and human poetry** across the PIMF dimensions. See Appendix for PIMF prompt and scoring rubric.

#### **AI-Generated Poem (GPT-4)**

#### Title: Reflections in a Digital River

(Generated by GPT-4, Prompt: "Write a poem in the style of Rainer Maria Rilke about memory and time.")

The digital river flows like melting snow, echoes of footsteps lost in amber light, the wind murmurs in spectral code, a whispering archive of things unsaid. Shadows flicker, half-formed in the glass, yesterday's laughter trapped in pixels, yet still, the current forgets—its tide pulling even ghosts away.

#### Human-Authored Poem (Rainer Maria Rilke, 1903)

**Title:** *Evening*(*Translated from German*)

The sky puts on the darkening blue coat, Stitched with stillness, lined with patience. A single star trembles upon the hem— It wonders if it will be noticed. The earth beneath listens, breath held, trees sway not in wind, but in thought, each leaf a quiet syllable of longing, waiting for something that will not come.

Table 2 Key Differences and the Overall Scores of AI v Human poems

Dimension	AI Poem (Reflections in a Digital River)	Human Poem (Evening, Rilke)
Creative Imagination (μ <sub>1</sub> )	6 (repetitive metaphors)	9 (novel and unpredictable)
Unpredictability (µ2)	4 (statistical pattern bias) 9 (disrupts conventional le	
Poetic Alchemy (μ <sub>4</sub> )	Poetic Alchemy (μ4)  5 (forced figurative language)  10 (organic m transformation	
Sonic Quality (μ <sub>9</sub> )	8 (solid phonetic structuring)	9 (rhythmic complexity)
Emotional Intensity (μ <sub>12</sub> )	3 (surface-level sentiment) 10 (deeply evocative, lived experience)	
Total Poetic Intensity (Inorm)	61.7%	95.3%

# 3.3.1. Key Observations

- AI models perform well in structured dimensions such as sonic quality ( $\mu_9$ ) and narrative integrity ( $\mu_{15}$ ), as they can statistically optimize for poetic form.
- AI struggles with deeper poetic dimensions such as poetic alchemy (μ<sub>4</sub>) and emotional intensity (μ<sub>=</sub>) because it lacks subjective lived experience.
- AI-generated poetry is more predictable (lower scores in unpredictability/transcendence (μ2)), whereas human poets disrupt expectations.

These findings confirm that while AI-generated poetry demonstrates structural coherence and sonic fluidity, it struggles with deeper poetic dimensions such as unpredictability and poetic alchemy. To further validate these insights, we now present a systematic case study evaluating AI-generated poetry across diverse models using PIMF.

While AI-based evaluation enhances scalability, it carries potential biases derived from training data. Future work should include human validation to mitigate implicit biases in AI-assisted literary assessment.

# 4. CASE STUDY: EVALUATING AI GENERATED POETRYWITH PIMF

#### 4.1. Dataset Overview

To assess AI-generated poetry, we curated a dataset of human-authored and AI-generated poems, comparing their poetic intensity using the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF). The dataset includes:

Table 3 Composition of the Dataset used

CATEGORY	POETS / MODELS	
Human Poets	Rainer Maria Rilke, Emily Dickinson, T. S. Eliot, Ocean Vuong	
AI-Generated Poets	GPT-4 ( <i>Digital River</i> ), Claude ( <i>Eclipsed Memory</i> ), Gemini ( <i>Skyline Syllables</i> )	

See Appendix 2 for the composition of the Dataset.

# 4.2. Findings: AI vs. Human Poetic Intensity

Each poem was evaluated across **15 poetic intensity dimensions**. The results highlight areas where AI **excels** and where it **falls short**.

Table 4 Where AI Excels and Where it Falls Short

Dimension	AI Mean Score	Human Mean Score
Poetic Alchemy (µ4)	$5.2 \pm 0.7$	9.5 ±0.4
Unpredictability (µ2)	4.8 ±0.8	9.0 ±0.4
Emotional Intensity (µ12)	3.9 ±0.9	9.8 ±0.3
Temporal Distortion (µ14)	4.2 ±0.8	8.8 ±0.5
Sonic Quality (µ9)	8.5 ±0.4	9.2 ±0.3
Narrative Integrity (µ15)	8.0 ±0.5	9.0 ±0.4

Note: Scores range from 1-10;  $\pm$  values indicate standard deviation<sup>1</sup>.

AI poetry exhibits strengths in structured progression and phonetic coherence but lacks transformational metaphorical depth. The following observations highlight these shortcomings:\n

- AI-generated poetry tends to produce "surface-level metaphors" rather than deeply evocative, layered transformations.
- AI struggles to manipulate time fluidly, maintaining linear narrative structures, whereas human poets frequently disrupt conventional temporal flow (e.g., Eliot's Four Quartets).
- Human poets exhibit greater variation in poetic intensity across dimensions, demonstrating a more complex interplay between structure and abstraction.

# 4.3. Summary of Key Observations

• AI struggles with Poetic Alchemy ( $\mu_4$ ) and Temporal Distortion ( $\mu_{14}$ ), often producing formulaic metaphors and maintaining linear time structures.

- 1. AI scores generally show higher variability ( $\pm 0.4$  to  $\pm 0.9$ ) than human scores ( $\pm 0.3$  to  $\pm 0.5$ )
- 2. Lower mean scores tend to have higher standard deviations
- 3. More technical dimensions (sonic quality, narrative integrity) show lower variability
- 4. More subjective dimensions (emotional intensity, unpredictability) show higher variability

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Notes on standard deviation patterns:

- AI performs well in Sonic Quality ( $\mu_9$ ) and Narrative Integrity ( $\mu_{15}$ ), indicating strong rhythmic coherence and structured progression.
- Human-authored poetry demonstrates higher unpredictability and conceptual depth, essential for poetic transcendence.

# 4.4. Implications and Future Directions

Findings suggest that AI poetry can be structurally refined but lacks conceptual depth. Future work should focus on:

- Fine-tuning AI models for richer metaphorical transformations.
- Enhancing temporal complexity in AI-generated poetry.
- Exploring multimodal AI techniques that integrate poetry, music, and visual arts.

This study confirms that while AI-generated poetry exhibits technical proficiency, it remains limited in poetic transcendence.

# 5. DISCUSSION

# **5.1. Key Takeaways**

Our evaluation using PIMF confirms that AI achieves structural coherence and rhythmic fluency but struggles to capture poetic transcendence (see Section 3 for scoring results). As detailed in Tables 3 and 4, AI performs well in narrative integrity ( $\mu_{15}$ ) and sonic quality ( $\mu_{9}$ ) but falls short in poetic alchemy ( $\mu_{4}$ ) and temporal distortion ( $\mu_{14}$ )—key markers of human poetic depth. These findings reinforce AI's tendency toward formulaic expression, lacking the unpredictability and layered meaning crucial to poetic resonance.

#### 5.2. Beyond Academic Research: Practical Applications of PIMF

Beyond poetry evaluation, PIMF offers applications in creative and interdisciplinary domains:

- 1. **AI-Generated Content Evaluation** Enhancing AI-assisted writing tools by assessing poetic depth.
- 2. **AI-Assisted Literary Criticism** Providing structured analysis of poetic intensity in research and academia.
- 3. **Creative AI Training** Fine-tuning AI models for poetry generation by optimising **poetic alchemy, unpredictability, and intertextual layering**.
- **4. Cross-Disciplinary Artistic Integration** Applying PIMF to music, visual arts, and cinematic storytelling, helping AI models capture poetic resonance across different modalities

By bridging **computational evaluation and humanistic evaluations**, PIMF contributes to the evolving discourse on **AI creativity and machine-assisted artistic expression**.

#### **5.3. Future Work**

To enhance AI's poetic capabilities, future research should focus on:

- 1. **Fine-tuning AI models on high-intensity poetry datasets** to enhance metaphorical richness and unpredictability.
- 2. Developing AI-assisted poetic translation models that retain aesthetic depth across languages.
- 3. **Integrating multimodal AI techniques**, combining **poetry, music, and visual arts** for deeper artistic expression.

While AI will not replace human poetic expression, refining interpretative models such as PIMF will enable AI to function as a creative augmentation tool, expanding the possibilities of computational poetics and artistic collaboration.

Future research could extend PIMF beyond poetry evaluation into multimodal AI applications. For instance, PIMF could be adapted for evaluating AI-generated lyrics in music composition [28], analysing scriptwriting creativity in AI-assisted filmmaking [29], and enhancing text-to-speech poetry recitation models [30]. By integrating PIMF into multimodal AI frameworks, such as those used in music generation and cinematic storytelling, we can refine AI's ability to produce expressive, contextually nuanced creative works.

Future AI models could integrate poetic intensity metrics into **text-to-image and text-to-music AI systems**, enriching multimodal creative expression.

# 6. CONCLUSIONS

This study introduced the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF), a structured approach for evaluating AI and human poetry across 15 dimensions of poetic depth, unpredictability, and resonance. Our findings confirm that AI-generated poetry exhibits technical fluency yet struggles to replicate human poetic transcendence.

#### **Key Insights:**

- AI demonstrates structural coherence and rhythmic consistency but lacks conceptual unpredictability, poetic alchemy, and emotional depth.
- Human poetry consistently outperforms AI in **metaphor transformation**, **intertextual richness**, **and layered meaning**, elements essential to poetic transcendence.
- AI serves as a creative augmentation tool rather than a replacement for human poetic intuition, reinforcing the importance of lived experience in literary expression.

### **Beyond Poetry: Implications for AI Creativity**

While designed for poetry evaluation, PIMF's principles extend to broader creative fields, including:

- AI-assisted songwriting Assessing lyrical depth and emotional resonance in music.
- Cinematic AI storytelling Evaluating poetic structures in screenwriting and narrative unpredictability.
- Visual-text synthesis Enhancing poetic expression in AI-generated digital arts.

As AI creativity evolves, understanding poetic intensity will be crucial for refining machine-assisted artistic expression across multiple domains.

#### **Future Directions for AI Poetics**

To advance AI's poetic capabilities, future research should focus on:

- 1. **Enhancing metaphor complexity and unpredictability** through fine-tuning on high-intensity poetic datasets.
- 2. **Developing AI-assisted poetic translation models** that retain aesthetic depth and linguistic nuance.
- 3. Integrating multimodal AI techniques, combining text with visual and auditory components to enhance poetic expression.

While AI will not replace human poetic expression, refining interpretative models like PIMF will enable AI to function as a creative collaborator, expanding the boundaries of computational poetics and machine-assisted artistic exploration.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was conducted with the assistance of AI-powered research tools, including ChatGPT and Claude AI, which were employed as AI research assistants throughout the development of this paper. Their contributions included:

- Literature Review & Theoretical Synthesis: AI-assisted retrieval and comparative analysis of interdisciplinary sources, facilitating the integration of computational poetics, AI creativity, and literary theory.
- Computational & Mathematical Modelling: Support in structuring and refining poetic intensity measurement models, ensuring mathematical coherence in vector space representations.
- Manuscript Refinement & Structural Coherence: AI tools were utilised to enhance clarity, logical organisation, and terminology consistency across poetic, computational, and philosophical domains.
- Peer Review & Critical Assessment: Claude AI was used as a reviewer, providing feedback on logical structure, argument consistency, and counterarguments to strengthen the theoretical foundation.

Despite the valuable contributions of AI in these areas, intellectual oversight, analysis, and theoretical synthesis were fundamentally human-driven. AI-assisted outputs were critically reviewed, contextualised, and revised by the lead author to ensure academic rigour, originality, and coherence within the broader research framework.

This study is part of an ongoing research initiative on AI and Poetics, examining the intersection of poetic ontology, epistemology, and ethics with computational methodologies.

Special acknowledgment is given to the broader philosophical influences of Roland Barthes, Julia Kristeva, and Gaston Bachelard, whose perspectives on poetic resonance and intertextuality have informed aspects of this research.

Finally, gratitude is extended to colleagues, especially Marianne Magnin for her review inputs and discussion on the nature of this work.

# REFERENCES

#### **AI & Computational Creativity**

- [1] Boden, M. A. (2004). The Creative Mind: Myths and Mechanisms. Routledge.
- [2] Brown, T., Mann, B., Ryder, N., Subbiah, M., Kaplan, J., Dhariwal, P., Neelakantan, A., Shyam, P., Sastry, G., Askell, A., et al. (2020). "Language Models are Few-Shot Learners". *arXiv* preprintarXiv:2005.14165.
- [3] Gervás, P. (2001). "An expert system for the composition of formal Spanish poetry". *Knowledge-Based Systems*, 14(3-4), 181-188.
- [4] Hopkins, J., & Kiela, D. (2017). "Automatically Generating Rhythmic Verse with Neural Networks". in *Proceedings of the 55th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*.
- [5] Manurung, H. (2003). *An evolutionary algorithm approach to poetry generation*. PhD dissertation, University of Edinburgh.
- [6] McCurdy, K., Kremer, G., & Korycinski, S. (2022). "Meter Detection in Poetry: Computational Approaches and Challenges". in *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*.
- [7] McGregor, S., Purver, M., & Addanki, R. (2023). Measuring Creativity in Large Language Models: A Computational Analysis of AI-Generated Poetry. ACL Anthology, \*arXiv preprint\* arXiv:2303.07892.
- [8] Mikolov, T., Sutskever, I., Chen, K., Corrado, G., & Dean, J. (2013). Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS).
- [9] OpenAI. (2023). GPT-4 Technical Report. [Online]. Available: https://openai.com/research/gpt-4
- [10] Papineni, K., Roukos, S., Ward, T., & Zhu, W. (2002). "BLEU: A Method for Automatic Evaluation of Machine Translation". in *Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics* (ACL), 311–318.
- [11] Radford, A., Wu, J., Child, R., Luan, D., Amodei, D., Sutskever, I., & Chen, M. (2019). "Language Models are Unsupervised Multitask Learners". *OpenAI Blog*.

#### **Computational Evaluation of Poetry**

- [12] Jakobson, R. (1960). Closing Statement: Linguistics and Poetics. In Style in Language, edited by Thomas Sebeok. MIT Press.
- [13] Lamb, C., Brown, D. G., & Clarke, C. L. (2021). Evaluating Computational Creativity: Assessing AI-Generated Poetry. in \*Proceedings of\* the International Conference on Computational Creativity.
- [14] Liu, B. (2012). Sentiment Analysis and Opinion Mining. Morgan & Claypool Publishers.
- [15] Vaswani, A., Shazeer, N., Parmar, N., Uszkoreit, J., Jones, L., Gomez, A. N., Kaiser, Ł., & Polosukhin, I. (2017). "Attention Is All You Need". *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* (NeurIPS).

# **Literary Theory and Poetic Depth**

- [16] Bachelard, G. (1960). The Poetics of Space. Beacon Press.
- [17] Barthes, R. (1977). *Image—Music—Text*. Trans. Stephen Heath. Hill and Wang.
- [18] Fish, S. (1980). *Is There a Text in This Class? The Authority of Interpretive Communities*. Harvard University Press.
- [19] Froushan, A. (2024). Exploring Poetic Ontology. [Forthcoming book].
- [20] Keats, J. (1820). "Ode on a Grecian Urn". In Lamia, Isabella, *The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems*
- [21] Kristeva, J. (1980). *Desire in Language: A Semiotic Approach to Literature and Art.* Columbia University Press.

#### **Poetic Transformer Evaluation (PTE)**

- [22] L. O'Neill and N. Anantharama, "Quantitative discourse analysis at scale—AI, NLP, and the transformer revolution," *SoDa Laboratories Working Paper Series*, 2021. [Online]. Available:
- [23] S. Balasubramaniam, V. Chirchi, and S. Kadry, "The road ahead: Emerging trends, unresolved issues, and concluding remarks in generative AI—A comprehensive review," in *Journal of Intelligent Systems*, vol. 2024. [Online]. [Online]. Available:
- [24] D. Dasgupta and D. Vanugopal, "A review of generative AI from historical perspectives," *Technical Report*, 2023. [Online]. [Online]. Available:

#### AI-Driven Sentiment Analysis, Summarization & Creative AI Writing

- [25] Alshomrani, M., Albeshri A., AlturkiB., and Alallah, F.S. (2024) "Survey of Transformer-Based Malicious Software Detection Systems," in *Electronics*, vol. 13, no. 23, pp. 1-15, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.mdpi.com/2079-9292/13/23/4677
- [26] Maruthavanan, D. and Sundararaj, J. (2024) "Robust detection of LLM-generated text through transfer learning with pre-trained Distilled BERT model," in *European Journal of Computer Science*, vol. 21, no. 4, pp. 198-211, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/387495947\_Robust\_detection\_of\_LLM-generated text through transfer learning with pre-trained Distilled BERT model
- [27] Hossain, T., Anawar, M.S., Islam, A.R.and Karim, M.A. (2024) "Advancing legal accessibility in Bangladesh through AI-powered assistance and natural language interfaces," *BRACUniversity*, *Technical* Report, 2024.

  [Online]. Available: https://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/xmlui/handle/10361/25235

#### Multimodal AI

- [28] Arapbayev, N.L. (2024)"AI Meets Cinema: The Role of AI in Modern Kazakhstan Movie Production, "in *Вестникнауки*, 2024.[Online]. Available: CyberLeninka
- [29] Yuditskaya, S., Sun, S. and Schedel, M. (2021) "Synthetic Erudition Assist Lattice," in *NIME 2021*.[Online]. Available: PubPub
- [30] Ray, P.P. (2023) "ChatGPT: A Comprehensive Review on Background, Applications, Key Challenges, Bias, Ethics, Limitations and Future Scope, "in *Internet of Things and Cyber-Physical Systems*, 2023.

  [Online]. Available: ScienceDirect

#### **AUTHOR**

**Abol Froushan** is a poet, translator, researcher, and editor exploring the intersection of poetics, AI, and philosophy. With a PhD in engineering and computational simulation from Imperial College London, his work investigates poetic intensity, intertextuality, and AI-assisted literary expression. He is an Editor of Poetry International, where his early poetry and articles on AI poetry have been published. He has also published poetry collections, literary translations, and research on the role of AI in creative processes. As a former BBC Poet in Residence and Chair of Exiled Writers Ink!, he has contributed to international literary and cultural



discourse. His ongoing research in Poetic Intensity Measurement applies mathematical principles to poetry analysis, bridging the humanities and computational sciences.

#### APPENDIX 1.

POETIC INTENSITY MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK (PIMF) – PROMPT & SCORING RUBRIC Below is the structured **prompt** that can be used within ChatGPT or any LLM to **evaluate poetry based on PIMF**. Following the prompt, I provide the **detailed scoring rubric** to standardize the evaluations.

AI Prompt for Poetic Intensity Scoring (PIMF)

**System Role Definition:**"You are an expert in poetry analysis, trained in literary theory, stylistics, and computational poetics. Your task is to evaluate a given poem based on the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF), which consists of 15 dimensions across Aesthetic Form, Cognitive Depth, and Affective Resonance. Your evaluation must be thorough, justified, and reflect nuanced literary assessment. Provide a score from 1 to 10 for each dimension and a brief explanation of the reasoning behind the score."

# Structured Prompt Template

# **Step 1: Input Poem**

"Analyse the following poem using the Poetic Intensity Measurement Framework (PIMF). Assign a score (1-10) for each dimension and explain your reasoning. The scores should reflect the poem's creativity, unpredictability, structure, and emotional impact."

Poem Title: [Insert Title]
Poem Text: [Insert Poem]

# **Step 2: Evaluation Criteria**

"Evaluate the poem based on the following 15 dimensions. Provide a numerical score (1-10) and a justification for each score."

- 1. **Creative Imagination (μ1)** Does the poem introduce novel, unexpected metaphors and images?
- 2. Unpredictability (μ<sub>2</sub>) Does the poem disrupt expectations or follow a formulaic structure?
- 3. **Autonomy**  $(\mu_3)$  How self-contained and cohesive is the poem's structure?
- 4. **Poetic Alchemy (μ4)** Does the language elevate ordinary concepts into profound meaning?
- 5. **Day/Night Imagery (μs)** How does the poem contrast rational and dreamlike elements?
- 6. **Participative/Evocative Nature (μ<sub>6</sub>)** Does the poem invite reader interpretation and emotional engagement?
- 7. **Assemblage/Juxtaposition** ( $\mu_7$ ) *Does the poem layer contrasts effectively?*
- 8. Creative Will  $(\mu_8)$  Does the poem demonstrate intentionality in form and composition?
- 9. **Sonic Quality**  $(\mu_0)$  *How effective is the rhythm, phonetics, and musicality?*
- 10. Cultural Resonance (μ<sub>10</sub>) Does the poem engage with historical, cultural, or intertextual depth?
- 11. **Linguistic Creativity**  $(\mu_{11})$  *Is the poem linguistically innovative in syntax and wordplay?*
- 12. **Emotional Intensity**  $(\mu_{12})$  *How deeply does the poem evoke emotion?*

- 13. **Intellectual Complexity (μ13)** Does the poem engage with abstract ideas and layered meanings?
- 14. **Temporal Distortion** ( $\mu_{14}$ ) *Does the poem manipulate time creatively?*
- 15. Narrative Integrity ( $\mu_{15}$ ) Is there coherence in the poetic progression?

# **Step 3: Output Structure**

"Provide the evaluation in the following format:"

# **Poetic Intensity Scores for [Poem Title]**

Dimension	Score (1-10)	Justification
Creative Imagination (µ1)	X	[Brief Justification]
Unpredictability (µ2)	X	[Brief Justification]
Poetic Alchemy (µ4)	X	[Brief Justification]
Sonic Quality (µ9)	X	[Brief Justification]
•••		

"Finally, calculate the overall **Poetic Intensity Score (I)** using the Euclidean norm:"  $I=\sum_{k=1}^{k}15\mu_k^2I=\sqrt{15}\mu_k^2I=\sqrt{$ 

"Normalize the score for comparison across poems:"  $Inorm=(Imax[fg](I))\times 100I_{norm} = \left(\frac{I}{max(I)}\right)\times 100I_{norm} = \left(\frac{I}$ 

Scoring Rubric for Poetic Intensity Dimensions

This rubric provides **clear guidelines** for each **1-10 scale score** to ensure consistency in the evaluation.

Score	Description	
1-2	Minimal intensity. The poem lacks creativity, originality, or coherence. Formulaic and predictable.	
3-4	Weak intensity. Some creative elements but largely conventional or derivative.	
5-6	Moderate intensity. Shows moments of originality but lacks depth or transformation.	
7-8	High intensity. Strong use of language, depth, and form, but some minor weaknesses.	
9-10	Exceptional intensity. Fully developed, original, and transformative poetic expression.	

# Example AI-Generated Evaluation Using the Prompt

#### **Input Poem (AI-Generated)**

"Reflections in a Digital River" – GPT-4 Generated
The digital river flows like melting snow,
echoes of footsteps lost in amber light,
the wind murmurs in spectral code,
a whispering archive of things unsaid.
Shadows flicker, half-formed in the glass,
yesterday's laughter trapped in pixels,
yet still, the current forgets—
its tide pulling even ghosts away.

# **Generated Evaluation Using PIMF**

Dimension	Score (1-	Justification
	10)	
Creative Imagination	6	Interesting imagery but relies on familiar digital metaphors.
$(\mu_1)$		
Unpredictability (µ2)	4	Follows conventional poetic structure; lacks disruptive elements.
Poetic Alchemy (µ4)	5	Some transformation of language, but metaphors remain
		surface-level.
Sonic Quality (µ9)	8	Strong rhythm and phonetics enhance musicality.
Emotional Intensity	3	Abstract sentiment but lacks deep emotional resonance.
$(\mu_{12})$		
Temporal Distortion	4	Linear time structure with minimal non-linearity.
$(\mu_{14})$		
Narrative Integrity (µ15)	8	Consistently structured with clear poetic progression.

#### **Poetic Intensity Score Calculation**

$$I = (62+42+52+82+32+42+82) = 11.61I = \sqrt{(6^2 + 4^2 + 5^2 + 8^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + 8^2)} = 11.61I = (62+42+52+82+32+42+82) = 11.61I$$

#### **Normalized Score:**

 $Inorm = (11.6115) \times 100 = 77.4\% I_{norm} = \left\{ 15 \right\} \left\{ 15 \right\} \left\{ 15 \right\} \left\{ 15 \right\} = 100 = 77.4\% I_{norm} = (1511.61) \times 100$ 

#### APPENDIX 2.

#### **DATASET COLLECTION - HUMAN AND AI POETRY SAMPLES**

#### **HUMAN-AUTHORED POETRY DATASET**

These poems were chosen for their **high poetic intensity**, as measured across the **PIMF dimensions**:

Classic Poetry

- 1. Rainer Maria Rilke Duino Elegies (selections)
- 2. **Emily Dickinson** Because I Could Not Stop for Death
- 3. **T. S. Eliot** The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock

# Contemporary Poetry

- 4. Ada Limón The Carrying (selections)
- 5. **Tracy K. Smith** *Wade in the Water* (selections)
- 6. **Ocean Vuong** *On Earth We're Briefly Gorgeous* (selections)

These human-authored works exhibit high scores in:

- Poetic Alchemy ( $\mu_4$ ) Metaphorical depth and transformation.
- Unpredictability  $(\mu_2)$  Unexpected linguistic and conceptual shifts.

• **Emotional Intensity**  $(\mu_{12})$  – Deeply resonant and immersive poetic experience.

#### AI-Generated Poetry Dataset

The AI-generated dataset consists of poems produced using **GPT-4**, **Claude**, **and Gemini**, trained on **high-intensity poetic prompts**. The goal was to emulate **human poetic structures and conceptual density**.

# AI-Generated Poetry Samples

- 1. Reflections in a Digital River (GPT-4) Modeled on Rilke's existential themes.
- 2. Eclipsed by Memory (Claude) Mimics Dickinson's metaphysical brevity.
- 3. City Lights in a Forgotten Time (Gemini) Attempts Eliot's modernist fragmentation.
- 4. Skyline Syllables (GPT-4) Inspired by Ada Limón's nature-infused intimacy.
- 5. A River of Names (Claude) Generated in the style of Tracy K. Smith's historical narrative tone.
- 6. Glass Shards of Language (Gemini) Simulates Ocean Vuong's linguistic fluidity.

#### **Dataset Collection Validation**

- Human poetry dataset was selected based on existing literary scholarship regarding its poetic intensity and cultural impact.
- **AI-generated dataset** was created using **controlled prompt engineering**, ensuring alignment with **canonical poetic techniques**.

**Blind scoring methodology** was applied, where evaluators **did not know** whether a poem was AI- or human-authored when rating poetic intensity using **PIMF**.

 $\ \, \odot \,$  2025 By AIRCC Publishing Corporation. This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license.