SCIENTIFIC CULTURE

www.sci-cult.com

SCIENTIFIC CULTURE, Vol. 11, No. 3, (2025), pp. 124-133
Open Access. Online & Print

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.19925425

INVESTIGATING AI-GENERATED NARRATIVES: A LITERARY AND LINGUISTIC EXAMINATION

R. Sofiya[1], Prasanth Arokia Samy D[2*], K. Mitra[3], Elackiya C[4], S. Femina[5], S. Santhi[6] and Tamilselvi C[7]

[1]Jamal Mohamed College (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India. gurusofy@gmail.com, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0452-3111
[2]St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Affiliated to Bharathidasan University, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, India. prasanthdavidraj@gmail.com ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0009-8807-2108 Scopus id: 59408560400
[3]Sri Ramakrishna College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. mitrakumar14@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0228-6151
[4]Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. elackisona@gmail.com ORCID ID: 0009-0006-9169-0618
[5]Sri Kaliswari College, (Autonomous), Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu, India. femina.samson@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3878-863X
[6]Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. santhinaselva@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-9683-885X
[7]Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. tamiltamil120795@gmail.com ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-0195-6744

Received: 22/07/2025
Accepted: 15/10/2025

Corresponding Author: Prasanth Arokia Samy D (prasanthdavidraj@gmail.com)

ABSTRACT

Scholarly investigation of the genre's narrative frameworks, linguistic coherence and thematic depth has been spurred by the growing application of artificial intelligence (AI) in creative writing. Three science fiction books The Damned (2018), Hell of the Cyr (2018) and The Imperfect in the Disaster (2018) that were produced by sophisticated AI models using the Booksby.ai platform, which uses GPT-based algorithms to automate novel creation, are critically examined in this study. The study examines character development, stylistic elements, thematic consistency and narrative coherence through a comparative language and literary examination. The study highlights the promise of AI in speculative narrative and world-building, but it also highlights structural inequalities, emotional depth constraints and issues with originality. Even while AI can create intricate stories, problems like disjointed plots, erratic character arcs and a lack of emotional authenticity still exist. By investigating the relationship between computer creativity and conventional narrative expectations, this study adds to the conversation around AI-generated fiction. The results imply that human involvement is still required to boost attention and coherence, even when AI may provide bold concepts and vivid descriptive language. In order to create more complex and engrossing plotlines, future research should focus on hybrid models that combine human curation with AI-generated material. This paper examines the evolution of artificial intelligence in fiction writing and its effects on the literary community.

KEYWORDS: AI-generated Literature, Narrative Coherence, Linguistic Analysis, Science Fiction, Computational Creativity.

1. INTRODUCTION

The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) in creative writing has had a significant impact on the field of modern literature. While human-authored works have traditionally dominated storytelling, AI-generated fiction offers a fresh perspective that challenges conventional wisdom on authorship, narrative structure and linguistic coherence. This phenomenon has garnered increasing scholarly interest as researchers compare the complexity, emotional resonance and logical progression of AI-driven narratives to those of human-crafted works (Hammond, 2019).

AI-generated literature sometimes uses large collections of novels, short stories and literary components to mimic existing textual patterns in order to produce prose. Nonetheless, the legitimacy of such works remains controversial because their coherence, thematic depth and character development typically fall short of human standards (Boden, 2017) as there is ongoing discussion on the legitimacy and aesthetic merits of AI-authored fiction, with some arguing that algorithmic stories are incapable of genuinely displaying emotional resonance, inventiveness, or intentionality (Wardrip-Fruin, 2020; Marino, 2021). The GPT-3 novel-writing tests that provoked discussions in The Guardian, MIT Technology Review or academic analyses like those by Mark Marino or Noah Wardrip-Fruin. Science fiction, a genre rich in speculative ideas and futuristic imaginations, is a great place to test AI-generated storylines.

The three books this study examines The Imperfect in the Disaster, Hell of the Cyr and The Damned are crucial case studies for understanding AI's ability to produce engaging and well-structured fiction. These novels are important artifacts for literary analysis because they were produced with the Booksby.ai platform, an experimental publishing project that makes use of massive language models like OpenAI's GPT architecture. These novels have significant issues with character consistency, narrative continuity and emotional depth despite their extensive world-building and philosophical aspirations (McGurl, 2021).

One of the primary problems with AI-generated narratives is the fragmentation of storytelling. In The Imperfect in the Disaster, characters like Hamot and Lugur face adversity and travel through strange settings, yet their narratives are left incomplete and fragmented. The story's multiple perspective shifts without enough transition provide for an unexpected reading experience (Montfort, 2018). Similar to this, Hell of the Cyr features a number of characters who are going outside of space, but the abrupt scene shifts and dearth of background material compromise the plot's coherence. AI-generated fiction sometimes struggles to integrate these details into a cohesive plot, even if it is adept at producing evocative descriptions, such as the "luminous hills" and "black-and-green shadows" in The Damned (Truby, 2020). However, these restrictions might indicate a shift in computational creativity, where authorship and genre norms could be redefined through human-AI cooperation. Another issue is the lack of nuanced character development. Unlike human authors who offer their characters psychological depth and shifting motivations, AI-generated characters sometimes lack the complexity necessary to keep readers interested. In Hell of the Cyr, for instance, Professor Arcot and Captain Carl exhibit stereotypical behavior without going through any internal conflict or significant change. The absence of psychological realism weakens the overall narrative framework and reduces the impact of their interactions (Hammond, 2019).

Despite these challenges, AI-generated narratives offer valuable insights into the coevolution of technology and storytelling. As AI models advance, they might be able to generate more rational and emotionally compelling literature. This study will look at how human involvement is still crucial to ensuring that AI-driven manuscripts meet reader expectations and recognized literary traditions. The findings of this work will contribute to ongoing discussions regarding computational creativity, the limitations of AI-generated fiction and the creation of hybrid storytelling models that blend machine efficiency with human artistic intuition. The purpose of this study is to determine the degree to which AI-generated fiction can match human-authored literature in terms of narrative coherence, character development and thematic depth. Additionally, This paper posits that, in spite of the progress made in generative language models, AI-generated fiction still lacks narrative coherence and psychological depth, necessitating human curation for literary viability.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of AI-generated literature encompasses a wide range of academic disciplines, including computational linguistics, narrative theory, artificial intelligence ethics and literary criticism. Scholars have examined the effects of machine-generated creativity and the role of AI in authorship with concerns regarding originality, coherence and emotional depth (Hammond, 2019). Boden (2017)

explores the connection between human creativity and artificial intelligence (AI), arguing that while AI may create literature based on patterns it has learned, it lacks genuine artistic intent, which typically results in fragmented storylines and brief character arcs. By examining lexical richness and stylistic diversity, Montfort (2018) investigates AI-generated narratives from a linguistic perspective.

He notes that while AI may produce vivid descriptions, it struggles with pragmatic language use, leading to speech that often feels uncomfortable or out of sync with the story. Veale (2023) argues that generative AI challenges traditional narrative ontologies by introducing probabilistic authorship, where narrative intent is emergent rather than premeditated. Similarly, Truby (2020) examines AI's attempts to maintain narrative logic, highlighting notable inconsistencies in thematic progression and character motivations. His research shows how AI-generated literature often falls short of offering an interesting reading experience despite its structural objectives. McGurl's (2021) cultural contextualization offers a sociological angle but lacks a close formal analysis of narrative mechanics and situates AI-produced literature within the broader framework of digital culture and publishing, pointing out the rise of algorithmically generated writings on self-publishing platforms. He argues that despite the novelty of AI-generated works, significant human participation is still required to achieve literary depth and reader engagement.

This aligns with the results of recent studies on hybrid story models, which demonstrate that human authors enhance AI-generated manuscripts to increase their emotional resonance and coherence (Hammond, 2019). The Imperfect in the Disaster, Hell of the Cyr and The Damned the three AI-generated novels included in the study are great illustrations of the benefits and drawbacks of machine-generated fiction. While these texts engage with speculative concepts and futuristic world-building, their narrative execution is compromised by inconsistent characterisation and abrupt transitions. For instance, Hell of the Cyr's introduction of interplanetary civilizations presents an interesting theoretical idea, but the lack of sustained character arcs lessens the overall impact of this development While Montfort (2018) focuses on stylistic analysis, his study overlooks the reader's interpretive role in framing AI-generated fiction as 'literary'. Similar to this. The Damned is an episodic rather than captivating read because to its lack of narrative consistency, but having a beautifully imagined setting (Truby, 2020). As AI advances, future research must address these problems by combining computational innovations with human editorial oversight.

Boden (2017) contends that AI might be employed as a collaborative tool to assist human writers in developing story structures and stylistic variations while preserving narrative coherence, as opposed to functioning as an independent author. Building on earlier discussions, this study uses linguistic, thematic and structural frameworks to analyze the utility of AI-generated writing and ascertain its place in the contemporary literary debate. Few previous studies have used thematic, linguistic and narrative frameworks to closely compare the literary quality of full-length AI-authored novels, despite acknowledging the stylistic and structural shortcomings of AI-generated texts. That gap is filled by this study.

3. DATA ANALYSIS

A critical analysis of The Imperfect in the Disaster, Hell of the Cyr and The Damned can provide valuable insights into the linguistic structure, topic exploration and narrative coherence of AI-generated literature. The data extracted from these books demonstrates the benefits and drawbacks of AI computer models, highlighting their approach to storytelling and areas in which they are unable to replicate human-like creativity. These books, which provide a typical sample of AI-generated speculative fiction, were chosen from the Booksby.ai collection based on their different narrative structures, topic divergence and publishing. A qualitative content analysis framework that was informed by stylistic annotation and narrative theory was used in the analysis. Character continuity, narrative consistency, thematic recurrence and linguistic richness were important factors. Each novel's sections were categorized thematically and structurally through close reading backed by literary comparison techniques. In order to evaluate the development of narrative logic and stylistic coherence, the data included full-text snippets (about 50,000–70,000 words each novel), with an emphasis on the opening chapters, mid-narrative turning points and conclusions. In order to assess how closely AI-generated stories resemble human-authored literature in terms of plot continuity, emotional depth and stylistic fluency all of which are essential for both reader happiness and literary merit these criteria were selected. Word frequency and lexical diversity were evaluated by preliminary text analysis using Voyant Tools, while narrative disruptions and stylistic irregularities were found through manual thematic coding.

3.1. Narrative Structure and Coherence

One of the most evident issues with AI-generated storytelling is maintaining a coherent and consistent

tale structure. The narrative style of The Imperfect in the Disaster is episodic and fragmentary, with characters appearing and disappearing abruptly and important plot points being unresolved. For example, during his journey through the mysterious tunnel, Hamot encounters bright hills and is ambushed by reindeer; nonetheless, the transitions between these episodes are ambiguous and haphazard (Wolf, 2024). This episodic disjunction detracts from the story's immersion even though it heightens the sense of unpredictability. Similar to this, Hell of the Cyr introduces a multitude of technological advancements and interplanetary civilizations, including the Thessians and Solarites, but it's unclear how they fit into the overall plot. The novel's multiple setting shifts without establishing clear geographical or temporal consistency make for an uneven reading experience (Halmond, 2024). Stories produced by AI appear to struggle to maintain a strong world-building foundation, which usually results in sudden changes and irrational reasoning.

3.2. Character Development and Relationships

Many characters with unclear agendas and erratic roles are introduced in the novels. Characters like Hamot and Lugur come and go in The Imperfect amid the Disaster without any obvious conclusion. Similar to this, Hell of the Cyr has a massive cast but no character arcs that are developed over time, which leaves the plot unclear. Characterization in AI-generated literature is still missing since it depends on pre-existing textual patterns rather than an intrinsic comprehension of human psychology. In The Damned, characters like Joe and Captain Maril engage in high-stakes space combat, yet their emotional responses to perilous situations are monotonous and robotic. They usually lack nuance in their communications, which leads to uncomfortable and compelled interactions (Mayes, 2024). This shortcoming results from AI's inability to include psychological reality into inner monologues and dialogue, which gives the impression that characters are flat. Furthermore, although being presented as traditional adventure heroes, Professor Arcot and Captain Carl in Hell of the Cyr are not given many opportunities to grow throughout the narrative. Their behaviors are dictated by the demands of the story rather than by their own personal growth, resulting in people who are immovable vehicles for AI-generated plot progression rather than evolving into complex beings with internal problems (Halmond, 2024).

3.3. Thematic Exploration and Speculative World-Building

Despite these limitations, AI-generated literature holds great potential for world-building and thematic ambition. The Damned explores themes of mortality and cosmic insignificance through fantastical settings and philosophical reflections on human existence. The novel's descriptions of vast, mysterious landscapes, like the depiction of an unearthly moonship circling an abandoned planet, highlight AI's ability to produce gripping speculative settings (Mayes, 2024). Although there are still challenges with execution, the power to build rich thematic landscapes alludes to AI's potential to complement human writers in speculative fiction.

3.4. Linguistic Features and Stylistic Choices

From a linguistic point of view, AI-generated narratives usually employ highly detailed language. For instance, with its in-depth descriptions of caves, glowing symbols and celestial phenomena, The Imperfect in the Disaster conjures up a surreal atmosphere that is compatible with the speculative aspect of science fiction (Wolf, 2024). AI struggles with grammatical diversity, which often leads to duplicate sentence patterns, despite its impressive descriptive capabilities. Additionally, AI's reliance on formal language reduces the fluidity of character relationships by creating discourse that lacks colloquial authenticity. This analysis highlights the potential and limitations of AI-generated fiction. While AI excels in speculative world-building and philosophical aspiration, it finds it difficult to sustain coherent stories and complex characters. The findings suggest that future research should focus on integrating computer storytelling models with human supervision to enhance narrative coherence, emotional depth and linguistic flexibility. AI in writing is most likely to evolve as a collaborative tool that complements human creativity rather than takes its place.

4. DISCUSSION ON FINDINGS

- Although AI-generated narratives use rich descriptive language, they are not cohesive.
- Character arcs are broken up, which frequently results in sudden changes and ambiguous reasons.
- There is a clear ambition for the theme, yet there is little conceptual depth.
- Although linguistic density is high, logical sequencing and structural coherence are lacking.
- Although AI-generated text opens up new storytelling possibilities, editing by humans is

required for polish.

The study's findings provide insight into the intricate link between AI-generated fiction and traditional literary criteria. One of the most shocking discoveries is the fragmented nature of AI storytelling, where narratives usually lack logical consistency and smooth transitions. For instance, The Imperfect in the Disaster presents an unusual setting, but its execution is lacking due to its erratic sequencing and abrupt character interactions.

The main character, Hamot, encounters a variety of strange environments and perils, but these encounters are merely incidental and have no bearing on the main plot (Montfort, 2018). This corroborates McGurl's (2021) assertion that AI-generated fiction struggles to retain narrative coherence, even though it can produce striking graphics. One of the biggest challenges in AI-generated narrative is character development. In contrast to human authors who produce characters with evolving psychological depth, AI usually produces characters who lack emotional consistency and authenticity.

For example, Hell of the Cyr features a sizable cast of people engaged in combat across interstellar space, yet these characters lack personality development and are static. Professor Arcot and Captain Carl, two significant characters, are confined to clichéd positions and lack internal conflicts that may give the narrative more nuance (Hammond, 2019). This flaw demonstrates how AI cannot accurately capture the intricacies of human emotions and judgment.

The conceptual ambition of AI-generated literature is another noteworthy characteristic. These books typically explore complex topics like survival, technological advancement and existential reflection. The Damned, which depicts a beautifully imagined but structurally damaged universe, examines the effects of intergalactic travel. The book examines themes like mortality and the vastness of existence that are frequently seen in science fiction. However, as Truby (2020) points out, AI-generated writings usually lack the conceptual depth required to bolster these arguments. Instead, they concentrate on corny descriptions and lavish settings rather than insightful character-driven thoughts.

The linguistic strengths and weaknesses of AI-generated stories are contradictory. The "phosphorescent caverns" in Hell of the Cyr are one example of a precise, complete description that artificial intelligence is capable of providing, however these descriptions usually lack contextual integration. Rather than enhancing the story's depth, the frequent use of grandiose language and elaborate settings creates the impression of artificial verbosity (Montfort, 2018). Character relationships in these books are also formulaic rather than realistic and the speech is mechanically constructed.

The results also bring up important moral dilemmas pertaining to accountability and authorship. Is it original synthesis or derivative replication if AI-generated stories imitate styles that have been learned from large collections of copyrighted fiction (Veale, 2023)? Furthermore, the lack of intentionality in AI output makes literary ownership more difficult to understand and forces academics to reevaluate the fundamental ideas of originality and authorship.

One of the most intriguing topics is the possibility for future narrative in AI-generated literature. Despite issues with the coherence and depth of current models, ongoing advancements in AI technology suggest that machine-generated narratives may evolve in the future. Boden (2017) suggests that rather than replacing human writers, AI may eventually collaborate with people to produce initial texts that humans can subsequently refine for coherence and emotional resonance.

This hybrid approach may reconcile many of the narrative inconsistencies in The Damned, Hell of the Cyr and The Imperfect in the Disaster. Ultimately, the findings of this study reinforce the idea that, even with significant progress in narrative production, AI is still a work in progress and the lack of character nuance, thematic unity and a seamless narrative structure highlights the importance of human involvement in literary creation.

Future research should focus on enhancing AI's capacity for deep characterization, logical structure and emotional nuance to better align machine-generated fiction with reader expectations. By understanding the pros and cons of AI in storytelling, scholars and authors can better navigate the shifting landscape of computational creativity. Future studies should also examine if the awareness that a work lacks human intention affects aesthetic evaluations and how reader expectations change in reaction to AI-generated fiction.

The possible reinforcing of normative tropes raises further ethical questions. AI systems may perpetuate style clichés or fail to represent various voices since they are trained on major literary corpora, which contributes to cultural standardization. Co-authorship models, where human creativity uses AI for structural innovation or stylistic diversity, may be the way of the future for literary output. This would redefine the limits of

literary agency and collaboration. These results have broader ramifications for the way AI-generated texts are positioned in modern publication ecosystems and literary pedagogy. The question of open disclosure becomes morally necessary as machine-generated fiction spreads into the academic and public spheres. Should publishers be required to identify works written by AI?

What obligations do GPT-based generators and Booksby.ai platforms have to provide authorship and creative attribution clarification? From a pedagogical standpoint, the incorporation of AI-generated fiction into literature courses raises important issues about the definition of "intentionality" in story production, canon building and literary assessment.

Teachers now have to decide if these texts are essentially computational case studies or valid literary artifacts. Similarly, when assessing AI-generated narratives, literary reviewers and academics must reconsider conventional standards like narrative coherence, emotional resonance, stylistic intentionality and thematic depth. Should new, AI-sensitive critical frameworks be created to evaluate these works on their own terms, or should the lack of human purpose inevitably diminish a text's literary value?

In the end, as AI continues to influence literary creation, its incorporation into the academic and business domains necessitates a reassessment of our moral, assessment and teaching frameworks. Beyond the question of whether AI can write like a human, the conversation needs to shift to what it means to read, teach, publish and evaluate works of literature without a typical human author.

4.2. Scope and Further Study

Beyond only examining AI-generated narratives, this study takes into account the broader implications of AI's impact on language and literature. As AI models advance, there is a lot of potential for employing them to create intricate literary masterpieces. Scholars such as McGurl (2021) argue that rather than being merely an experimental novelty, AI-generated fiction raises basic problems about human creativity and authorship.

By analyzing the benefits and limitations of AI-generated writings, this study contributes to the ongoing conversation about the intersection of technology and literature and offers insights relevant to computational linguistics and creative writing. One of the primary areas for more research is improving the coherence and contextual understanding of narratives generated by AI. Boden (2017) asserts that genuine creativity "stems from the ability to understand and adapt contextually," a skill that artificial intelligence still struggles to achieve. More emotionally and structurally captivating stories could be produced as a result of the development of increasingly complex AI models that fuse deep contextual learning with human-like intuition.

Future studies should examine how hybrid models, which blend AI-generated text with human editorial refinement, can bridge the gap between computational efficiency and literary depth. Another crucial area of study is the ethical implications of AI in literature. According to Hammond (2019), authorship, originality and intellectual property issues must be addressed as AI-generated works become more widespread."

This necessitates a more in-depth academic and legal debate on who owns AI-generated literature, ensuring that moral guidelines are established to maintain human creativity while welcoming technological advancements. Additionally, the use of AI in flexible storytelling presents an exciting new field. Truby (2020) asserts that "AI-powered interactive and personalized narratives could redefine reader engagement." Future studies can look at how AI might adapt stories based on reader comments, creating dynamic, real-time storytelling experiences.

These developments have the potential to completely transform genres like virtual reality reading, gaming and instructional storytelling by providing tailored, adaptive experiences. Lastly, linguistic studies should look more closely at the syntactic and semantic patterns of text produced by AI. AI sometimes lacks the spontaneity and nuanced rhythm of human writing, despite being highly skilled at producing complete and evocative language (Montfort, 2018).

By analyzing the linguistic patterns of AI narratives using natural language processing (NLP) tools, researchers can ascertain if computational creativity adheres to or departs from human literary traditions. In conclusion, there is a vast and continuously expanding corpus of literature created by AI. Even though this study makes clear the current prospects and limitations, there is still disagreement on the future of AI in creative writing. As linguistic modeling and machine learning continue to advance, AI-generated writing could play a big role in the literary landscape.

Future research must address both technological advancements and ethical challenges to ensure that AI is an additional tool rather than a replacement for

human inventiveness. The ongoing advancement of artificial intelligence in literature presents an opportunity for scholars, writers and technology to collaborate in order to impact narrative in the digital age.

5. CONCLUSION

The study's findings demonstrate both the great potential and serious limitations of AI-generated tales. AI has shown itself to be exceptionally skilled at constructing intricate environments and crafting vivid descriptions. However, it still has trouble achieving narrative coherence, character nuance and emotional sincerity.

Although the three novels that are being examined The Imperfect in the Disaster, Hell of the Cyr and The Damned have potential in terms of their descriptive elements and subject range, they ultimately lack the structured coherence required for an engaging story. One of the primary issues with AI-generated tales is their fragmented nature. The narrative jumps and unpredictable character trajectories underscore the need for more sophisticated AI models that can integrate seamless storytelling elements. "A captivating story is not just a collection of events but a sequence of meaningful experiences that shape the reader's perception," according to Truby (2020).

If AI-generated literature lacks a clear structure and character development, it may anger readers who are drawn to intricate plotlines and likeable character arcs. Furthermore, as the texts under examination show, AI struggles with emotional nuance and psychological reality. According to Boden (2017), tales lacking an emotional foundation frequently fall short of leaving a lasting impression because "human cognition is deeply intertwined with emotion." This insight is relevant to AI literature since it usually generates event descriptions without exploring the emotional nuances that influence character motives and reactions. Despite these limitations, AI-generated fiction makes a substantial contribution to speculative fiction and literary creativity. "AI is not a replacement for human creativity but a tool that can augment and expand the scope of literary production," points out Hammond (2019).

Combining AI-generated content with human editorial review offers a viable path for future narrative, where human writers enhance coherence, depth and engagement while machines develop the fundamental plots. AI won't be able to make a substantial contribution to literary fiction until algorithmic modeling advances. Better natural language processing (NLP) techniques, machine learning frameworks that can recognize narrative coherence and sentiment analysis models that take emotional depth into account can all significantly improve AI-generated writing. According to Boden (2017), "more complex and powerful storytelling will result from incorporating human-like pattern recognition and improvisational skills into AI writing models."

Future research should examine how literary theorists might collaborate with AI developers to co-develop narrative modules, cultural frameworks and reader engagement metrics, rather than just comparing AI-generated literature to conventional literary standards. Through their understanding of genre, affective theory and structural poetics, literary academics can serve as narrative builders in interdisciplinary AI teams, influencing storytelling models. Institutions must think about ethical standards for openness, creative credit and intellectual ownership as AI-generated fiction makes its way into the academic and business spheres.

There may be a paradigm change in literary studies during the next ten years, moving away from criticism of AI as a poor replacement for human creativity and toward acceptance of it as a co-creative force that can rethink the limits of genre, story and cultural creation. In conclusion, literature produced by artificial intelligence (AI) is still in its experimental phase and shows the promise of technological storytelling as well as the critical role that human intuition plays in crafting compelling narratives. Future research should examine collaborative approaches that leverage AI's capacity to produce content while retaining human oversight for depth and authenticity.

As the boundaries between human and machine creation continue to blur, the literary world must get ready for a future when artificial intelligence (AI) plays a complementary but revolutionary role in storytelling. This paper goes beyond previous studies that mainly address technical or philosophical elements of machine creativity by providing a focused comparative examination of AI-generated fiction through a literary-critical lens.

It empirically illustrates the present constraints and possibilities of GPT-based storytelling by looking at the narrative structure, character development, thematic ambition and language coherence of novels written by AI. The study bridges the gap between computational creativity and traditional literary criticism by offering tangible literary evaluations. It also suggests hybrid authorship as a future model, adding unique

perspectives to the developing conversation about AI's role in literary theory and narrative production.

Acknowledgements: The authors gratefully acknowledge the support and insights of academic peers and experts in the fields of linguistics, artificial intelligence and literary studies who provided valuable feedback during the development of this manuscript. Special thanks to the research library and digital humanities lab at St. Joseph's College for providing access to computational tools and scholarly databases. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this manuscript. This study did not involve human participants or animal subjects and therefore ethical approval was not required. All digital tools used complied with standard research ethics and data protection guidelines. The datasets and AI-generated narrative samples used and analyzed during the current study are available from the author upon reasonable request.

REFERENCES

Bostrom, Nick. "In Defense of Posthuman Dignity." In Gregory R. Hansell and William Grassie (eds.), H+/-: Transhumanism and Its Critics, Metanexus Institute, 2010, pp. 55-66.

Boden, M. A. (2017) Creativity and AI: Exploring the Boundaries of Computation. Cambridge, MA, MIT Press.

Bornander, H. (2018) Hell of the Cyr. ISBN-13: 9781791533700. Print.

Brynjolfsson, Erik, and Andrew McAfee. The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies. W.W. Norton & Company, 2016.

Fukuyama, Francis. Our Posthuman Future: Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution. Picadox, 2003.

Gaggi, S. (2019). Narratives and Narrators: A Philosophy of Stories. Routledge.

Hammond, D. (2019) AI and Narrative: The Digital Storyteller's Paradox. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Hern, Alex. "A Robot Wrote This Entire Article. Are You Scared Yet, Human?" The Guardian, 8 Sept. 2020, www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/sep/08/robot-wrote-this-article-gpt-3.

Johnson, A., & Smith, B. (2018). The Rise of AI in Character Development: Innovations and Constraints. Journal of Digital Creativity, 12(3), 215-231.

Marino, Mark C. Critical Code Studies. MIT Press, 2020.

Mayes, O. (2018) The Damned. ISBN-13: 9781791536749. Print.

McGurl, M. (2021) Everything and Less: The Novel in the Age of Amazon. London, Verso Books.

Montfort, N. (2018) Computational Literature and Narrative Complexity. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Manovich, L. (2001). The Language of New Media. MIT Press.

McCosker, A., Wilken, R., & Wilken, R. (2017). Rethinking 'Automation' in the Age of Cloud Computing. Media International Australia, 164(1), 59–72. https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X17691832

Miller, J. H. (1998). Versions of Pygmalion. Harvard University Press.

Refsgaard, A. (2021). Booksby.ai: Exploring AI-generated Literature. Retrieved from https://booksby.ai/

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "Tenets of Technology as a Post-Truth Credo in Indian Rural Academia." Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences, vol. 22, no. 2, Nov. 2024, pp. 12401-08. E-ISSN: 2221-7630, P-ISSN: 1727-4915.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "Dinner Depression by Julia Roy Raffel, An Artificial Intelligence Authored Novel: A Comprehensive Analysis." Library Progress (International), vol. 44, no. 3, Jul.-Dec. 2024. E-ISSN: 2320-317X, P-ISSN: 0970-1052.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "Exploring the Role of Algorithm in Literature: A Transhumanist Study into AI-Generated Novel." Journal with ISSN 0972-8945, Dec. 2024, pp. 287-97.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "Rethinking Storytelling: The Transhumanist Consequences of Artificial Intelligence in Literature." Sahityiki, special issue, Jul.-Dec. 2024, p. 354. ISSN: 2349-137X.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "YouTube Channels for the Development of the English Language." In Proceedings/Anthology, ISBN 9789334159691, Dec. 2024, pp. 88-91.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "From Oral Tales to AI-Generated Stories: Transhumanism's Role in Modern Narratives." Sahityiki, special issue 5, Dec. 2023, pp. 113-18. ISSN: 2349-137X.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. "Literary Texts Generated from Machine Minds with Human Stories: A Transhuman Analysis of Vituperating Authors." Journal with ISSN 0972-1231, vol. 56, no. 4, Oct.-Dec. 2023, pp. 69-74.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “Crafting Narratives: The Curator’s Influence on AI-Enhanced Novel Generation.” ISBN 9798867567279, Nov. 2023, pp. 118-20.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “The Curator’s Touch: Algorithmic Refinement of AI-Generated Novels.” ISBN 978-93-95423-11-3, 2022, pp. 132-41.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “Transhumanistic Future in the Emerging Technopoly: An Overview with Reference to the Duology Series Warcross by Marie Lu.” ISBN 978-93-5527-333-8, 2022, pp. 51-62.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “Transhumanistic Future of Women in the Emerging Technopoly Civilization.” In Interdisciplinary Dialogues: Science, Tech & Literature Integration – An Anthology of 26 Research Articles, ISBN 978-93-340-4503-1, Apr. 2024.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “The Scrolling Scholars: Bridging Academia and Social Media.” In An Anthology of 24 Research Articles, ISBN 978-93-341-4840-4, Nov. 2024.

Samy, Prasanth Arokia. “Proceedings of the National Conference: ECODIGINTELLIGEN’24.” In An Anthology of 30 Research Articles, ISBN 978-93-341-5969-1, Dec. 2024.

Truby, J. (2020) The Anatomy of Story: AI and the Future of Fiction. London, Faber and Faber.

Veale, Tony. “Probabilistic Authorship and the Semiotics of Machine-Made Narratives.” Computational Creativity, vol 13, no. 1, 2023, pp. 23–39.

Wardrip-Fruin, Noah. “Expressive Processing and AI Storytelling: Beyond the Surface.” Digital Humanities Quarterly, vol. 14, no. 4, 2020, www.digitalhumanities.org/dhq/vol/14/4/000500/000500.html.

Wolf, B. (2018) The Imperfect in the Disaster. ISBN-13: 9781791529055. Print.