



Exploring New Aesthetic Dimensions through Artificial Intelligence in the Changing Scenario

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Abstract

By challenging traditional notions of authorship, originality, and innovation, the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into the visual and performing arts has revolutionized artistic production. This paper's goal is to determine how various AI models contribute to new aesthetic dimensions in art. The literature in the subject area was carefully examined to gain a comprehensive grasp of how AI has been incorporated into the development of artistic achievements in the field. A qualitative research approach, drawing on content analysis and theoretical frameworks was used to analyze existing literature, identify prominent AI models, and evaluate their impact on creative expression. Originality, creativity, and emotional depth are still the main points of contention in the debate about AI's role in the arts. In order to evaluate technical complexity, emotional impact, originality, ingenuity, and aesthetic appeal, this study examines the relevant literature. The review reveals that while AI demonstrates strong technical proficiency and can generate visually compelling and stylistically diverse artworks, it remains limited in emotional intuition, cultural depth, and lived human experience. Although AI can simulate artistic styles and recombine patterns in novel ways, it lacks the intentionality and subjective motivations that shape human creativity. Further it lacks the feelings, life experiences, and innate desire that define human artwork. Despite these limitations, AI is not a replacement for human creativity but rather a continuation of artistic potential. It allows artists to experiment with new styles, automate processes, and explore hybrid artistic forms as a collaborative tool. The results of the study indicate that artificial intelligence will continue to impact the visual and performing arts in the future by promoting cooperation between human artists and intelligent computers by introducing new aesthetic dimensions to the field of art.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, AI-Generated Art, Creativity, Originality, Human-Machine Collaboration*

1. Introduction

These days, AI is a cutting-edge field that does more than merely assist artistic processes; it actively contributes to the creation of art. Non-human cognition and data-driven creativity constitute new aesthetic dimensions created by AI. However, the aesthetic implications of AI-generated or AI-assisted art remain insufficiently understood. This study examines how artificial intelligence (AI) reinterprets traditional notions of beauty, creativity, and authorship, with a particular focus on the implications for contemporary artistic practice and cultural discourse in order to investigate new aesthetic dimensions. Through an interdisciplinary lens, the study examines AI's impact on visual arts, music, literature, and performance, highlighting both opportunities and philosophical challenges. Accordingly, the paper argues that AI-driven aesthetics broaden creative possibilities and prompt a reconsideration of what constitutes art within a post-human context.

2. Literature review

The literature review synthesizes research relevant to AI-mediated creative production. It focuses on three key areas: the influence of AI on visual art, music, dance, and drama; theoretical perspectives on aesthetics, beauty, creativity, and authorship; and the evolving dialogue between technological innovation and aesthetic theory.

Literature review on finding the influence of AI on visual art, music, dance, and drama:

The conventional fine arts are rapidly changing due to artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, which also raise concerns about AI's potential to undermine human creativity. AI tools can be applied to fine art analysis and creation processes, including literature, visual art, music, and dance and drama. Additionally, they could improve performances, installations, and artistic events. It has been looked into by an empirical research on the application of AI in the fine arts in a systematic review. Three significant bibliographic databases provided the information for the analysis. Oksanen, A., et al. (2023) discussed the behavior of AI made artistic productions in a research, using 723 publications under a predetermined inclusion criteria, yielding 44 studies. One quarter of them dealt with music, while more than half dealt with visual arts like paintings and drawings. They have identified that people generally do not distinguish between human-made and AI-made art, according to experimental investigations on human reactions to AI art; nevertheless, in certain cases, human-made art was valued higher than AI-made art. An AI painter, DJ, performer, and music accompaniment for improvisations have all been developed, according to case studies. Furthermore, AI technologies have been used to improve online art stores' customer experiences and to give users virtual reality (VR) access to historical places. Accordingly, the current notion and comprehension of the arts will probably be challenged by the rapid growth of AI. One of the strong indicators of the cultural and societal change brought about by AI is the way it challenges human inventiveness.

He (2024) discussed how artificial intelligence aesthetics significantly contributes to the development of aesthetic literacy in art students. The researcher found that the introduction of artificial intelligence aesthetic methods and technologies can compensate existing shortcomings and provide more individualized, creative, and thorough aesthetic cultivation for art students comparing traditional methods in the cultivation of aesthetic literacy of them. This study designs

and implements a personalized cultivation system based on artificial intelligence aesthetics, and uses empirical research to assess its impact on art students' aesthetic literacy. The primary conclusions and findings of this study can be summarized as: Artificial intelligence aesthetics has a wide range of potential applications and research value in helping art students to develop their aesthetic literacy. They can benefit from a more comprehensive, individualized, and richer aesthetic cultivation and learning experience when artificial intelligence technology and aesthetic theory are combined. Artificial intelligence aesthetics can offer individualized instruction and direction. Such systems can suggest artwork, theoretical information, and educational materials that are appropriate for students' requirements and skill levels by examining their learning backgrounds, hobbies, and traits. This enhances learning efficacy and pupils' enthusiasm in studying. The composition, color scheme, form, and expression of artwork can all be analyzed by artificial intelligence algorithms, which can then offer helpful criticism and recommendations. This aids art students in identifying issues, developing their abilities, and enhancing the caliber and aesthetic worth of their creative output. Additionally, AI aesthetics can give them access to more extensive and varied forms of artistic expression. Furthermore, they can experiment with new media art forms that deviate from traditional art forms, like digital art, virtual reality, and interactive installations with the help of artificial intelligence technology. This enhances their creative expression abilities and fosters their innovative consciousness and open-mindedness. Furthermore, Artificial intelligence aesthetics can offer them individualized, creative, and thorough aesthetic training through practice, feedback, extensive artistic materials, and novel teaching techniques. It should be noted that however, there are still certain obstacles and restrictions when it comes to using artificial intelligence aesthetics. Therefore, human teachers cannot be fully replaced by artificial intelligence systems. Teachers still need to direct students' learning and growth using their professional expertise.

Throughout history, the creation of art has been seen as a distinctively human way to communicate unique thoughts, feelings, and experiences. However, there are important concerns regarding the ethical and artistic ramifications of AI-generated art as generative artificial intelligence transforms visual, aesthetic, legal, and economic culture. Even if the use of AI tools in art is expanding, little is known about the moral implications of AI's involvement in the process of creating art. Evaluating AI's influence on art and its conformity to ethical standards requires an understanding of moral assessments of AI-generated art.

It has been investigated how knowledge about AI systems affects moral and aesthetic judgments in three pre-registered experiments done by Ionela, et al. (2025) that combined explicit and implicit paradigms with Bayesian modeling. Factual knowledge regarding AI backend operations decreased moral acceptability and aesthetic appeal in some situations, such as obtaining financial incentives and art status, according to Experiment 1. Experiment 2 demonstrated that moral judgments were not significantly affected by extra information regarding the success of AI art. Experiment 3 showed that an implicit association task did not consistently associate positive aspects with human art and negative attributes with AI art. These results demonstrate that while various information doses regarding the success of AI art have little moral impact, factual information about AI systems shapes judgments. Furthermore, there are similar implicit links between AI-generated and human-made art. By highlighting the significance of analyzing human–AI interactions in an artistic setting and their present and future societal ramifications, this work advances knowledge of moral and aesthetic views of AI-generated art.

In the field of art, artificial intelligence (AI) has become a revolutionary force that offers new experiences and redefines the limits of creation. Vildan ISIK (2024) discussed about the main two topics: astonishing field of artistic attempts shaped by AI and how it has altered the conventional art paradigm. AI-generated artworks employ materials and methods that go beyond conventional limits, including robotics, 3D printing, and virtual and augmented reality. By extending the bounds of artistic expression and assisting artists in their creative process, these methods significantly contribute to the art world. AI also promotes inclusion by making art more accessible to a wider audience. But these developments also flash important discussions in the art world. There are many questions regarding the viability of AI-generated art, the artist's participation in this process, and the future of art in the AI era. AI-generated or AI-supported art redefines limits in a variety of contexts, from interactive installations to complex digital landscapes. These methods have the ability to change artistic paradigms at the relationship of technical innovation and creative expression, but their influence and future course depend on changing values in the art world and society at large.

Literature review on understanding the theoretical perspectives on aesthetics, beauty, creativity, arts and authorship:

Art, creativity, and aesthetics are all linked, making it challenging to discuss one without mentioning the other. Saying that we enjoy art because it is beautiful or that we make art because we want to produce beauty would be a huge simplification. One explanation is that many lovely objects, such as human bodies and faces, as well as elements of the natural world, are not considered works of art. Even if we can and do spend a lot of time appreciating these objects' beauty, we still want to experience and produce art. The book written by Friedenbergl (2020) has an interdisciplinary approach. This is due to the fact that creativity, beauty, and art are too complicated to be comprehended in a single manner. Studying challenging issues from various angles is beneficial (Ferdenzi, C., et al., 2016). A question that appears to be unsolvable from one perspective can frequently be answered more easily from another. For example, the best way to understand why we make art is from an evolutionary perspective, whereas the best way to understand what goes through our minds when we produce art is from a cognitive neuroscience perspective. Every strategy has advantages and disadvantages. Philosophy is useful for establishing concepts and posing queries, but it is unable to offer compelling causal explanations.

Fernandes (2024) discussed that Mathematics is useful for quantifying and characterizing artistic works, but it is not suitable for offering deep theoretical explanations. Additionally, each of the subject has their own techniques which are used as necessary. Philosophy, mathematics, physics, neurology, and psychology are the viewpoints we take, in that sequence. In this book, we also make an effort to examine all forms of art, not simply visual ones. Painting, music, dance, literature, architecture, and film are these arts in the order that we encounter them. For numerous millennia, philosophers, theologians, and artists have debated what beauty is. It is believed that before they could comprehend or conceptualize beauty, early humans probably would have noticed it. The human body, particularly that of their mate, their image reflected in water, their shadows cast by fire or the sun, natural sights like rivers and waterfalls, mountains and vegetation, rain, thunder, and lightning, the sunset and sunrise, and the phases of the moon are just a few of the significant sights and experiences that humans coming to acknowledge their existence. What is the source of beauty perceptions? Pleasure and disgust are basic emotions that most likely existed

before beauty was perceived. Survival and reproduction are linked to pleasure, joy, and its opposites, disgust or joylessness. One explanation about the beginnings of beauty might be connected to pleasure: objects that provide pleasurable emotions are easily associated with beauty, while objects that are disgusting are more likely to be perceived as ugly. Although jealousy can make beautiful things unpleasant, beautiful things are typically viewed as pleasurable. It is also possible to find objects that are ugly appealing, but this is more likely to be associated with strange, dark imaginations. In earlier writings about human bodies and faces, it can be argued that "beauty" is not just the object of admiration but also an emotional reaction, such as a happy feeling following an unexpected encounter that is mediated by our culture and mostly by our conscious and unconscious desires. As a result, beauty only exists when a viewer is drawn to a certain appearance. There is merely an object and no beauty if we ignore the subject.

McCormack, et al. (2019) discussed in this research five important issues related to computer-generated art motivated by the recent public auction of a piece of "AI Art". It has been selectively summarized decades of research and commentary on the subjects of originality, autonomy, authenticity, authorship, and intention in computer-generated art. This research addressed the current queries that have frequently been posed regarding computer-generated art. Also discussed whether recent developments in Deep Learning and Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) significantly alter the conclusions drawn from decades of earlier research. This paper discussed about the above subjects (concepts) of creative artworks. Both the artist's and the audience's experiences characterize art as a human endeavor. Demarcations of an artist's ongoing actions and/or material manipulations into art-objects (such as paintings, sculptures, poems, scripts or performances) occur in a variety of ways, most frequently through the artist's deliberate declaration that a specific artifact is to be regarded as a finished work. The characteristic of an artist's work is fulfilled the necessity that he shall not fake or compromise, regardless of whether it is the product of years of painstaking craftsmanship, like Michelangelo's David, or ready-mades, like Duchamp's Fountain (Dewey, 1934). Therefore, the artist's aim is crucial and linked to concerns about the legitimacy of a piece. When evaluating an artifact's aesthetic worth, the artist's authorship, autonomy and originality are even more crucial. The degree to which these characteristics can be attributed to the machine is thus questioned when examining work produced, in whole or in part, by artificial intelligence.

Literature review on the evolving dialogue between technological innovation and aesthetic theory:

The relationship between technological innovation and aesthetic development has long been recognized. Benjamin's seminal work (1969) interrogates how mechanical reproduction alters the characteristic and cultural significance of artworks. Modern theorists, including Zylinska (2020), argue that AI introduces new forms of machine perception and creative agency. Contemporary researchers like Lev Manovich & Arielli (2024) discuss the rise of software-based creative forms.

Bernaschina (2025) explores how artificial intelligence (AI) affects the visual production of contemporary art, generating discussions about authorship, creativity, and aesthetic legitimacy as a technological advancement. Using an interactive art installation as a case study, the primary goal of this study is to investigate the perception, creation, and philosophical ramifications of AI-

generated visual art. A critical documentary review on digital art and algorithmic ethics; an interdisciplinary critical analysis that integrates ethical, cultural, and technological dimensions, taking into account viewer interaction and the material conditions of production; and a visual and aesthetic analysis of the work using tools from visual studies and computational aesthetics comprised the three phases of the study's qualitative and interdisciplinary approach. The findings show that by fracturing and warping human images, AI reconfigures visual identity and produces a dynamic perceptual experience that is impacted by viewer involvement. This technique highlights the aesthetic, cultural, and labor consequences of contemporary digital art while challenging conventional ideas of authorship, authenticity, and creativity. In summary, the study shows how AI not only changes visual language but also how people perceive identity and authorship in the digital age. It also raises pertinent ethical concerns regarding the invisible nature of human labor and power dynamics in algorithm-mediated artistic production.

3. Methodology

This research adopts a qualitative methodology integrating content analysis with theoretical examination. Relevant scholarly works were critically reviewed to analyze emerging themes within AI-driven artistic creation. AI-generated artworks, performances, and compositions were examined through content analysis, while theoretical concepts such as aesthetics, creativity, beauty, and authorship were analyzed for their relevance to AI-mediated production.

4. Research findings

4.1 Redefining creativity

AI challenges the human-centric notion of creativity of artworks. Generative models like GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks) simulate creative processes through adversarial training, resulting in works that are novel, surprising, and sometimes indistinguishable from human-made art.

4.2 New aesthetic dimensions through AI

It was observed that machine learning is used to transform data into immersive audiovisual installations, creating “machine hallucinations” that explore memory and perception. Accordingly, a new aesthetic language is emerging and characterized by pattern recognition and recombination generating hyperreal or fantastic visual outputs.

4.3 Questioning authorship and intentionality

AI complicates traditional concepts of authorship. Who is the artist whether the programmer, the machine, or the dataset? This shift suggests the emergence of collaborative or distributed creativity in which human and machine contributions intertwine.

4.4 Ethical and philosophical considerations

AI reflects the sociocultural biases of its training sets, raising ethical concerns and Legal frameworks struggle to define ownership of AI-generated works questioning the nature of intellectual property. Furthermore, there is an Emotional Authenticity with the unsolved questions whether AI express genuine emotion, or does it only mimic human affect.

5. Conclusion

Accordingly, AI is contributing new aesthetic territories across visual arts, performance, and literature by generating hybrid and dynamic creative forms. Further, AI-driven choreography and real-time generative visuals transform in dance and theatre strengthening the power of performance while adding language models, generate poetry and narrative, introducing nonlinear, algorithmic storytelling to the area of Literature. These forms suggest a shift from representation to relational aesthetics, where interaction, unpredictability, and emergence become central. Therefore, AI is not merely a technological advancement—it is a cultural force reshaping the aesthetic landscape. Subsequently, as new aesthetic dimensions, AI brings challenges for our understanding of creativity, authorship, and beauty. Rather than displacing the artist, AI repositions them as curators, collaborators, and coders of novel experiences. This post human turn in aesthetics invites deeper inquiry into the future of art, where the machine is not an instrument but a participant in the process of generating creative artworks.

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