



From Algorithms to Aesthetics: AI-Generated Literature and Its Implications

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Abstract

Generative AI has influenced almost all fields of the humanities, and so is the case with literature. The role of generative AI in creating formal and straightforward content is well known. However, there is a significant lack of knowledge about its capabilities in serious literary work. The present study seeks to evaluate the impact of AI on authorship, thematic consistency, and emotional vigour of written fiction. The present study focuses primarily on English literature due to the diverse literary elements it presents. A review of relevant journals indicates that the quality and credibility of AI-generated content lack depth in human emotions. Also, there is a strong debate on authenticity and plagiarism related to the newly developed technological advancement. However, a significant gap in the literature was observed, as most results were based on primary data and lacked a robust, evidence-based analysis. It employs a qualitative and comparative analysis to examine how AI-generated fiction differs from human literature in theme, style, and narrative depth. In English literature, AI lags behind established authors in the vivid representation of human emotion and psyche. To enhance the literary competence of generative continuous training, sourcing data from leading publishing houses is recommended.

I. Introduction

A. Background

The online landscape is flooded with diverse creative literature, and aesthetics is gaining ground as a differentiating factor. Given the rising popularity of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), corresponding changes in the field of generative literature are also evident. The acceptance of AI in education has yielded significant results (Tahiru, 2021, p. 15). Literature, a pillar of education, has been profoundly impacted by AI and thus warrants study. Experimentation in writing and authorship to suit the changing demands of the modern population has increased. The literature is expected to notice a shift in acceptance and themes as machine learning evolves further.

B. Problem Statement

There has been an increasing trend in the use of AI in publication and authorship. It has been observed that students are using AI to summarise information and brainstorm (Microsoft, 2025). This calls into question AI's ability to handle literary subjects.

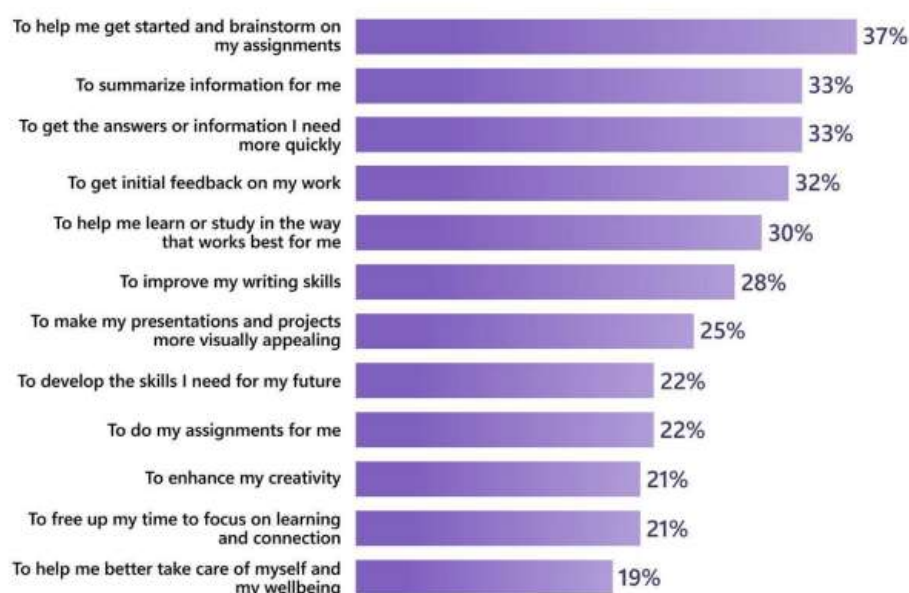


Figure 1: Common Use of AI in Studies

Figure 1 suggests that about 28% of the surveyed students believe AI improves writing skills, and another 21% agree with its creative credibility. This strongly suggests that students' content, context, themes, and perceptions of literature have undergone significant change due to AI intervention.

The perceived credibility of AI is high, leading to its increased use in publishing stories and content. Use of AI in Journalism has led to the generation of poorly written content marked by inaccuracies and plagiarism (Hu & Downie, 2025). This has reduced the acceptability of AI-generated content in the public domain. This suggests that the authors are sceptical about the proper use of AI, and that AI's use in creating literature is unpredictable. This is the problem statement for the present study.

C. Aim and Objective

(a) Aim

To evaluate the multidimensional implications of AI-generated literature.

(b) Objectives

To analyse the changing landscape of English Literature due to changes in Creative autonomy and authorship under AI

To evaluate the extent of influence of AI narratives on literature's themes and traditional forms

To conduct a comparative analysis of AI and humanly authored literature on readers' perception and acceptance

D. Research Questions

How are Changes in creative autonomy and authorship in the age of AI influencing English literature?

How are the themes and traditional forms of literature transforming due to generative AI?

Which form of literature, between AI and humanly authored, has a profound impact on the reader's perception and acceptance?

E. Purpose

The purpose of the study is to analyse the impact of AI on diverse factors related to AI. The study seeks to provide better insights into generative AI and machine learning endeavours. A strong AI model must contribute to the existing literature and not dilute its structural and

thematic coherence. The present study seeks to identify key limitations in the AI-literature generative landscape and its impact on readers' perception.

II. Literature review

A. AI, Creativity and Authorship in Contemporary Literature

The use of AI in generating literature has sparked debate and has led to significant changes in perception. Analysis by Begum (2025) suggests that AI-generated texts are stylistic but lack emotional depth (p. 192). Responses from stakeholders involved in the literature suggest that the innovation has led to great changes in the socio-cultural meaning of authorship and creative writing. Analysis based on narrative theory has found that AI is not complementary but rather challenges the existing notions of creativity and literary authorship.

Emotional depth in content and readers' receptivity are interrelated and a key assessment pillar in human versus AI-generated content analysis. Human creativity is original and high, but in the case of AI content, the creativity is moderate due to dependence on existing patterns of knowledge (Jasim & Awqati, 2025, p.47). A variety of literary styles and content fluency are only acceptable in highly advanced AI models. In general, in contemporary literature, the loss of emotional resonance in writing and authenticity is directly linked to AI. However, even as AI generated texts do not always sound emotionally weaker, the aspect human creativity and its importance in the field of authentic storytelling remains to be considered with ethical indignation.

AI and literary authorship are highly contentious in terms of ethical acceptance of such authorship. According to Lee (2023), the legal framework does not support the use of AI in the authorship of academic literature (p. 04). Suggestions for AI as a research assistant are subjected to scrutiny and an authenticity check. This has further diluted the possibility of AI Chatbots taking the primary role of literature's author.

B. Aesthetic and Stylistic Differences Between AI and Human Writing

Stylometric analysis of AI-generated texts alongside humanly crafted literature reveals significant differences. As O'Sullivan (2025) notes, high similarity in the generated text patterns has made AI-generated creative writing highly recognisable (p. 5). This suggests that authentic literary creativity remains vested in human creativity rather than in technological intervention. It is understandable that the narrative of AI is robotic and lacks the emotion-oriented intentional drifts observed in human authorship.

The peculiarity of AI-driven literature is that its vigour is dependent on the effectiveness of human prompts. In the context of English literature, AI has been found to make factual errors and to provide inaccurate quotations (Amirjalili, Neysani & Nikbakht, 2024, p. 9). This corresponds to the reduced depth of aesthetics in AI-generated literature compared to human literature. Though the AI-generated content appears appealing, it is debatable to what extent it actually maintains the authenticity of human-generated text. The content generated by AI is generic, signifying a lack of variation due to repetitive style and format.

C. Literature Gap

Authorship and creativity-oriented data have been collected from a considerably smaller pool of participants, making generalizing the findings difficult. Some of the literature's findings are open to criticism, as contrasting views of the same variables have been presented without proper explanation. Studies specific to the impact of AI on English literature are highly limited. Most of the research in this study domain are found to have bias towards AI generated text and does not focus on the aspect of human creativity as a factor that needs to be considered in detail. Majority of the research in this area focuses upon textual writing to be something needed for functionality, rather than creativity. Hence, this research intends to shed light on human creativity as a significant factor which is to be considered while comparing the data gathered through AI generated texts against human written novels.

III. Methods

A. Research Design

The present study employs a **Qualitative Content Analysis** (QCA) design to examine the narrative style and structure of literature generated by AI. Test-based data is commonly analysed using QCA, which is applied to written transcripts of verbal communication or documents (Vears & Gillam, 2022, p. 112). It is qualitative in the sense that it seeks to generate insight into the meaning of the data. QCA is a data-driven approach concerned with the development of descriptive categories and explanatory themes (Lyhne, Thisted & Bjerrum, 2025, p. 5333). QCA is developed within the interpretive paradigm. The present paper employs an analytical and interpretive approach to assess AI-generated texts. According to this, the study employs a comparative content analysis to differentiate between AI- and human-generated text based on uniqueness, emotions, and narrative complexity. The approach helps the researcher gain insights into the research topic.

B. Data Collection

Primary and Secondary Data Collection Methods are used in this study. Primary data are gathered using AI-generated texts to compare the content of human and AI literature. The information is primarily obtained from ChatGPT. The secondary data are gathered from peer-reviewed journals, articles, books, and online archives, and include content on the ethics of AI, literature, creativity, and the narrative style of AI. These approaches assist the study in analysing, comparing, and interpreting literature generated by AI and literature generated by humans.

C. Method of Analysis

The study is a research utilising a multi-layer analysis to compare AI and human-created literature. A **Qualitative Content Analysis** is first conducted using thematic analysis, stylistic analysis, and structural narrative analysis to understand the themes, style, and structure of both AI and human content. A **Comparative Text Analysis** is also provided to compare AI-generated and human-generated text, focusing on creativity, originality, and emotional appeal. The study has an effective **Analytical Framework** that is based on literary and linguistic theory. The tracing of the narrative patterns and plot dynamics is done through **Narratology** (such as the functions of Propp and the structural models of Todorov). The **Aesthetic Theory**, in particular the notions of originality, beauty, and imagination (Schellekens, 2024, p. 129), provides a means of assessing the value of art, whereas the analysis of formal linguistic characteristics is conducted through stylistics. Combined, these approaches help assess the challenges posed by AI-generated literature, its reproduction, and the complex redefinition of the traditional concepts of authorship and literary aesthetics.

D. Ethical Considerations

All the ethical principles and norms are adhered to in the study. The reference is also done in accordance with the referencing guidelines, and credit is given to all the secondary sources used. The ethical application of AI (ChatGPT) is to compare the structure, narrative style, and emotional appeal of texts created by humans and by AI. The research and analysis are carried out transparently, and the interpretation is made by the researcher to minimise reliance on AI tools. The research has a high level of academic integrity, validity, and reliability.

IV. Data Analysis and Discussion

A. Qualitative Content Analysis

(a) *Human Written Novel: Frankenstein by Mary Shelley*

Chapter IV

“IT was on a dreary night of November that I beheld the accomplishment of my toils.....and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs.”

(b) AI-generated fiction:

The Luminous Valley

The river glowed faintly as dusk folded itself over the valley. Arin approached its edge, listening to the quiet hiss of light rising from the water’s surface. Each ripple carried fragments of colour—indigo, then amber, then a soft, trembling gold—as if the river were recalling every sunset it had ever witnessed.

Arin knelt, dipping a hand into the warm current. Instantly, images flared beneath the touch: a forgotten village, a collapsed bridge, a child releasing a lantern into the night. The visions dissolved as quickly as they formed, leaving Arin breathless.

“Why do you show me this?” Arin whispered.

The water responded with a shape—an outline of a face sculpted from swirling light. Its features shifted, uncertain, as though searching for memory rather than possessing it.

“Because you are the last one who can hear us,” the river murmured, its voice a fluid vibration more felt than heard.

Arin stepped back. The valley darkened, yet the river’s glow intensified, stretching into the fading light. And in that moment, Arin realised with a sudden ache that the memories did not belong to the river at all—they were Arin’s own, returning through a voice long forgotten.

Thematic Analysis

Creation and Its Consequences

The act of creation in the human-written novel *Frankenstein* is associated with negative, emerging feelings such as fear and anxiety, as well as feelings of pain and discomfort. This is explicitly depicted through the line “anxiety that almost amounted to agony.” These lines signal the narrator’s unhappiness and lack of pride in having brought the creature to life (Sierra Goyeneche, 2021, p. 1). Instead of victory, the risk of creation is portrayed as a burden in the writer’s crafted novel. “A convulsive motion agitated its limbs” are the next highlighted lines, underscoring the creature’s first movement as dangerous and evoking regret in the storyteller’s mind. The voice of the scene conveys responsibility and emphasizes ethical limits, underscoring the disquieting outcomes of overstepping the natural parameters. Whereas, as witnessed in the AI-generated fiction, the act of creation shows greater variation than in the human-authored narrative. The story of Arin links creation with gentleness and spirituality. The protagonist of the story is compelled to reflect on her memories and visions rather than cultivating a dreadful feeling for creation. In the AI-generated fiction, the narrative uses the light in the glowing river as a medium through which the main character unveils their forgotten moments.

Memory and Identity

Narratives in both the fictions offer a diverse palette of memories. Considering *Frankenstein*, Victor, the narrator, carries a traumatic memory of the moment of creation that yielded him a fractured scientific identity. On the other hand, the AI-generated literature piece, *The Luminous Valley*, describes memories as the bridge between the character and her self-understanding and includes Arin’s visions of bridges, villages, and lanterns to validate the idea that identity is built through rediscovering past emotions. A positive connotation is added to the memories in the algorithmically crafted story. However, in Mary Shelley’s novel, Victor attributes the destruction of his self-identity to his ambitions (Islam, 2024, p.27). This builds memories as harmful instead of healing.

Humans, in contrast to Non-humans Boundaries

The present theme describes the repercussions of overreaching human ambitions and the boundaries between human and non-human life forms. Shelley’s text conveys horror and disgust, highlighting the frightening boundary between the two life forms. The strong division

is created by the creation of an unnatural species that differs markedly from the human species in appearance and behaviour. A clear picture emerges from Victor's experiment of the ramifications of crossing the boundaries between the human and non-human worlds, leading to the narrator's fear and guilt (Wali et al. 2025, p. 512). Conversely, the lines were blurred in the system-generated storyline. It attributes the non-human river as a channel for gentle, emotional communication, reflecting harmony between humans and nature, unlike the horror in the human-written text. The story suggests an optimistic relationship with the non-human world.

Emotional Tone and Moral Weight

The novel by Mary Shelley sets a dark and heavy emotional tone, and each line of the scene illustrates the fear and an awareness of moral failure. Accounting for the misery caused by Victor's experiment, the literature conveys huge remorse (Silva, 2024, p.7). The scene sets an alarm for readers to comprehend the profound moral cost of attempting to dominate nature. On the contrary, the AI text rejects the portrayal of moral darkness and rather concentrates on concepts of curiosity and guidance. The storyline facilitates an emotional discovery, carrying a tone of wonder and introspection. It is guided by reflection, and no indication of guilt emerges in Arin's story.

Stylistic Analysis

Sentence Style and Structure

The use of long, complex sentences is evident in Shelley's *Frankenstein*, which contrasts with the work's core emotional elements. While the sentences are elaborate, they convey the narrator's emotional strain over the misery he has caused. Fear and tension serve as central elements, evident through the phrase, "an anxiety that almost amounted to agony." The lengthy description stretches across several lines, making the writing feel heavy and dramatic (Suddaby & Ross, 2023, p. 751). The Luminous Valley

alternatively, uses shorter, smoother sentences to read. AI kept the language simple, making it convenient for all readers. It maintains a calm, magical style, keeping the tone steady while phrasing the sentences with a light, gentle touch.

Tone and Mood

The narrator's terror and regret are felt through the lines as the author uses heavy words such as "dreary night", "dismally", and "half extinguished light". It sets the tone as dark and fearful for *Frankenstein*. The atmosphere of the story is intense (Huh, 2024, p. 70). A melancholic mood guides the narration through the incorporation of serious, profound words. On the flip side, the scenes described in the AI-generated text convey a sense of enigma and beauty, avoiding fear or dread. It emphasises setting a soft, dreamy tone by selecting appropriate words that reflect it. It comprises warm currents and ripples of colour. The peaceful tone later creates a magical, relaxing mood.

Use of Imagery

The selected scene from Chapter IV of the novel *Frankenstein* is carried forward through images that draw attention to darkness and fear, or to storms. The author perfectly portrays the feeling of horror and discomfort through phrases such as "dull yellow eye" and the narration of the creature's sudden movements, which build immense tension in the reader's mind (Waham, 2023, p. 1). Beauty and wonder are the primary forces shaping the imagery of the AI-generated storyline. Unlike Mary Shelley's frightening description, the text remains concentrated on imparting colourfulness and decoration. The deployment of words in the passage evokes dreamlike, imaginative visuals.

Emotional Expression

The expression of narration with human authorship is anchored in strong yet highly direct emotions. In *Frankenstein*, this evokes profound emotional conflict (Valdebenito Tihuel, 2023, p. 22), as signaled by Victor's clear feelings of fear, guilt, and shock. In contrast, The Luminous

Valley presents emotional expression differently; it focuses on soft, gentle sentiments, shifts attention to atmosphere, and advances with a mild emotional style. In both narratives, powerful instruments shape the narration: Victor's emotional turmoil in *Frankenstein* and Arin's curiosity and surprise in *The Luminous Valley*.

Structural Narrative Analysis

Opening of the Scene

Both the original *Frankenstein* passage and the algorithmic text establish contrasting moods, setting the stage for the reader's expectations. The scene in *Frankenstein* unfolds with intense tension, showing that Victor, the narrator and scientist, has prepared everything and is describing the late-night setting. The passage's initial lines evoke a sense of worry and anticipation in readers. It sets the readers to anticipate a dreadful event ahead. This feeling was reinforced by the long, heavy illustration of dark settings and unpleasant weather, which set a serious, fearful mood (InternetArchive, 2024, p. 49). In comparison, the algorithmic text began on a calm note, depicting the protagonist standing near a glowing river. The atmosphere was described as serene and beautiful, and focused on generating the reader's interest, later leading them to the mysterious place.

Turning Point of the Scene

The human-crafted novel shifts decisively when the creature opens its eyes and moves, disrupting the narrative's pace and prompting readers to form expectations. This sudden change marks a sharp turn in the story (Rédei, 2022, p. 6). In contrast, the AI-generated scene unfolds slowly; the river's visions lead Arin to reflect rather than experience sudden shock.

Progression of Events

The progression of events in both narrations illustrates pronounced variations. The steps of the events in the text shaped by human creativity are clear. The narration begins with the character preparing the instruments, followed by his anxious waiting, and culminates in the sudden awakening of the monster, creating an emotional rush and building intensity to move the story forward (Hajrah et al. 2022, pp. 907-910). However, the AI sequences the events with gentle observations, allowing a smooth flow as one image emerges after another in the river. The narrative perspective forgoes dramatic tension and undertakes an in-depth exploration, focusing on elevating mood and emotional understanding.

B. Comparative Text Analysis

Category	Human Written Text (<i>Frankenstein</i>)	AI Generated Text (<i>The Luminous Valley</i>)
Creativity	Portrays creativity with the help of deep emotions and dark atmosphere. It leverages intense feelings and uses detailed descriptions of dramatic situations, building tension to position it as a powerful moment.	Creativity is specifically demonstrated through the visuals and imaginative world-building. This encompasses the description of glowing rivers and memory images. Elaboration of scenery is observed more instead of emotional depth.
Narrative Complexity	Preparation, tension, and then creation are the main steps included in the story. These structured and clear step helps to build conflict and push the story forward. However, the formation of a connection between the ideas presented is not compromised.	Events in the tale move gently from one image to the next, and hence confirm its prioritisation of a simple and flowing structure. It alleviates the idea of the creation of a strong conflict and emotional rush and offers special attention to the description rather than the storyline.
Emotional Resonance	A strong emotional impact is observed as Victor feels a varied range of emotions that includes fear and regret, along with anxiety. The readers are drawn into the narrative and enabled to feel the seriousness of the moment and understand the character's stressful experiences.	Curiosity and wonder of the protagonist are the governing feelings in the plot that leave a soft emotional impact. Depicted emotions are gentle and calm, expressed with less intensity.

Category	Human Written Text (Frankenstein)	AI Generated Text (The Luminous Valley)
Uniqueness	Unique due to its deep psychological and moral themes. The scene is iconic as it discusses the importance of responsibility and illuminates the alarming consequences of breaking the human and non-human boundaries. It keeps the human experience as central.	The fantasy setting of the fiction earns it its uniqueness. Broad imagination is reflected through the ideas discussed in the storyline, however lacks the moral depth. Complexity found in human literature also remains absent.

Table 1: Side-by-Side Comparison of Human Text and AI Text

Table 1 represents a side-by-side, precise comparison of the chosen human-authored novel *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley and the AI (ChatGPT) generated fiction, *The Luminous Valley*. It mainly draws on specific aspects that constitute differences in creativity and narrative complexity, as well as emotional resonance and uniqueness.

C. Analytical Framework

Todorov's Narrative Model

Todorov's narrative model offers a firm ground for an in-depth analysis of both texts. It is a five-stage cyclical process that helps re-establish balance in the stories (Ananta & Andini, 2024, p. 32). The stages particularly involve: equilibrium, then disruption, and recognition. It is followed by repair and a new equilibrium. The chosen scene from the texts represents the disruption stage of the model, where Victor's normal life is disrupted the moment the monster opens its eye. Similarly, a small disruption occurs in the AI-generated text through the emergence of images that present the memories. Instead of chaos, it led to understanding and not discord.

Propp's Approach

The application of Propp's model is essential to understanding the universal sequence of events and the structure of the stories or fairy tales employed. It primarily focuses on the roles and behaviour of characters in a story rather than their personalities (Dad et al. 2024, p. 447). Irrespective of the order, it assigns characters as heroes, villains, or helpers. Regarding *Frankenstein*, Victor behaves as a conflicted creator while the monster evolves into a future source of danger, both hinting at anticipated tension and struggles. Arin, the AI-generated text, plays the role of the seeker against a gentle guide, the river, signalling knowledge.

Aesthetic Theory

The interpretation of generated text requires the support of aesthetic theory, which allows analysis to flourish. This stems from the inclusion of core concepts such as beauty and originality, which refer to unique creation and imagination. It emphasizes individuals' ability to judge and perceive the beauty of artistic and aesthetic objects (Gordon, 2021, pp. 1-2). Implementation of this model in the comparison of texts reveals that Shelley's scene is original, rich in emotional depth and a blend of fear and science, and marked by intense language and meaning that bring out its beauty. Beauty in the AI scene is demonstrated through the striking use of visuals, yet the originality is deemed as lighter due to its central emphasis on atmosphere rather than complexity.

D. Discussion

The rigorous analysis of both human-authored and AI-produced fiction reveals that a wide range of differences persists between human and AI writing. *Frankenstein* explores concepts such as moral conflict and evokes robust emotions while maintaining a structured base that builds a storyline in relation to the AI-generated text, imparting a gentle, symbolic experience. By comparing Mary Shelley's novel *Frankenstein* with the algorithmically generated tale *The Luminous Valley*, it is evident that AI poses a serious challenge to humans in areas such as creativity and atmosphere development. However, it lacks the complexity in a storyline,

excelled by humans. A stark contrast emerges from the comparison, suggesting that texts shaped by human creativity are rich in emotional components and moral layers.

V. Conclusions and Recommendations

The landscape of AI usage has a deep and significant impact on the diverse aspects of literary style, acceptance, and flow of the content. The study found a significant lack of understanding among authors regarding the effective use of AI to achieve better literary outcomes. The study, based on the same, set out the aim and objectives of examining the multidimensional impact of AI on literature. In the literature review, a strong lack of innovation and the generic nature of AI-generated content have been identified as limiting factors. The literature gap suggests that most journals rely on primary data. Given the gap in the present study, a qualitative secondary data collection has been conducted. Based on effective qualitative content analysis, significant insights have been drawn. The thematic analysis of selected important pillars of literature analysis, and based on that, Frankenstein, written by Mary Shelley, has been compared with a random AI-generated piece of fiction. The comparative analysis mostly found that human-written texts are significantly different from AI-generated texts.

From the perspective of the selected objectives, significant knowledge has been gained through the analysis. The first objective concerns the impact of AI on English literature, specifically on creative autonomy and authorship. Though AI can self-author English fiction, it lacks moral depth and the real-life projection of human emotions. From a thematic perspective, the human-written stories are vivid and diverse. Themes are more descriptive in AI-generated fiction, with a placid structural flow. The story's framework is straightforward, with little thematic variation. The reader's perception and acceptance, to a large degree, is also related to the reader's expectations. As the themes and emotions in humanly written literature are stronger and more vivid, mature readers are expected to have greater acceptance of them. AI-authored literature is much pale and offers a functional reading, but without much emotional stimulation for the greater part.

The analysis has found a significant lag in the expression and fluidity of AI-generated texts in literature. The flow of writing is well-suited to a formal format, but there is a lack of realism in the AI-generated fiction. To propose a solution to the issue, it is necessary to understand the working principles of generative AI. The effectiveness of AI knowledge development directly reflects enhanced performance. Essentially, it is necessary to consult established publications to develop an AI training model. The future scope of AI in enhanced script writing is evident. The present research has certain limitations, as it relies on secondary data and provides a generalised representation of generative AI. Also, only one AI-generated passage against one human written passage does not provide a wider understanding of the topic. This limitation has restricted the scope of this study. A similar study, including different generative AIs, can be conducted to achieve better results.

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