Seeking Individuality in a Technology-Driven World: A Critical Reflection on AI and Art Creation from an Existentialist Perspective

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Abstract: This paper explores the complex relationship between AI and individual artistic freedom in the context of rapid AI advancements. AI's ability to mimic existing art styles and create original works challenges traditional notions of creativity and the artist's role. While AI enhances creative efficiency, it raises significant questions about individual freedom and meaning in art creation. Using an existentialist perspective, this paper examines how creators can maintain and pursue individual meaning in a technology-driven environment. Existentialism emphasizes that individuals define their existence and meaning through free choice and action in an inherently meaningless world. This study argues that, despite the conveniences AI offers, artists need to balance technology with human experience to ensure their works genuinely reflect personal experiences and emotions. By applying existentialist concepts, this research analyzes AI's impact on artistic freedom and individual meaning, offering new insights for artists and scholars to better understand and address these challenges in a technologically advanced era. Ultimately, this paper advocates for a symbiotic relationship where AI serves as a tool to enhance, rather than overshadow, the artist's unique creative expression and pursuit of individual meaning.
Keywords: AI and Art Creation; Personal Expression in Art; Technological Influence on Art; Existential Philosophy; Creativity.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's rapidly advancing technological era, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming various aspects of our lives, particularly in the field of art creation. As Then et al. (Then et al., 2023) noted, "Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been intertwined with art for several decades, with its influence and application evolving over time." AI's capabilities extend beyond mimicking existing artistic styles to creating original works of art (Millet et al., 2023). The integration of AI technology in art creation holds significant potential for enhancing creative efficiency and reshaping the role and process of the creator. By automating tasks and utilizing sophisticated algorithms, creators can devote more time to high-level creative work. For instance, "OpenAI's text generation models (often called generative pre-

trained transformers or large language models) have been trained to understand natural language, code, and images" .However, these technological advancements also raise profound questions about individual freedom and self-meaning in art creation. The involvement of AI may undermine the autonomy and uniqueness of artists. Although AI-generated works can technically rival or even surpass human creations, they often lack the personal emotions and deep experiences of human creators due to their reliance on algorithms and data. This technological creation process might lead to the loss of the original uniqueness and soul of artworks.Faced with these challenges, artists need to rethink their creative methods and artistic expression. While AI technology offers new possibilities for art creation, artists must maintain control over the creative process, constantly learning and exploring to blend AI technology with personal creativity. This approach ensures the production of artworks with unique value and profound meaning. In this process, artists must not only utilize the advantages of technology but also be wary of its potential alienating effects, ensuring that their works reflect their personal thoughts and emotions in both form and content.

1.1 Problem Statement: A Review of Research on Issues and Discussions Triggered by AI Technology in Art Creation

There is an extensive body of research and reviews on generative artificial intelligence (Karger, 2020; Wagner et al., 2022). This study focuses specifically on the background research concerning the issues and discussions raised by AI technology in the realm of art creation. In recent years, the widespread application of artificial intelligence (AI) technology in art creation has intensified the discussion surrounding the issues it raises. Keith Kirkpatrick directly questions in his article title, "Can AI Demonstrate Creativity? When fed a sufficient amount of training data, artificial intelligence techniques can be used to generate new ideas in several different ways. Is that creativity?" (Kirkpatrick, 2023), emphasizing that machine-generated art is based on existing data, while "human creativity differs from AI creativity due to human creativity's use of emotion and inspiration" (Kirkpatrick, 2023). Similarly, Rahel Demmer and colleagues question in their paper title, "Does an emotional connection to art really require a human artist?" (Demmer et al., 2023). Their empirical aesthetic study of art pieces reveals that the audience's emotional experience and its specific nature are influenced by the source of the artwork, with man-made art eliciting stronger reactions (Demmer et al., 2023). Rupali Goyal and his team also conclude in their research that "the content generated by

automated tools is fast and cheap but lacks artistry involved in expressing thoughts" (Goyal et al., 2023). These viewpoints and studies indicate that, although AI technology holds significant potential for enhancing creative efficiency and providing novel creative tools, its role and value in art creation remain controversial. The question of whether AI-generated content can truly reflect the creator's uniqueness and deep personal meaning remains a topic worthy of in-depth exploration. Antonio Daniele and Yi-Zhe Song discuss the capabilities and limitations of algorithms in mimicking artists' styles. Although algorithms can create works in the style of Picasso or Bach, they lack the symbolic value and life experiences behind those artists' creations, which are crucial for the formation of artistic style. The authors also mention the conceptual risk faced by artists using automated systems, where technical achievements might be confused with artistic goals, rendering the works as mere displays of technical prowess. They cite Heidegger, who noted that technology focuses on "ordering" actions, which can hinder genuine knowledge acquisition. By referencing Heidegger, the authors highlight the distinction between technical achievements and artistic goals and the limitations that over-reliance on technology might bring (Daniele & Song, 2019). Dr. Agustinus Pratisto Trinarso, in the international symposium on transformative ideas in a changing world: the global solidarity crisis, also highlights the importance of human consciousness and freedom, which enable autonomous choices, emphasizing the irreplaceable nature of human consciousness and freedom (Trinarso, 2022). Uwe Messer's research finds that, although generative AI can support creativity in art creation, it somewhat diminishes the creator's autonomy and personal expression. Audiences tend to recognize works that are entirely self-created by artists and reflect personal emotions and motivations. If artists use AI, they need to focus on showcasing their artistic intent to maintain the creative authenticity and personal expression of their works. Although AI technology demonstrates great potential and convenience in art creation, playing a significant auxiliary role in the creative process, its impact on creators' autonomy and uniqueness cannot be ignored. Artists using AI should maintain their creative intent and personal expression to prevent their works from becoming mere technical displays devoid of soul (Messer, 2024). Manuel B. Garcia discusses the numerous challenges faced by generative AI (AI) in art creation, including: AI-generated artworks being questioned for authenticity and originality, lacking the personal touch and intent of human artists; existing copyright laws being inadequate for AI-generated works, necessitating legal framework adjustments; AI-generated artworks potentially reinforcing

stereotypes and causing artistic expression to become homogenized due to algorithmic biases; and the impact of generative AI on the market value of traditional artists while creating new economic opportunities, such as the digital art market and NFTs (Garcia, 2024). Facing these challenges, creators need to balance the convenience and innovation brought by AI technology with the relationship between technology and human experience. They must ensure their works are not merely products of technology but genuine artistic expressions reflecting personal experiences and emotions. Modern art needs to focus not only on the changes brought by technology but also on how to maintain the essence of art with the support of new technologies. Artists must find a balance between technology and creativity, leveraging AI's advantages to enhance creative efficiency and explore new forms of expression without losing the personal emotions and unique perspectives embedded in their works.

1.2 Method: Dialectics and Reflection from an Existentialist Perspective

Existentialist philosophy provides a crucial lens for understanding and exploring the pursuit of individual meaning in a technology-dominated creative environment. The core tenet of existentialism emphasizes that individuals create and define their own existence and meaning through free choice and action in a world devoid of inherent meaning. Jean-Paul Sartre posits that although the world itself is meaningless, individuals can bestow meaning upon their lives through free choice (Sartre, 1956). In Being and Nothingness, Sartre extensively discusses the relationship between freedom and responsibility, a viewpoint particularly pertinent to understanding the impact of AI technology on creators' freedom. Albert Camus, in The Myth of Sisyphus, argues that the absurdity of the world lies in its indifferent attitude towards the pursuit of individual meaning. Camus believes that despite the world's inherent meaninglessness, humans can create their own meaning through rebellion against the absurd. This spirit of rebellion offers a critical theoretical framework for finding personal meaning in a technology-dominated creative environment, emphasizing how individuals can realize their existential value and meaning through resistance and creation in the face of technological challenges (Camus, 1955). Martin Heidegger, in Being and Time, introduces the concept of "Dasein," highlighting the fundamental nature of individual existence and how individuals understand and achieve self-realization through their relationship with the world. Heidegger asserts that the essence of technology lies in its revealing and controlling of modes of existence, and this technological dominance can obscure the pursuit of a more authentic

existence(Heidegger, 1996). Heidegger's insights are profoundly relevant for understanding the impact of AI technology on individual freedom and the quest for meaning in the creative environment, warning us of the potential alienating effects of technology. Of course, the influence of AI technology should be viewed dialectically. The essence of art creation lies in the expression of personal spirit (Janaro & Altshuler, 2009; Kandinsky, 2024). It is perhaps due to the influence of AI that the importance of artists' self-discovery in art creation is highlighted, as AI filters out "mechanically imitating" and "blindly showing off skills." AI can undertake repetitive and mechanical tasks, enabling creators to focus more on personal consciousness and profound spiritual expression, thereby achieving the pursuit of self-meaning in a technology-dominated environment.

1.3 Research Objectives and Significance

This paper aims to explore how individuals can maintain and pursue self-meaning in an art creation environment dominated by AI technology. Specifically, it will analyze how AI technology impacts creators' freedom and the pursuit of individual meaning by integrating core concepts of existentialist philosophy. Through an existentialist perspective, this paper will analyze and argue why creators need to find and maintain individual meaning in a technology-dominated environment and provide specific strategies to help creators maintain control over the creative process while utilizing AI technology. This ensures that the works genuinely reflect personal creativity and emotional expression. This research not only provides a new theoretical perspective for the field of art creation, enriching the application scenarios of existentialist philosophy, but also offers practical strategies for artists, helping to enhance the authenticity and uniqueness of their creations. Additionally, on a societal level, this paper discusses how to balance technological advancement and human freedom, providing a reference for the public to understand and contemplate this issue. In summary, through an existentialist perspective, this paper hopes to offer new insights for art creators and scholars, helping them better understand and address the challenges of individual meaning and expression in an era profoundly influenced by technology.

2. WHY SHOULD CREATORS FIND AND MAINTAIN INDIVIDUAL MEANING IN A TECHNOLOGY-DOMINATED ENVIRONMENT?

In a technology-dominated creative environment, the widespread

application of AI technology has fundamentally changed the methods and processes of art creation. AI can not only simulate and replicate existing artistic styles but also generate original art, significantly enhancing creative efficiency and potential. However, these technological advancements also raise profound questions about individual freedom and self-meaning in art creation. Although AI-generated artworks can technically match or even surpass the level of human artists, they often lack the personal emotions and deep experiences of the creators due to their reliance on large amounts of data and algorithms. This technology-dependent creation method may weaken the uniqueness and depth of artworks, making them mechanical and uninspiring.Moreover, the integration of AI in art creation prompts a re-evaluation of what constitutes originality and creativity. While AI can analyze and amalgamate vast datasets to produce new works, it fundamentally operates within the boundaries of pre-existing data. This inherently limits its ability to introduce truly novel concepts or emotional nuances that have not been previously recorded. The human element in art—characterized by spontaneity, emotional depth, and the idiosyncratic expression of individual experiences—remains an irreplaceable aspect of the creative process. Therefore, the role of the artist evolves from being the sole creator to becoming a curator and interpreter of AI-generated content, further complicating the relationship between technology and creativity.(Lee et al., 2023)From an existentialist perspective, this is not merely a technical issue but a profound philosophical problem concerning freedom, responsibility, and the pursuit of meaning. Existentialist philosophy emphasizes that individuals create and define their existence and meaning through free choice and action in a world that is essentially devoid of inherent meaning. In an art creation environment increasingly dominated by AI technology, creators need to rethink and reposition their creative methods and artistic expressions to ensure that their works are not just products of technology but genuine reflections of personal experiences and emotions.In this context, it becomes crucial for artists to engage in a continuous process of self-reflection and critique, questioning how their interactions with AI tools influence their creative decisions and the authenticity of their work. This introspection helps maintain a balance where technology serves as an aid rather than a replacement for human creativity. By deliberately integrating their personal narrative and emotional depth into their work, artists can ensure that their creations resonate on a deeply human level, preserving the integrity and uniqueness of their artistic voice.This chapter will explore why creators need to find and maintain individual meaning in a technology-dominated environment through an

analysis of existentialist theory. We will outline core concepts of existentialist philosophy, such as freedom, responsibility, and the pursuit of meaning, and explain how these concepts apply in the context of AI technology. We hope that art creators will continuously pursue and realize their personal artistic meaning amid the wave of technological change. This will not only enhance the emotional depth and uniqueness of artistic works but also emphasize and reaffirm the importance of individual freedom and the pursuit of meaning in a broader social and cultural context. Sartre, in *Being and Nothingness*, points out that humans are a unity of "being-in-itself" and "being-for-itself," and the creative process is an embodiment of "being-for-itself," an externalization of free intention (Sartre, 1956). In a technology-dominated environment, the involvement of AI technology makes the creative process more complex and diversified. However, this complexity also raises concerns about the potential erosion of creators' freedom of choice and autonomy. While AI-generated content can efficiently reflect creators' ideas, it often lacks personal emotions and unique experiences due to its reliance on big data and algorithms. The application of AI technology in art creation relies on the analysis and processing of large amounts of existing data, generating new content through complex algorithms and models. While this content may closely resemble or even surpass human creations in form, it lacks depth in emotional and experiential aspects. Firstly, the data and algorithms that AI technology relies on essentially mimic and reassemble past and existing artworks (Aggarwal et al., 2021). Although this method can quickly generate a large number of new works, they lack originality because AI cannot truly understand and experience human emotions. The emotions, thoughts, and personal experiences that creators invest in their art come from life experiences, cultural backgrounds, and personal insights—unique factors that AI cannot replicate.Secondly, AI-generated artworks are often based on statistically optimal solutions (Banh & Strobel, 2023), lacking the unpredictable inspiration and spontaneity inherent in human art creation. The uncertainty and serendipity in human artistic creation are sources of uniqueness and depth in artworks. AI algorithms tend to pursue consistency and optimization (Cetinic & She, 2022). When data sets lack diversity or contain historical biases, generative AI perpetuates these issues in its outputs, failing to fully capture the richness of human experience and expression. Thus, creating diverse and inclusive generative AI art faces the challenge of ensuring foundational algorithms are exposed to a wide range of cultural and artistic inputs.Furthermore, art creation is not merely the application of techniques and skills but a process of self-expression

emotional release. When creators produce art, they infuse their understanding of the world, their insights into life, and their inner emotional fluctuations. These intrinsic, subjective experiences and emotions are what AI-generated content lacks. Although AI can mimic the creation process, it cannot feel the profound emotional resonance and spiritual experience that occurs during creation. Therefore, despite AI's great potential in enhancing creative efficiency, there are still significant limitations in maintaining the emotional depth and personal expression of artworks.Creators need to be aware of these limitations when using AI to assist in their work, striving to find a balance between technology and emotional expression to ensure that their works are not merely products of technology but genuine reflections of personal experiences and emotions. This phenomenon not only challenges the subjectivity of creators but also risks alienating their works. From an existentialist perspective, free choice is at the core of human existence, and this choice not only gives individuals meaning but also brings responsibility. Sartre posits that free choice is the essence of human existence, reflecting individual intentions and responsibilities. When using AI, creators need to continuously adjust and intervene to ensure that the generated works align with their creative intentions. Creators need to select and adjust input data to ensure that AI can understand and capture the themes and styles they wish to express. This includes choosing appropriate images, sounds, or text data as the basis for training AI models. By carefully selecting and labeling this data, creators can convey their artistic intentions to AI and ensure the generated content is consistent and coherent.The initial results generated by AI often require multiple iterations and improvements. Creators need to evaluate these results and make adjustments as needed. This might include modifying algorithm parameters, changing input data, or directly editing the generated content to ensure the final work meets the creators' expectations. Maintaining control over the final work is also essential when using AI for creation. Although AI can automatically generate a large amount of content, creators must perform the final selection and refinement to ensure the quality and artistic value of the works. This process requires not only technical operations but also the creators' artistic judgment and experience to balance the efficiency of AI-generated content with the creators' unique expression (Daniele & Song, 2019).As AI technology and tools continue to evolve, creators need to remain sensitive to these new technologies and actively explore how to integrate them into their creative processes. Through continuous learning and practice, creators can better master AI technology, using it to enhance their creative abilities while maintaining the

personalization and innovation of their works. This process reflects the unity of free choice and responsibility described by Sartre but also reveals the potential limitations of AI technology on creative freedom (Messer, 2024).Creators must be wary of whether the convenience of technology erodes their control and scrutiny of the creative process. Heidegger posits that the existence of the individual (Dasein) is grounded in temporality, and it is through reflection and retrospection over time that one achieves authentic existence. This temporality allows individuals to find unity and coherence between the past, present, and future, thereby maintaining individual meaning in an ever-changing environment. In a technology-dominated creative environment, creators need to reflect on and review their creative processes, understanding and respecting their creative history and experiences. This helps them maintain the uniqueness and authenticity of their creations under the influence of technology. Heidegger's theory of temporality emphasizes the dynamic and continuous nature of individual existence. Individuals live not only in the present but also find meaning in past experiences and future expectations. When creators reflect on and review their creative processes, they can identify key moments and decisions that have profoundly impacted their creative styles and methods. This reflection is not only a review of techniques and skills but also a re-experience of emotions and thoughts during the creative process. Through this, creators can more clearly see the development trajectory of their works, understand their internal logic and evolution, and thus maintain coherence and consistency in their creations in a rapidly changing technological environment.Furthermore, while a technology-dominated creative environment provides unprecedented tools and platforms, it can also lead creators into the traps of mechanical imitation and technological dependence. By reflecting and reviewing, creators can avoid these traps and maintain active control over their creative processes. This reflection is not only a retrospection of the past but also a prospect for the future. Creators can summarize past experiences to set future creative directions and goals, thereby achieving higher levels of creation with the aid of technology. Through reflection and retrospection, individuals can open up the possibility of "commemoration" of human existence and preserve important creative experiences through historical writing. This understanding and preservation of historicity allow creators to maintain a deep understanding and appreciation of the creative process in a technology-dominated environment. Commemoration is not merely a simple record of the past but a re-affirmation and reconstruction of past experiences and values. Through this commemoration, creators can endow

their works with profound cultural and historical connotations, transcending the limitations of time and technology to become timeless artistic expressions. Therefore, Heidegger's theory of temporality not only provides a philosophical foundation for individual existence but also offers methodological guidance for creators to maintain the uniqueness and authenticity of their creations in a technology-dominated environment. Through reflection and retrospection, creators can find their place in the wave of technology, respect and inherit their creative history and experiences, thereby maintaining the uniqueness and authenticity of their creations in an ever-changing environment. Albert Camus, in The Myth of Sisyphus, emphasizes the human pursuit of meaning in an inherently meaningless world. Camus believes that while the world itself may be absurd and devoid of meaning, individuals can still endow their lives with meaning through their actions and choices. For creators, facing the absurdity within an AI-dominated technological environment is no different. Although technology can automate many creative processes, this does not imply that the meaning of human creation disappears. On the contrary, creators need to redefine and affirm their creative meaning in this context (Camus, 1955). Despite the absurdity of the world, humans can find freedom and meaning by rebelling against it. This rebellion is not about escaping reality but about accepting the absurdity and finding one's stance within it. For creators, insisting on individuality and uniqueness in an AI-dominated environment is a form of rebellion. This rebellion not only allows creators to maintain their freedom but also imbues their work with unique value. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of the human element in art creation, highlighting the irreplaceable nature of personal touch and emotional depth that technology cannot replicate. In Camus' philosophy, spiritual expression is a crucial part of human existence. Creation is not merely a material output but also an expression of spirit and emotion. In an AI-dominated environment, creators need to uphold this spiritual expression, conveying their thoughts, emotions, and ideas through their works. In this way, creation becomes not just a product of technology but a continuation of the human spirit. In a technology-dominated environment, the importance of creators finding and maintaining individual meaning lies not only in the application and innovation of technology but also in a profound understanding of their own existence and freedom. From an existentialist perspective, free choice, temporality, and rebellion against an absurd world are principles that creators must adhere to when facing technological challenges. Adhering to these principles not only preserves the autonomy of creators but also gives

their work unique value and profound spiritual expression. However, the widespread application of AI technology also challenges individual meaning, forcing us to re-examine the relationship between technology and human creativity.

3. THE COLLISION AND SYMBIOSIS OF AI TECHNOLOGY AND INDIVIDUAL MEANING

AI technology has not only altered the subjectivity of creation but also impacted the creative experience. Firstly, the introduction of AI technology has introduced new creative agents, breaking the exclusive position of individual autonomy in traditional art creation. AI algorithms can independently generate artworks, making creation no longer solely dependent on the unique styles and autonomy of human artists. Additionally, AI has enhanced the collaborative nature of creation, allowing artists to use AI as an assistive tool to gain creative suggestions or achieve complex artistic effects, thereby changing traditional creation models and making human-machine collaboration possible. However, the introduction of AI technology has also made the creative experience more "technological," significantly affecting the relationship between creators and their works. Creators may feel alienated from their works as parts of the creative process are completed by AI. This phenomenon of alienation not only impacts the emotional connection between creators and their works but may also affect the overall quality of the creations. Traditional art creation is often a process where artists invest a significant amount of emotion and effort, and the involvement of AI might reduce this emotional investment, thus affecting the depth and uniqueness of the works.Camus points out that the experience of individuals in an absurd world is one of alienation. "The feeling of absurdity arises when the habitual patterns of our lives are disrupted and we are confronted with the strangeness of the world, resulting in a sense of alienation and disconnection from the familiar" (Camus, 1955).The sense of absurdity arises from the frustration and contradictions encountered when humans try to find meaning in a fundamentally meaningless world. Our daily lives and routines often make us feel that the world is comprehensible and controllable. However, when these habits and patterns are disrupted, we experience a profound sense of unfamiliarity and alienation. This experience is particularly intense when faced with the inherent meaninglessness and incomprehensibility of the world.Camus emphasizes that the core of the sense of absurdity lies in

humanity's desire for clarity and familiarity. When this desire collides with the ambiguity and chaos of reality, the sense of absurdity emerges. In this process, individuals feel a disconnect and separation from the world, leading to a deep sense of alienation. This alienation manifests not only in the relationship between individuals and the world but also in the relationship between individuals and themselves. In the pursuit of self-understanding and awareness, humans continually encounter obstacles and contradictions, which deepen the sense of alienation from both the self and the world.Through these explorations, Camus attempts to convey that although humans often feel lonely and alienated when confronting an absurd world, it is precisely this experience that drives us to continually explore the essence of the self and the world. The presence of the sense of absurdity reveals humanity's eternal struggle to find meaning in a meaningless world, while also highlighting the resilience and courage of humans in this struggle. By analyzing the sense of absurdity, Camus unveils the experience of alienation in an absurd world and its profound impact, emphasizing the crucial role this experience plays in driving humans to continuously explore and understand both the self and the world. The introduction of AI technology has made the creative experience more "technological," and creators may feel alienated from their works as parts of the creative process are completed by AI. This alienation affects the emotional connection between creators and their works and may also impact the overall quality of the creations. Although AI technology challenges individual meaning, it also provides new possibilities for its realization. Camus, in *The Myth of Sisyphus*, emphasizes that in the face of absurdity, people can choose to rebel, finding meaning through creation and life. Similarly, creators can choose to collaborate with AI technology (Vinchon et al., 2023), leveraging its advantages to expand their creative abilities and perspectives. In this process, individual creators need to redefine their roles and find paths for symbiosis with AI. For instance, creators can use AI technology to gain new inspirations and ideas (Memmert & Tavanapour, 2023), enhance creative efficiency, or explore new art forms. In this way, AI technology will not replace creators but instead become a crucial tool for them to achieve self-value and meaning.Moreover, the ethical responsibilities brought by AI technology cannot be ignored (Fenwick & Jurcys, 2023; Jiang et al., 2023). The intervention of AI not only changes the methods of creation and the identity of authors but also raises a series of complex ethical issues. These issues involve not only the individual creators but also the entire art community and society's perception and attitude towards technology. AI-

generated works bring new challenges in terms of copyright and intellectual property. Traditional copyright laws typically protect original works created by human authors, whereas AI-generated content blurs the definition of the creator. When an artwork is primarily created by AI, the question of copyright ownership becomes complex: should it belong to the artist using AI, the company developing the AI algorithm, or the AI itself? This ambiguity requires in-depth discussion and clear regulations at legal and ethical levels.Furthermore, the use of AI technology may also lead to a shift in the responsibility of the creative subject. In traditional creation processes, artists are directly responsible for every detail of their works. However, in AI-assisted creation, this responsibility may become diffused. Creators need to clearly define their roles and responsibilities, ensuring that the use of AI technology complies with ethical standards and does not have negative impacts on society and culture. For example, if AI-generated content involves sensitive topics or misleading information, creators must undertake the corresponding responsibility of review and correction to avoid adverse consequences. Sartre's philosophical view holds that the core of human existence lies in individual free choice and the consequent responsibility (Sartre, 1956). This free choice is unconditional, and everyone must take responsibility for their choices in a state of complete freedom, which is the essence of human existence. In Sartre's view, choice involves not only the freedom of action but also the freedom of thought, belief, and values. Since each person's choices are not predetermined by external factors, this free choice inevitably comes with significant responsibility—not only for one's own life but also for others and society. Sartre believes that it is this unconditional freedom and responsibility that enable humans to endow their existence with meaning when facing the world. In the contemporary technology-dominated creative environment, Sartre's view remains profoundly relevant. While AI technology brings convenience and efficiency to creation, it also presents new challenges of responsibility shift and ethical considerations. When utilizing AI technology for creation, creators must still confront their choices and take responsibility for the outcomes of those choices. This responsibility is not merely technical but also ethical and societal. Sartre's philosophical view reminds us that even in an era of rapidly developing AI technology, individual free choice and the resulting responsibility remain the core of human existence. Creators using AI technology in their work must maintain a clear understanding of their choices and responsibilities, ensuring that their works are not only technologically advanced but also align with human values and responsibilities on ethical and social levels.

This is not only a practical application of Sartre's philosophy but also a new understanding and exploration of art creation in the AI era. The introduction of AI technology has not only transformed the subjectivity and experience of art creation but also presented new challenges and opportunities for individual meaning. By collaborating with AI technology, creators can expand their creative abilities and perspectives, redefining their roles within the technological environment and exploring new forms and modes of artistic expression. However, this collaborative relationship requires creators to maintain control and critical oversight of their work, ensuring that their creative intentions and artistic concepts are not overshadowed by the technology.In addressing the ethical responsibilities posed by AI technology, creators must clearly define their roles and responsibilities, ensuring that the use of AI adheres to ethical standards and avoids negative impacts on society and culture. Ultimately, by balancing technology and humanity, creators can find and maintain individual meaning in the AI era, achieving a symbiosis between self-worth and artistic creation.Furthermore, it is essential for creators to critically engage with the implications of AI technology on their work, maintaining a reflective stance to ensure that their artistic vision remains central. This involves a continuous dialogue between the creator and the technology, where the creator's intent guides the use of AI, rather than being driven by it. By doing so, creators not only preserve the authenticity of their art but also contribute to the ethical discourse surrounding AI in the arts. In this balanced approach, the integration of AI becomes a tool for enhancing human creativity rather than a substitute, fostering an environment where individual meaning and technological advancement coexist harmoniously.

4. CONCLUSION

In an art creation environment dominated by AI technology, creators face unprecedented opportunities and challenges. This paper explores how creators can maintain and pursue individual meaning within this technological context through the analysis of core concepts of existentialist philosophy. AI technology has introduced new possibilities into art creation. Through big data analysis and algorithmic modeling, it can generate highly complex and diverse artworks, significantly enhancing creative efficiency and potential. Creators can use AI tools to quickly generate sketches, process images, and compose music, allowing them to dedicate more time and energy to higher-level creativity and expression.

This technological advancement not only broadens the boundaries of art creation but also provides more space for experimentation and innovation, enabling artists to explore new forms and methods of artistic expression. Despite the great potential and convenience AI technology demonstrates in art creation, its impact on the autonomy and uniqueness of creators cannot be overlooked. AI-generated works are often based on existing data and patterns, which may lack the personal emotions and life experiences of the creators. Over-reliance on AI technology could result in works becoming mechanical and uninspiring, losing their uniqueness and depth. Creators must maintain active control over the creative process while utilizing AI technology to ensure that the works genuinely reflect their creative intentions and emotional expressions. Existentialist thought emphasizes the importance of personal autonomy and the pursuit of meaning. Sartre believes that humans endow life with meaning through free choice, and this process of choice is inherently creative and unique. In a technology-dominated environment, creators' freedom of choice may be limited, necessitating a careful balance between technology and human experience. Creators need to maintain active control over the creative process, ensuring that their works authentically reflect their experiences and emotions, rather than being mere products of technology. In the future, the application of AI technology in art creation will become increasingly widespread. Creators need to continuously adapt to and learn new technologies while maintaining a focus on their creative intentions and personal expression. By integrating personal experiences and emotions, creators can add depth and personality to AI-generated works, thus combating alienation in a technology-driven creative environment and expressing their own meanings and emotions. In summary, AI technology provides powerful tools and new possibilities in art creation, but creators must maintain control and scrutiny over the creative process to ensure that the works reflect their unique creativity and personal emotions. Through the lens of existentialism, we can better understand and address the impact of AI technology on the creative process and individual meaning, achieving creative freedom and meaning in a technology-dominated environment. This concerns not only the authenticity and uniqueness of the creations but also the subjectivity and freedom of the creators. Through critical thinking and creative resistance, creators can find themselves in the technological environment and realize the true value of art.

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