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ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REVOLUTION: THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL AND THE NEXT GENERATION OF STORYTELLING

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ABSTRACT

Rapidly developing artificial intelligence is transforming how stories are imagined, read, and comprehended in the landscape of English literature. This research uses a Hybrid Multi-Method design to research these dynamics, integrating case studies, textual analysis, practice-based experimentation, and a quantitative reader-response survey. The combined approach strengthens the study's interpretive depth and empirical validity through triangulating narrative comparisons across AI-generated and human-authored fiction. Findings show AI creates smooth, clear narratives quickly but lacks deep emotion, complex characters, and original ideas. Readers find AI stories technically good yet less touching than human works. Most people welcome human-AI teamwork as the best path in the future. The research concludes that storytelling will stay human at its heart, with AI as a helpful partner and not a replacement. True creativity still needs lived experience, while AI opens new doors for faster drafting, fresh ideas, and wider access to storytelling, interactive formats, and personalised novels for every reader.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, AI-Generated Literature, Human-AI Collaboration, Authorship, Emotional Depth, Future of The Novel, Storytelling, Posthumanism, Reader Reception, Narrative Structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background & Context

The world of technology and innovation has been the primary factor behind labelling the present duration as the digital era. The influence of artificial intelligence on literature indicates the successful development of a transformation tool that exerts its influence on other parts of people's lives. At the same time, it demonstrates its negative impacts. AI is presently equipped to generate poems or stories and even novels (Prabawo and Asmarani, 2025). There are two scenarios for the generation of a poem or any other writing piece, including the independent use or in association with human writers. This supported AI to expand its functionality beyond a mere tool that is employed for writing to an important participatory instrument in storytelling and creativity, or even authorship. Moreover, it reflects its competence through mimicking human emotion and suggesting different patterns of language and texts to the users (Yin et al. 2024). This poses challenges to the traditional way of writing and propels English literature to a significant transformation.

1.2. Rationale

Threats from the overutilisation of AI are fluctuating across different areas. This is also applicable to literature, which raises concerns about originality and the nature of creativity, as well as the future of novels and literature. AI has been developed to deal with a tremendous amount of data and offer insights. However, it lacks human touch or imagination and emotional depth, which leads to questioning about its contribution to literature (Begum, 2025). This rising pressure demands work that understands the way readers perceive AI-generated literature and compares it with the works written by humans. This study is essential as it explores the impact of AI on narrative structure or themes, and language. It also addresses ethical and interpretive challenges, helping the educators, writers, and literary critics readily adapt to the evolving literary landscape. Examining these changes can act as guidance to the next generation of storytelling.

1.3. Aim and Objectives

Aim:

To identify the various ways in which the usage of artificial intelligence restructures the forthcoming period of English literature and the novel

Objectives:

1. To indulge in a critical evaluation to

understand the ways AI can affect the narrative structure and themes in modern literature, besides language

2. To conduct an in-depth assessment for understanding the role of AI authorship or creativity, along with storytelling innovation
3. To investigate ethical and interpretive issues that are associated with the AI-generated literature

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is understood by its immense contribution in outlining the growing role of AI in literature and storytelling. It helps in understanding the way AI uses manipulation while generating written pieces, or to read and interpret them. The ongoing research is highly crucial for writers or readers, and even scholars, as it guarantees to provide insights about the advantages and the challenges of AI in literature. In addition to this, it also extends its offering to foster an environment that leads to the discussion of impacts on AI in aspects such as authority or creativity, and even the approaching time of novels. This also sets a foundation for integrating AI responsibly into the literary practice and educational systems.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. AI and the Evolution of Authorship

The notion of authorship has undergone a radical shift and substantially evolved from the age of print to the digital. Advancements in technology have prepared the ground for deciding who can be an author and the ways chosen for writing stories. This enabled Artificial Intelligence AI to be a new creative partner in literary composition through leveraging algorithms that allow it to generate stories or poems, or even novels (Prabawo and Asmarani, 2025). Starting from purely human creativity to a shared process between human and artificial intelligence, the idea of creative ownership has evolved. This stems from the ability of AI tools such as ChatGPT or Sudowrite to create texts that sound nearly human (Digh and Cummings, 2022). The art of writing is gradually becoming an outcome of data patterns and machine learning instead of being restricted to human experience, marking a significant stage of evolution of authorship in English literature.



Figure 1: AI as Co-Author (Source: Nair, 2025).

According to the author Goodfellow (2024), art in the present digital era is represented through a spectrum, constituting extreme ends of full human content and content generated entirely from AI. The genesis of AI in textual production has further led to the complications of boundaries for authorship. It develops an environment that fosters debate about concepts of originality or ownership and copyright. This issue is attributed to the mutual participation of both artists and algorithms and their contributions to creative productions (Smith, 2024). Figure 1 visually highlights the blurred boundaries of authorship between human creativity and machine contribution. It demonstrates the way AI can unintentionally serve as a co-author when a writer relies on it for rewriting or generating ideas and finalising the content. Another author, BAMAL and SHERWANI (2024), highlights the emergence of ethical and legal questions arising due to the role played by AI in literature and art generation. It mainly emphasises questions associated with the authorship of AI-produced content.

2.2. AI-generated Fiction: Key Works and Debates

The traditional notions of creativity are challenged by the AI-generated fiction, a new literary form. Based on Schleser (2022), Ross Godwin's "1 the Road" represents one of the earliest machine-authored novels. This was produced through a car equipped with GPS, a camera, and sensors that generated text during a road trip from New York to New Orleans. Similarly, IBM's Watson was used to edit the trailer of "Morgan", a science fiction horror film, employing AI APIs' feature Sentiment analysis, to identify the emotional tones and narrative patterns. AI-driven facial capture to create interactive storytelling experiences exploring empathy and identity was used by Georgie Pinn to create "Echo". It serves as a notable example in the emerging documentary media and smart storytelling sector.

These projects mark the transition from human-exclusive storytelling to smart collaborative authorship. AI systems are capable of generating poetry or short stories, and even essays, and also maintain a firm stylistic and conceptual harmony (Jasim and Awqati, 2025). However, these models are noted to replicate and reproduce the optimised statistical decisions rather than the genuine emotional or aesthetic intention. It reflects the data-driven literary values rather than human experience (Finkley, 2024). This debate underlines the diminished distinction between clarity and computation, giving new meaning to authorship in post-humanist literature.

2.3. Reader Reception and Authenticity

Readers receive the AI-generated content as an impressive creation and admire its creativity, yet it is observed that they lack emotional attachment to it. Apart from this, many individuals question its authenticity since AI lacks consciousness and emotions. Iriogbe (2023), notes that poetry generated through is highly fluent and also uses transformer-based models to maintain the accurate style. However, it is only confined to replicating the language patterns and avoids conveying any emotional depth or authentic feelings. Emotional resonance plays a critical role in readers' reception of AI creatives, despite AI output appearing creative, human beings still value the human-created art more emotionally (Gao and Yin, 2024). However, a cognitive bias is identified to exist in readers that establishes an interface between creativity and human experience. From the point of view of author Rahmeh (2023), readers often fail to distinguish the AI-generated writing from the human writing and respond positively in conditions where they are unaware of the poem's machine origin. The consequences on readers in the form of these responses underscore the underlying cultural anxiety about automation replacing human uniqueness. The debate on naturally evoking empathy by these models and simulating it through algorithmic precision persists with the ongoing advancements in the technological sectors. This reflects the evolving notion of artistic authenticity and emotional engagement in the age of intelligent machines.

2.4. Theoretical Framework

2.4.1. Posthumanism

Posthumanism theory is suitable for this ongoing study as it looks at the way humans and machines have creative roles. It surpasses and breaks the old

idea that is grounded on the notion that only humans are capable of generating art. The machine also merges into the role of author in AI writing, offering assistance in creating stories in its own way. AI with gradual advancement is transforming the way individuals perceive human creativity and intelligence (Youvan, 2024). This theory helps in visualising the AI in the role of a creative partner that changes the way art and literature are comprehended, besides being just a mere assisting tool. It also delves into explaining the shared concept of authorship between humans and machines. Figure 2.4 illustrates the core elements of post-humanist thought. It reflects the integration of human and machine roles in creative processes.

2.4.2. *Narratology:*

Narratology studies the way stories are structured and then communicated. This also provides valuable insights into the AI-generated fiction, indicating its suitability for the ongoing investigation. Models such as GPT-based systems demonstrate the way synchronisation with the narrative styles can be achieved through algorithms. However, the storytelling by these models is structurally sound but lacks emotions and lived experiences, generating experientially hollow narratives (Graham and Walter, 2025). Implementation of narratology enables to study of the constructive process used by AI in assigning meaning through plot or character, and style, in the absence of feeling. This aligns with the current rising debates regarding the reliability of narrative meaning on human consciousness or data-driven logic. In addition, the theory allows us to draw a comparison between the machine's storytelling and eventually gather insights into the way readers respond to both.

2.5. *Roland Barthes' "Death of the Author":*

Roland Barthes' famous idea, "The Death of the Author," also provided a strong foundation for the study. As per this, the meaning of the written text is drawn from the reader and relies on their interpretation and not the writer (Prasad et al. 2024). This idea strongly advocates for AI-generated writing pieces, which demonstrates that its value depends on the interpretation of the readers and not the machine originator. Therefore, it leads to the subject that, regardless of the origin of a story, a text can appear to be meaningful and emotional to the readers.

2.5.1. *Research Gaps*

The discussed existing studies in the literature

review section of the study highlight that only a few investigations have delved deeply into examining the way AI can lead to transformation in the creative relationship between humans and machines in storytelling. The prominent role of AI in restructuring the authorship and techniques employed for narrative styles is strongly articulated through many discussed studies. However, a limited number of studies concentrate on the way readers are enabled to develop an emotional connection and build a cultural acceptance with the AI-generated literature. This brings about a gap in conceptualising the emotional reception and authenticity of AI-generated storytelling.

3. **METHODOLOGY**

3.1. *Research Design*

According to the nature of the present study, it demands a method that is powerful to accommodate both the interpretive complexity and the concrete experiences for the readers. Therefore, to satisfy this purpose, the study has adopted a Hybrid Multi-Method research design. Combined complementary strengths are granted by hybrid research designs that help in enhancing the validity of a study (Sharma et al. 2023). The deep exploration of the AI-generated fiction in this investigation has been enabled by the adoption of this approach. Bringing the disadvantage of a restricted scope and weakened triangulation, the other single-method designs fail to qualify for the section, highlighting the suitability of the chosen research design.

3.2. *Case Study Component*

As identified by Greenhalgh (2025), the case studies have proven to be highly useful in yielding results from the complex narrative phenomenon in literature through their critical examination. Therefore, this study has adopted three types of texts for the case study component, including Ross Goodwin's *The Road*, short ChatGPT-generated fiction, and the human-authored novels. "Klara and the Sun" has been chosen as it explores issues central to this research, such as artificial intelligence, emotional perception, and human-machine interaction. Its focus on an AI character navigating consciousness and relational identity makes it highly relevant to discussions of narrative structure and posthuman authorship. Additionally, its contemporary impact and critical recognition position it as a strong and credible human-authored benchmark for comparison with AI-generated fiction. The aim of this is to draw a comparison of the narrative craft in the AI era. Contrasting approaches

served by the cases for the structure and creativity, or authorship, highlight its suitability. Due to a lack of clear relevance to the AI human narrative comparison, other random texts have been rejected.

3.3. Textual Analysis

The qualitative section of the study is completed through the textual analysis. This form of analysis is acknowledged as it serves as the core procedure for reviewing the story patterns and stylistic techniques (Short, 2025). Addressing the layered contrast for the study is crucial to complete the textual analysis. Therefore, rejecting other single framework approaches, it has applied the narratology, stylistics, and digital humanities frameworks. This indicates that the study has undertaken a critical examination of the narrative structure, style the language, thematic development, and the representations of creativity across the AI-generated and human-authored fiction. The applied frameworks have helped the researcher to detect the differences in the coherence or the voice, and the depth.

3.4. Practice-Based Method

Understanding the AI authorship from an experiential perspective has been achieved by the study through conducting a creative experiment. Iterative prompting and revision have played an essential role in the study for co-creating a short fiction text with AI. The researcher has ensured the documentation of the prompts and the edits, along with the reflections. Unseen creative steps are revealed by the practice methods (Marshall, 2023). Insights for areas such as collaboration or the agency and the creative negotiation are ignored by the sole observational methods, signifying their inappropriateness for academic work.

3.5. Quantitative Component

The quantitative components of the empirical work include a survey of 151 relevant participants. The method chosen is helpful for covering the patterns in a quantified format (Gul, 2023). The study has chosen a reader response survey to reinforce the numerical approach for the audience's perception of AI fiction. Collection of data by the instrument has been on engagement or authenticity and along with the emotional response, narrative satisfaction, and perceived creativity. Sole qualitative feedback has not been selected due to its inability to offer the empirical comparisons required for the study.

3.6. Data Collection and Data Analysis

The employment of ethical processes has enabled

the study to collect the qualitative texts and creative process records along with the quantitative survey responses. Thematic coding and the narratological close reading have been essential for analysing the qualitative materials. On the other hand, the survey data have been summarised statistically with the frequency tables or charts, and comparative texts. Addressing the data analysis, the study has adopted a Mixed-method analysis. This form of analysis is effective in integrating the interpretive and empirical insights (Taherdoost, 2022). Moreover, robust findings from the investigation have been ensured through triangulation. Figures and tables followed journal guidelines, with consistent placement and caption formatting for clarity.

3.7. Ethical Considerations

Across all the stages of the research design, this study strictly adhered to the ethical guidelines. It has guaranteed the upholding of transparency in the use of AI tools. Full consent from the survey participants was also obtained before the survey. These protocols are overseen as ethical directives are vital for offering protection to the participants and maintaining research integrity (Ali et al. 2025). It has also addressed copyright, originality, alongside data confidentiality and responsible AI disclosure.

3.8. FINDINGS, ANALYSIS, AND DISCUSSION

Case Study Findings

- Ross Goodwin's 1 the Road
- ChatGPT-generated Fiction: "The Silent Invitation"

The storm came suddenly, a wall of dark clouds swallowing the horizon. By the time Elena reached the cabin, the wind had already started howling, the trees bowing to its fury. She hadn't expected this – hadn't expected to be alone, either. But the letter, that cryptic invitation, had led her here, promising answers to questions she hadn't known how to ask.

Inside the cabin, the air smelled of pine and dust. Faded photographs lined the walls, and the faintest trace of incense lingered, as if someone had just left. Elena's fingers brushed against a small wooden box on the table; its surface etched with symbols she didn't recognise. Her heart raced. What was it about this place that felt so familiar?

She opened the box, and a single note rested inside. "It's time," it read.

A sound from the corner made her freeze – a soft creaking, like someone shifting in the shadows. She spun around. There, standing by the window, was a figure, cloaked in the mist that had begun creeping

inside. It was her. But not.

“Elena,” the figure whispered, its voice barely audibles over the storm. “You were never meant to find this place.”

The door slammed shut behind her.

- Human-authored Novel: Kazuo Ishiguro’s *Klara and the Sun* (2021)

Clear differences have emerged in the core narrative elements across the three selected texts: 1. *The Road* by Ross Goodwin, the ChatGPT-generated “*The Silent Invitation*”, and the human-authored novel “*Klara and the Sun*”. Concerning the narrative coherence, the book 1 *The Road* consists of fragmented and shifting narrative flows as compared to the simplified storyline offered by the AI-generated fiction. On the other hand, the human-authored novel has presented the strongest structural clarity and deliberate tempo of narration. Reliance on common story themes and atmospheric signals has been witnessed in both the AI texts in terms of originality. This is contradicted by the human work, demonstrating the thematic innovation and underlying symbolic meaning. Smooth sentences and repetitive imagery are the fundamental style of the output through the usage of AI. Whereas the style of the human text uses variation in tone and expressive language or heightened emotional depth (Sumner, 2023). From the thematic perspective, the AI-generated fiction has avoided the complex psychological motivations usually identified in the human novel and has remained surface-level. The ultimate findings of the analysis imply that AI-generated prose has successfully achieved the foundational narrative flow. However, it significantly lags in depth and intention and struggles with the sustained development of characters.

Textual Analysis Insights.

Table 1: Comparison of AI-generated vs. Human-authored Narrative Features (Source: Self-developed) Textual Analysis Insights.

Features	AI-Generated Fiction	Human Authored Fiction
Narrative Structure	Linear yet simplified	Layered, intentional
Language and Style	Repetitive, atmospheric	Varied, rich, symbolic
Emotional Depth	Surface level	Deep, nuanced
Creativity	Pattern based	Innovative, original
Character Development	Limited	Complex, evolving

Table 1 highlights the clear contrasts in the narrative quality of the AI-generated content and the human work. As per the table, it is evident that the fiction through the AI tools shows structural stability; however, it has reduced depth. It completely

depends on the repetitive imagery and the anticipated regularities. Demonstrated narrative quality by the human-authored fiction involves expressive voice and symbolic meaning in addition to the psychological complexity (S Ms, 2024). Collectively, these noticeable differences highlight that choices made by humans still lead to the production of deeper emotion and creativity as compared to AI.

Key Themes:

- **Mechanisation of creativity**

Creativity is reflected in the AI-generated fiction as a mechanical output restructured by the irregularities instead of the intuition. This helps in the reduction of spontaneity and multiple emotional levels.

- **Posthuman authorship**

All three included texts have engaged in illustrating the shared involvement between the human and the machine. This explicitly demonstrates the way the concept of authorship has moved and rejected limiting to a single human creator.

- **Algorithmic narrative logic**

Reliance on the sequences created by the algorithms instead of the organic growth of narration is observed in the AI stories. This is also reinforced by their predictable structure, mostly based on rules.

3.8. Practice-Based Findings

The plot, style, and pacing of dialogue have all been critically restructured by the AI as understood by the co-writing process. It is achieved by offering ideas and smooth sentences at a rapid pace. AI has been frequently observed to lead the direction, although mostly it has been collaborative. Creativity has been ensured by the tools, yet it has drastically reduced the emotional depth. Eventually, the prose appears to be simpler than the sole human writing. This collectively depicts that the authorship has been shared and the balance for agency has been maintained, along with the innovation that has appeared, and some fixed AI restrictions have been sustained.

3.9. Survey Results (Quantitative Analysis).

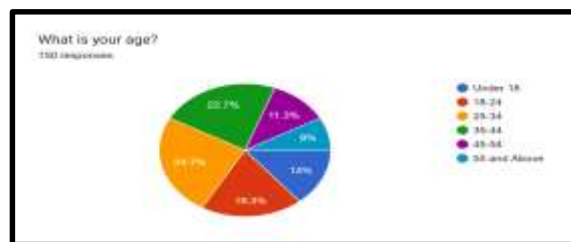


Figure 2: Respondents' Age (Source: Google Form).

Figure 2 emphasises the age, as most of the participants, that is, 24.7%, are in the 25-34 age group. Moreover, 22.7% and 19.3% of the respondents are in the 35-44 age group and the 18-24 age group, respectively. Additionally, 14% are under age 18, and 11.3% are in the 45-54 age group. The remaining 8% of them are aged 55 or more than above.

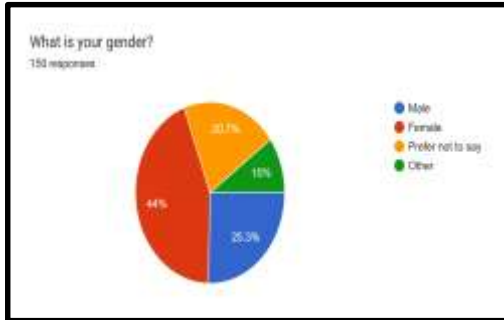


Figure 3: Participants' Gender (Source: Google Form).

The statistical picture in Figure 3 emphasised that 44% of the participants are female and 25.3% of them are male. However, 20.7% do not want to reveal their gender, and 10% of them have other gender orientations.

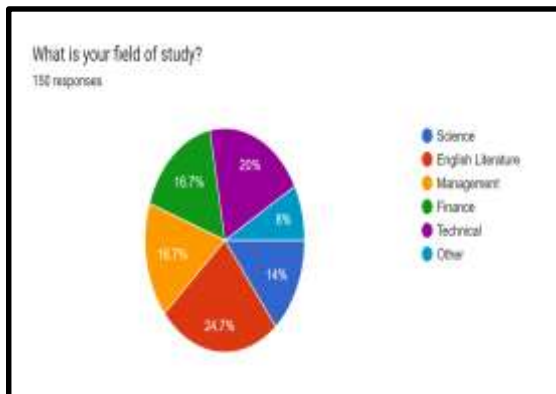


Figure 4: Field of Study (Source: Google Form).

The pie chart in Figure 4 represents the study field of participants in this study. Most of them, 24.7% are in the field of English literature. 20% are Technical, 16.7% Finance, 16.7% Management, 14% Science, and the last 8% are in other fields.

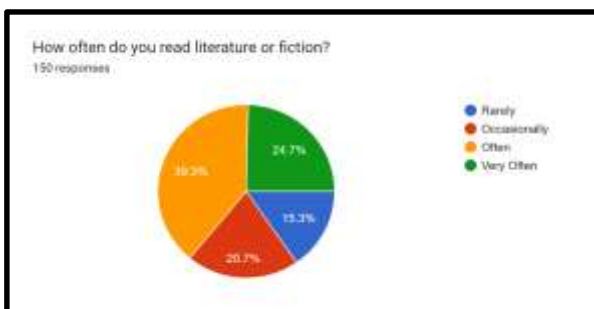


Figure 5: Frequency of Reading Literature (Source: Google Form).

Based on Figure 5, 39.3% often read literature, and 24.7% very often read. Nevertheless, 20.7% occasionally and 15.3% rarely read literature or fiction.

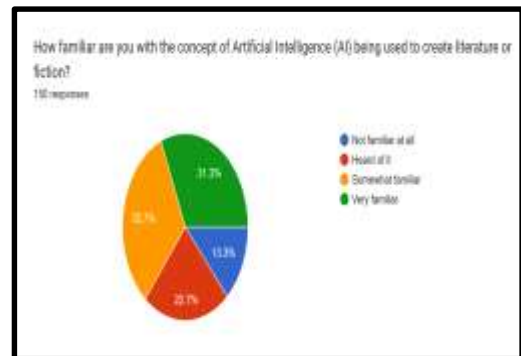


Figure 6: AI Used to Create Fiction (Source: Google Form).

Figure 6 shows that 31.3% respondents are very familiar with the AI-created frictions, 32.7% are somewhat familiar. Despite this, 22.7% of them only heard about it, and the remaining 13.3% are not familiar at all.

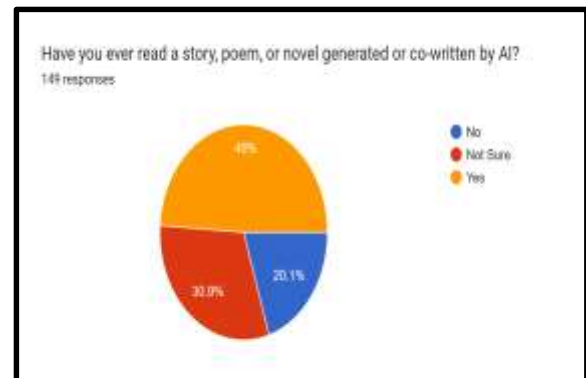


Figure 7: Read Story through AI (Source: Google Form).

Figure 7 emphasised that 49% of the participants read stories of poems that are generated by AI, while 30.9% are not sure about this. 20.1% of them have not yet read any stories or poems that are generated by AI.

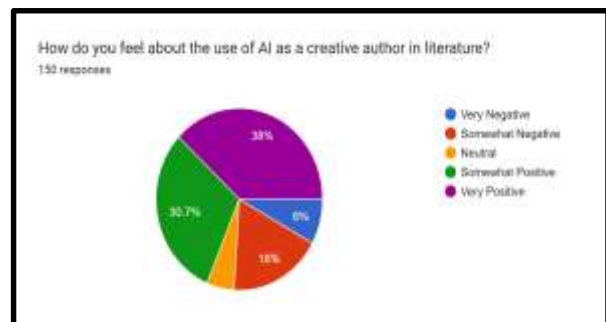


Figure 8: Feelings on AI as Author (Source: Google Form).

The graphical picture in Figure 8 reveals that 38% of the respondents are very positive and 30.7% are somewhat positive, as using AI is a creative form of authorship. Besides this, 18% are somewhat negative, 8% are very negative, and the rest are neutral.

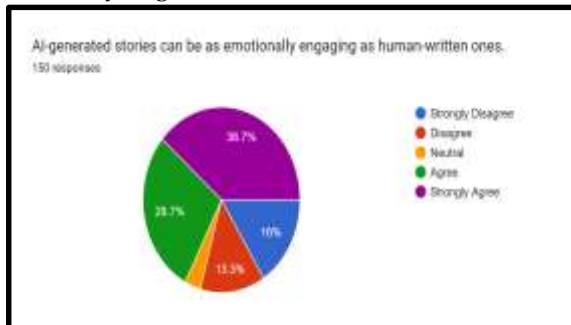


Figure 9: Emotionally Engaging AI Stories (Source: Google Form).

Figure 9 shows that 38.7% strongly agree and 28.7% agree that AI content stories are as engaging as human content writings. Consequently, 16% strongly disagree, 13.3% agree, and the rest of them are neutral.

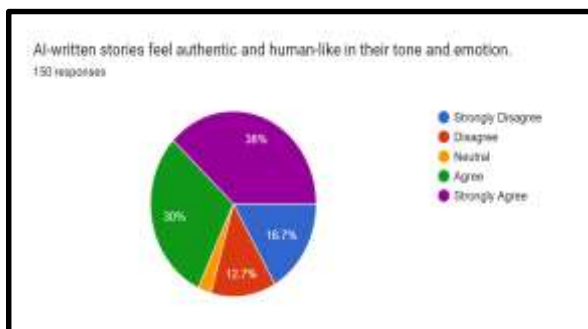


Figure 10: Human-Like AI Stories (Source: Google Form).

According to the pie chart of Figure 10, 38% and 30% of the respondents strongly agree and agree that AI-written stories feel like humans due to their emotions and tones of speech in writing. However, 16.7% and 12.7% strongly disagree and disagree; additionally, the rest of them are neutral.

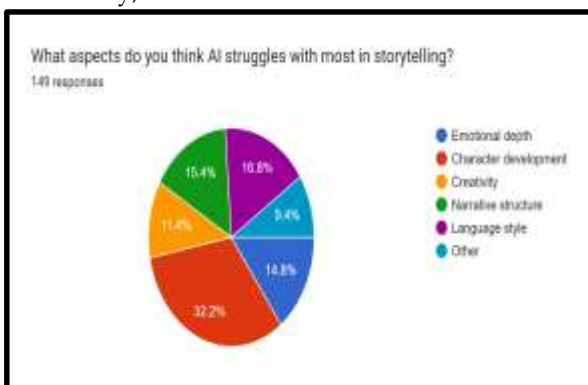


Figure 11: AI's Struggle in Storytelling (Source: Google Form).

Figure 11 specifies different aspects of difficulties AI face during storytelling. A maximum number of participants, 32.2% of them, say that developing character in stories is the main issue. Besides this, 16.8% say language style, 15.4% narrative structure, 14.8% emotional depth, 11.4% creativity, and 9.4% of them face other issues.

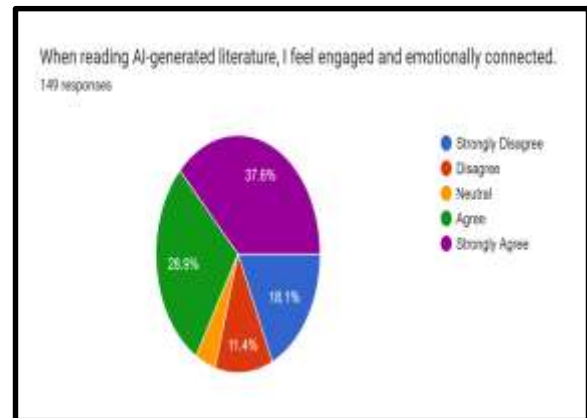


Figure 12: Emotional Connection in AI Reading (Source: Google Form).

Figure 12 shows 37.6% and 28.9% of the respondents strongly agree and agree that AI-generated content of literature feels emotionally engaged. 18.1% and 11.4% strongly disagree and disagree, as they do not feel an emotional connection. The rest of them are neutral.

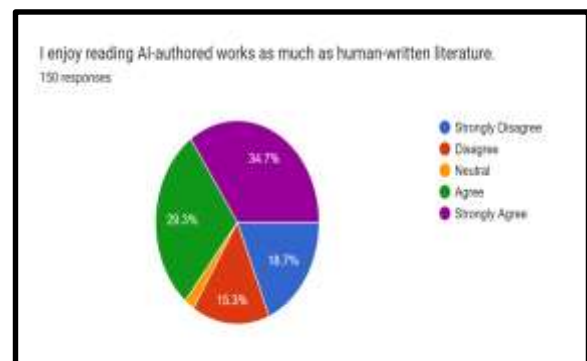


Figure 13: AI content works like literature (Source: Google Form).

The graph in Figure 13 shows 34.7% strongly agree and 29.3% agree that AI content works as human content. Nevertheless, 18.7% and 15.3% strongly disagree and disagree; the rest are neutral.

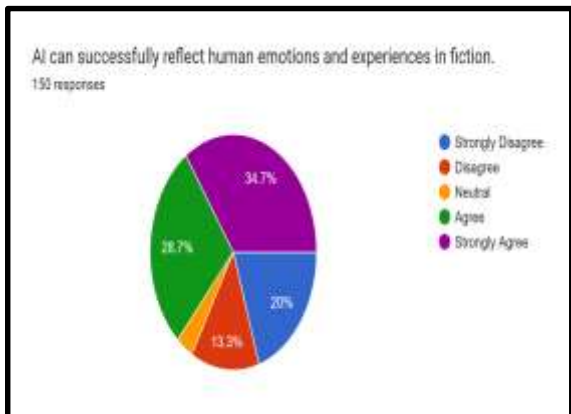


Figure 14: AI Captures Emotions (Source: Google Form).

Figure 14 depicts 34.7% strongly agree, and 28.7% agree that AI significantly reflects human emotion. However, 20% strongly disagree, 13.3% disagree, and the rest of them are neutral.

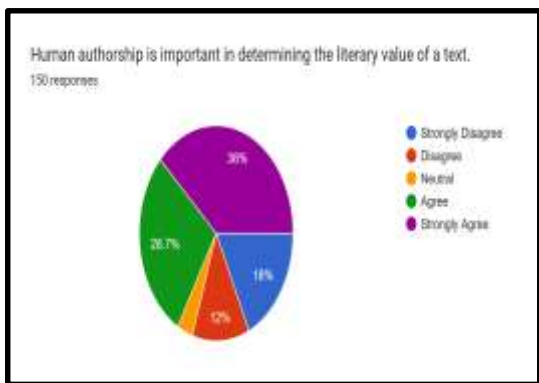


Figure 15: Human authorship defines value (Source: Google Form).

The statistical picture in Figure 15 reveals that 38% strongly agree and 28.7% agree with the fact that authorship is effective in identifying the value of a text. Nevertheless, 28% strongly disagree, 12% disagree, and the remaining are neutral.

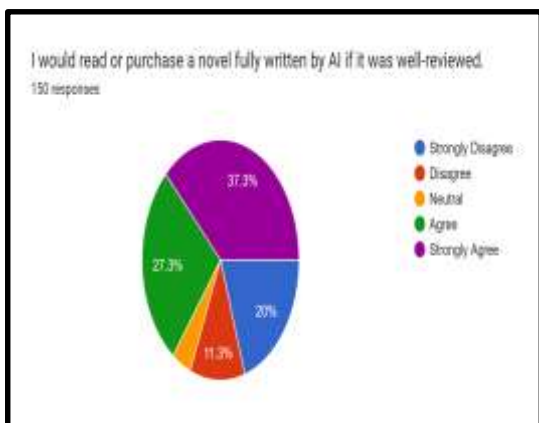


Figure 16: Purchasing an AI Novel (Source: Google Form).

Figure 16 illustrates that 37.3% strongly agree and 27.3% agree that they purchase novels that are written by AI. Despite this, 20% strongly disagree, and 11.3% disagree with it. The remaining are neutral.

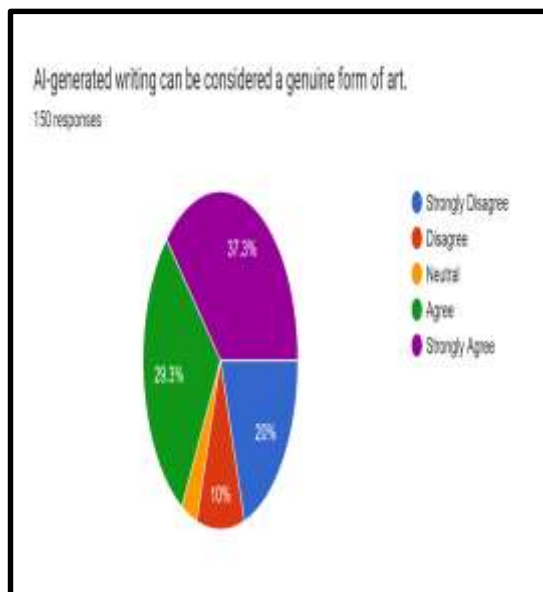


Figure 17: AI-generated content can be art (Source: Google Form)

Figure 17 shows that 27.3% and 29.3% strongly agree and agree that AI content may be considered as a genuine form of Art. Consequently, 20% strongly disagree, 10% disagree, and the rest of them are neutral.

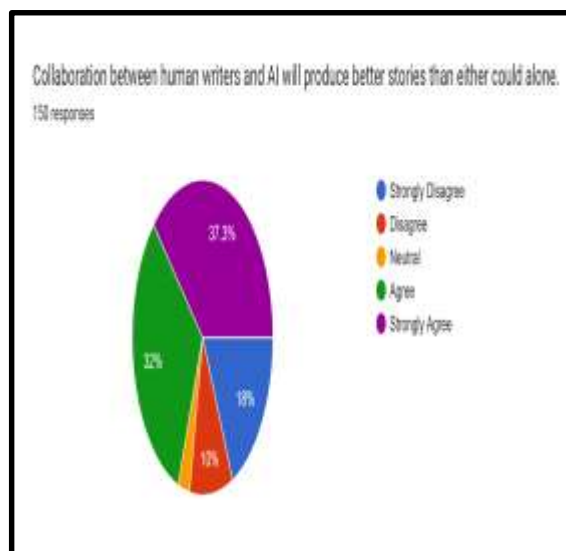


Figure 18: Human-AI collaboration makes stories (Source: Google Form).

Figure 18 shows 37.3% strongly agree and 32% agree that collaborating with AI and human writing provides better writing. However, 18% strongly disagree, 10% disagree, and the remaining are neutral.

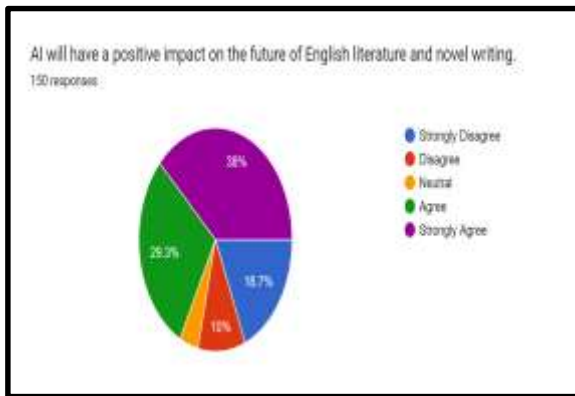


Figure 19: AI benefits future literature (Source: Google Form).

Figure 19 shows 38% and 29.3% strongly agree and agree that AI provides a positive impact in the future. While 18.7% strongly disagree, 10% disagree, and the rest are neutral.

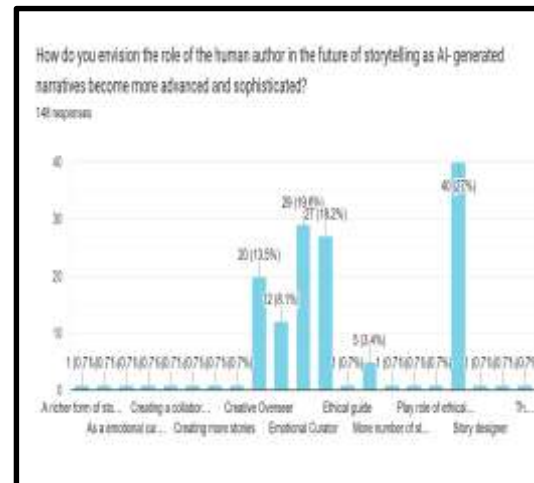


Figure 21: Storytelling Remains Human (Source: Google Form).

Figure 21 shows 27% prefer story designer, 19.8% emotional curator, 18.2% ethical guide, and around 13.5% creative overseas, emphasising the continuous human role to shape the AI in the future.

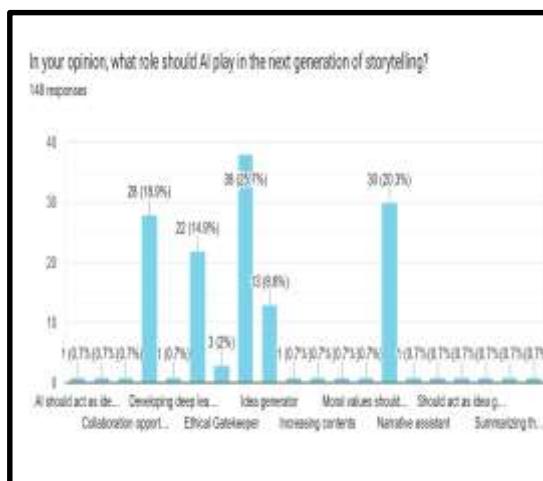


Figure 20: Role of AI in Future Storytelling (Source: Google Form).

The chart in Figure 20 shows that most of the respondents stated that 28.7% idea generators and 20.3% are narrative assistants. 18.9% are creative co-authors and 14.9% are ethical gatekeepers, and the rest of them have different opinions.

4. DISCUSSION

The case studies and the creative experiment of the study confirm the claims made by author Finkley (2024), and Iriogbe (2023), that AI-generated fiction heavily shows dependence on the regulations instead of embodied experience. This shows clear alignment with their emphasis on the AI’s emotional limits and is also reinforced by Figures 4.4.8, 4.4.11, and 4.4.13, where many readers expressed their difficulty in building an emotional connection with the AI texts. This pattern supports narratology theory, which argues that structural coherence alone cannot generate genuine emotional depth in storytelling. It also aligns with post-humanist claims that AI lacks embodied consciousness, explaining why readers recognise engagement but still report reduced emotional connection. Moreover, the phenomenon of shared authorship viewed in the creative process shows perfect alignment with post-humanistic discussion conveyed through Nair (2025), and Smith (2024). Figures 4.4.7, 4.4.16, and 4.4.17 from the quantitative findings further support this by displaying the responses of the participants on AI as a creative partner rather than a replacement. This directly reflects posthumanism’s idea of distributed creativity, where authorship is shared between human and machine systems. It also echoes Barthes’ “Death of the Author,” as readers accept meaning regardless of whether the creator is human or AI. However, a notable contradiction is projected through Figures 4.4.8 and 4.4.9 on the findings of author Iriogbe (2023), who stated that AI cannot

evoke authentic emotion by showing a large portion of readers' claim that AI-generated stories feel engaging and human-like. This contradiction partially supports narratology, which suggests that emotional engagement can be produced through strong narrative structure even without lived human emotion. At the same time, this tension reflects post humanist debates about whether simulated emotion can ever replace embodied affect. Collectively, this shows that the way AI is reorganising the narrative design or the authorship, and the readers' expectations, along with creativity. It also depicts that the majority of the findings align with the findings from the discussed literature, but reveal a shift in readers' attitudes towards AI fiction.

F. Implications for the Future of the Novel

The outcomes from the in-depth analysis bring forward that AI is solidifying its role in reorganising the future of storytelling. This is done by building smoother narratives along with simplicity, and also broadening the possibilities for story production. A blend of human depth with the speed of machine served as the realistic model, paving the way for human-AI hybrid authorship. The amplifying contribution of the AI revolution on literature is reflected by the pattern-driven plots in addition to the collaborative texts and non-traditional story structures. This indicates the appearance of the new narrative forms.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Outcomes of the undertaken study confirm that AI plays the part of an integral determinant in modifying English literature in major ways. It is revealed that AI-generated fiction is capable of generating polished sentences and a steady narrative flow. However, a notable deficiency is observed in the emotional richness and the symbolic layers, along with the detailed journey of the characters. The inclusion of both case studies and reader responses has shown immense support for the Human-AI collaboration as the emergence of a realistic approach for storytelling. Taken together, the empirical work claims that human creative power will stay irreplaceable by AI, yet it is competent and adequately equipped to reshape the production and reception of the interoperation of the stories in the future.

5.2. Linking with Objectives

Objective 1: To indulge in a critical evaluation to understand the ways AI can affect the narrative

structure and themes in modern literature, besides language

This objective has been achieved through the undertaken comparison of AI-generated fiction and the chosen human-written novel. The comparison articulated the way AI impacts the narrative structure and its style, and themes.

Objective 2: To conduct an in-depth assessment for understanding the role of AI authorship or creativity, along with storytelling innovation

Objective 2 has been fulfilled by the integrated creative experiment. This demonstrated the way AI determines the concepts of authorship and agency, or innovation.

Objective 3: To investigate ethical and interpretive issues that are associated with the AI-generated literature

The last objective has been addressed through the surveys and the discussions. It has revealed the ethical and the emotional, along with the authentic concerns.

5.3. Recommendations

5.3.1. Recommendations proposed are as follows:

Promotion of mindset by encouraging the writers to use AI as a drafting partner instead of completely relying on it and avoiding collaboration (Carobene et al. 2024).

- Students are required to undergo intensive training to easily identify the AI-generated texts through analysing the structure, coupled with style and ethics.
- Promotion of transparency, specifically in the writing sectors, requires AI assistance and authorship credits.
- AI literacy in literature studies must be quickly addressed through the development of the curriculum modules.
- Emotional reception and authenticity in AI fiction are the core areas that need support for further research.

5.4. Research Limitations

A specific model has generated the AI-generated text in the creative experiment. This poses some limitations to the study, as results may vary with the texts from other systems. Additionally, only one text was selected for the human novel sample, indicating a narrow comparison. Responses from the survey may include bias due to their self-reported experiences. Time constraints and the scope of the study remain the major research limitations as they

hinder the deeper exploration of the cultural or ethical, and gender-specific variations of storytelling in the AI era. Furthermore, the world could deeply delve into the legal and ethical debates. This includes copyright or ownership. Another limitation is that the results may not be widely transferable, since readers from different cultural or language backgrounds might engage with AI-generated stories in varied ways.

5.5. Future Work

The future empirical studies can thoroughly concentrate on conducting an examination of the

broadened range of AI systems and evaluating their creative production across diverse genres. Accurate insights into the emotional engagement and authenticity can be further guaranteed through the employment of large-scale reader responses. The interaction of different writing styles with the AI can also be revealed through engaging in creative experiments involving multiple writers. In addition to all this, the upcoming researchers should specifically emphasise analysing the evolution of AI models in the future for the production of symbolism or emotions and other areas, such as the long-term development of character in fiction.

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