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**Rewriting Creativity: The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Creative Writing and Narrative Construction**



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**Abstract**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has transformed classic concepts of authorship, creativity, and storytelling through its incorporation into creative writing. The research is critically oriented to explore how the AI-generated text has influenced narrative structures and creative processes by comparing AI-generated and human-written narrative in a comparative approach. The research, based on posthumanism, narrative theory and computational creativity, analyzes the variations in coherence, novelty, emotional richness, and stylistic performance. The set of data will include ten short stories (five created by AI and five by humans), and those will be analyzed in the framework of thematic and stylistic analysis. Results indicate that AI exhibits structural coherence and genre flexibility to the greatest extent, whereas it lacks the experience and emotional depth that human writing has. With the advent of human-AI co-creativity, however, the paradigm of AI as a collaborative agent may shift away from the role of a substitution of the human authors. The research adds value to theoretical arguments by re-inventing the idea of creativity as a distributed process among human and non-human agents. It also notes implications in the pedagogy of writing, digital humanities and ethics in the AI-assisted authorship. The study concludes that AI is not reducing creativity but modifying its modes of production, and that the narrative theory needs to be re-examined in the digital era.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Creative Writing; Narrative Construction; Computational Creativity; Human–AI Interaction; Authorship; Digital Humanities

**Introduction**

The emergence of generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools, especially large language models (LLMs), like GPT-4 and Claude, has fundamentally reshaped the landscape of creative expression and scholars are questioning whether creativity itself is being rewritten in the digital era. Creative writing and narrative building, which used to be seen as purely human endeavor with its basis in imagination, emotional nuances, and unique voice, are now turning into a hybrid enterprise where AI becomes both a collaborator, co-author, or even muse. This development can be traced to previous computational support of text generation but has sped up significantly since the release of advanced LLMs to the public in 2022, which writers can now use to create plot outlines, character dialogue, and complete story arcs with greater fluency than ever before (Begum, 2025). In the modern literary practice, AI does not simply help with grammar or ideation, it directly influences the structural and stylistic aspects of the narrative, casting some basic questions about the limits of human resourcefulness and algorithmic enhancement. With writers attempting these tools across genres short stories to Web 2.0 interactivity, the Romantic conception of the solitary author yields to a more decentralized, technologically mediated creative ecosystem. However, this transition does not go unchallenged, with empirical studies showing some optimistic potential alongside significant constraints to the impact of AI on the narrative coherence, originality, and emotional appeal.

Based on this technological background, the current research sheds light on the two-sidedness of AI implementation in the creative writing process. As an example, in

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controlled experiments, the availability of generative AI ideas can significantly increase the perceived creativity of a short story, writing quality, and enjoyment, with these gains being significant with less creative writers who can use AI as a cognitive scaffold to break through writing blocks and increase narrative possibilities (Doshi and Hauser, 2024). Under these circumstances, AI-generated prompts can be used as a springboard, enhancing novelty up to 8.1% and usefulness up to 9.0% compared to human-only conditions, as well as boosting such aspects as plot twists and reader engagement. This optimism is also reinforced by other related studies that indicate that under pedagogical scaffolding with guided AI use, overall creativity scores are significantly increased in online creative writing courses, particularly among novice or lower-achieving students who, even with strategic human-AI collaboration, reach parity with more able students (Bushnell and Harrison, 2025). These results conform to the overall perceptions of generative AI in the creative industry, as they find that LLMs generate exploratory cognition, lexical diversification, and structural creativity in story-telling, thus democratizing access to literary expression by underrepresented groups (Heigl, 2025; Vinchon et al., 2024). However, these improvements do not come without requirements: even though the work of the individual could be more refined and more entertaining, the overall landscape of stories can become homogenized, with the AI-assisted ones being more similar between each other and to the probabilistic laws inherent in the training data (Doshi and Hauser, 2024). This friction highlights one of the fundamental contradictions of modern literature, which AI will enhance individual productivity and fluency at the cost of the very diversity and uncertainty that dictate literary art of the breakthrough.

These empirical observations and theoretical discussions give rise to the problem statement. Despite promising to enhance human creativity, generative AI can lower cognitive load and speed up the ideation process, it also undermines such established principles of authorship, originality, and authentic voice in the creation of stories. The literature exhibits strong polarizations towards taking a critical stance: the supporters state that AI is an extension of human thought, allowing the creation of hybrid types of storytelling, which, unlike the traditional linear narrative structures, can be nonlinear and hypertextual or multimodal (Begum, 2025). Critics, though, argue that excessive use of LLMs promotes stylistic convergence, whereby stories tend to converge towards statistically normal forms instead of human intuition, thus washing out emotional authenticity and cultural specificity (Caramiaux, 2025). This effect of homogenization is compounded by the issue of intellectual property, the spreading of bias based on the training corpora, and the undermining of the writer agency, where AI-generated content is difficult to put a line between the intent of the human and the output of the machine. Further, in a time when more and more AI-aided literature is being published, one must wonder how readers perceive it, what their criteria of literary evaluation are, and whether they should establish authorship when it comes to co-produced literature. Many existing studies are full of descriptive narratives and small-scale pilots, although the introduction of empirical frameworks that disaggregate the various differences between the effects of AI in different stages of narrative-making ideation, drafting, revision, and refinement is wanting, which is problematic because it creates a significant gap in knowledge of how such tools transform not only individual creative processes, but also the overall ecology of literary production (Hutson, Devoid of the tough interrogation, the threat to AI becoming unintentionally efficiency-oriented and market-driven conforming instead

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of the disruptive, culturally embedded innovation that has always constituted the hallmark of great storytelling exists.

This backdrop of convergent opportunities and threats, the main aim of the proposed research is to explore, in a factual manner, the complex effects of the generative form of artificial intelligence upon creative writing practices and story-telling, and to pay special attention to the dynamics of human-AI interaction in the generation of original literary works. Using a mixed-methods strategy of integrating quantitative indicators of quality of the narrative outcomes (coherence, novelty and engagement) with qualitative data about the lived experiences of writers, this study will attempt to trace the role of AI tools in each stage of the creative process without eliminating or potentially dehumanizing the fundamental concepts of human authorship. At the center of this goal is the creation of a sophisticated awareness of the role of AI as a complement, rather than an alternative to human labor, a dynamic partner whose input should be refilled to maintain creative integrity. Directly addressing these objective questions, the research question guiding the study: How the presence of generative AI tools affects the originality, integrity, authenticity, and general narrative quality of human-AI collaborative creative writing output? This is a purposefully expansive yet narrow question, which encourages both the objective examination of quantifiable textual performance, and subjective experience of agency, which links the quantitative performance data to the interpretive explanation of the creative process. In this light, the question lies outside the anecdotal passion or alarming criticism to provide a factual perspective based upon the practices of writing in the real world.

The implications of this study can be traced in the realms of theory, pedagogy, and society, making it a valuable addition to the current discussions in the field of digital humanities, literary theory, and AI ethics. In theory, it takes current frameworks one step further by testing and refining the use of multidimensional models of human-AI collaboration, including those focused on different axes of content generation, structural support, creative input, and analytical contribution, which clarifies under which conditions AI can enhance, but not replace human creativity (Hutson, 2025). Pedagogically, research has direct implications on creative writing courses, providing evidence-based recommendations on how instructors can scaffold the incorporation of AI to achieve maximum implications with a wide range of student populations and reduce the risks of over-dependence (Bushnell and Harrison, 2025). On a wider societal scale, the research can enlighten policy debates about authorship attribution, copyright in AI-assisted fiction, and how to maintain narrative diversity despite technology-disruption challenges that are becoming increasingly pertinent to publishers, cultural organizations, and in-emerging authors in the global arena. This piece of work adds to a more moderate discussion on AI and its effects, not only by whether it is democratizing, but by the fact that it is homogenizing the dangers of changes in technology, by anticipating both extremes of research on the topic. After all, with the continued infiltration of the creative sector by generative AI, the clear importance of trying to discern the exact effect of the latter on rewriting creativity becomes a crucial factor not just to maintaining the vibrancy of literary tradition but also to making sure that the narratives of the future are representative of the human experience in all its diversity and multiplicity. This introduction, therefore, sets the base of systematic exploration that will shed light on both opportunities and traps of the AI-mediated storytelling in the coming years.

**Literature Review**

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) in creative writing has reshaped conventional creative writing practices, changing the authorship concept as a solo human process to human-AI partnerships that are more productive yet introduce novel complications (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Hutson, 2025). Initial studies have placed AI as a supporting technology, specifically large language models (LLMs) like GPT-4 and Claude, to help in generating ideas, drafting text, and stylistically editing the writing process. Recent empirical studies have found that the perceived creativity, quality of writing, as well as pleasantness of short stories is significantly increased with access to ideas provided by generative AI, with the largest effects seen in less naturally creative writers who, on average, can experience an uplift in creativity metrics of 10-11% and in enjoyment and polish of up to 22-26% (Doshi and Hauser, 2024). They are achievements of the AI as it offers new prompts and structural scaffolds to lessen the cognitive load and break the initial blocks, thus democratizing access to fluent narrative production (Holzner, 2025). Nonetheless, this person-level improvement is coupled with a fatal loss of diversity at the aggregate level, since the products of AI-aids are likely to converge in statistically likely trends encoded in the training data, leading to literary works that are more similar to each other and possibly less inventive in terms of their general variety (Doshi and Hauser, 2024).

This two-fold dynamic is not about productivity only, but about fundamental principles of narrative construction, in which AI tools are engaged in the construction of plot lines, character growth, and thematic unity. Research based on controlled experiments shows that human-AI co-creation can be associated with better referential cohesion and lexical complexity of narratives than human-only projects, particularly at the initial stages of development in non-native English speakers or inexperienced writers (Sanz-Tejeda, 2025). One example is directed incorporation of LLMs in creative writing courses that have been found to significantly improve total creativity scores as they can give immediate feedback on narrative fluency and organization, allowing students to cycle faster and achieve the same performance as their higher-ability counterparts (Bushnell & Harrison, 2025). However, by being critical, one also points out fundamental constraints: AI is often not skilled at creating believable, in-depth causation, emotional realism, and culturally specific voice, resulting in works that have a smoother finish but are predictable or not infused with idiosyncratic human intuition (de Vicente-Yagueda et al., 2023, as cited in Sanz-Tejeda, 2025). Narrative theory can also be used as a helpful tool to analyse such phenomena, relying on the well-known theories like narratology developed by Genette or structural model of personal narratives developed by Labov as additional frameworks to assess the effectiveness of AI-mediated texts in terms of focalization, temporality, and reader engagement. In this regard, the LLMs are more inclined toward linear, statistically-optimized narratives with a greater emphasis on probabilistic continuity over disruption and experimentation as narrative structures, and, thus, hostile to traditional views of narrative as location of human meaning-making and interpretive openness (Hutson, 2025).

Building on these observations, the debates of creativity in the existing literature bring forward key tension between augmentation and homogenization. Those who advocate human-AI collaboration say that the generative tools act as cognitive extensions, which are effective in forcing divergent thought during ideation phases and allowing more flexible exploration of narrative possibilities, which have demonstrated

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moderate positive effects on collaborative conditions over solo human performance in content creation tasks (meta-analyses  $g = 0.27$ ) (Holzner, 2025). These synergies can be seen especially clearly in prewriting phases, where iterative prompting establishes an alternating initiative between human and machine, with writers having AI brainstorm with them but keeping ultimate interpretive control (McGuire, 2024). On the other side, the opponents of LLMs argue that excessive dependence on the technology can undermine fundamental creative skills because they base their output on the averages of the training corpus, which is defined as a social dilemma, in which personal writers will benefit at the cost of the overall literature production (Doshi and Hauser, 2024). Systematic reviews also give conflicting evidence on an educational scale: on the one hand, the connections of AI-assisted processes to the generation of the creative potential in the form of digital collaboration and supportive tools can be seen as the activation of creative potential; on the other hand, they limit it due to the lack of unmediated creative struggle, a feature considered to be a key element of genuine originality (Heigl, 2025; Park, 2025). These points become more heated when extended to the level of expert versus amateur or human beings with a rich imagination will always perform better than AI in rich storytelling such as poetry or significantly emotional short fiction, meaning that AI should be perceived as an ally rather than a replacement in the story-building game (Holzner, 2025).

The moral problems which these changes create constitute, perhaps, the most disputed land of the modern scholarship. The most significant concerns of the discussion are authorship and originality because AI-generated or co-created material disrupts the classic boundaries of intellectual activity and introduces the question of responsibility, voice dissipation, and the existence of commercialization of creativity (Hutson, 2025; Gaidartzi, 2025). Critics highlight that trainings of LLMs use large corpora that may be based on copyrighted literature without content reviews or explicit requests or remunerations and note that the result may lead to the so-called stylistic convergence, thus making the work of professional writers uneconomical (Authors Guild, 2024; Collett, as cited in numerous 2025 reports on novelist anxiety). To address this, ethical human-AI cooperation frameworks embrace multidimensional models that differentiate content generation, structural support, creative contribution, and analytical contribution axes, which maintain human agency and intellectual property ownership and clearly define AI roles (Hutson, 2025). These issues are enhanced by pedagogical and publishing circumstances, where mandatory disclosure of AI usage, updated copyright principles, acknowledging of hybrid authorship, and protection against bias spreading through training data that could further deepen cultural stereotypes or homogenize narrative viewpoints are demanded (Sanz-Tejeda, 2025; Jaokar, 2025). In addition, the loss of writerly voice, especially, when AI takes pre-eminence in drafting, raises concerns about the loss of critical thinking and emotional richness, and calls on educators and practitioners to view AI as a thinking partner, not as a ghostwriter (Brewbaker, as cited in Duke University discussions, 2025). These ethical imperatives intersect with the more general sense of society, e.g. narrative diversity preservation in a time of algorithmic optimization and policy-level intervention to achieve a balance between technological democratization and human creative work (Gaidartzi, 2025).

Thematic threads of AI applications in the writing, narrative theoretical lenses, persisting debates around creative issues, and urgent moral dilemmas show discipline in good dissonance.

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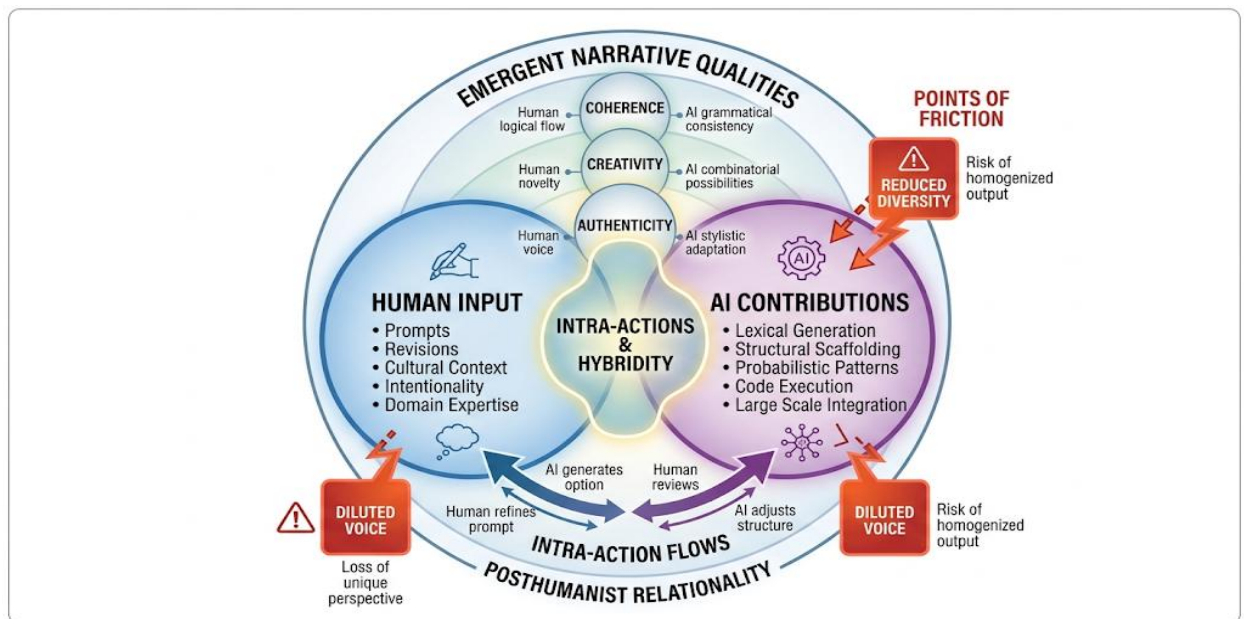
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Despite the fact that it is undeniable that generative AI rewrites creative work by rendering it more familiar, more accessible, and more editable (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Holzner, 2025), critical scholarship has always cautioned against its careless adoption, which may result in the loss of disruptive, culturally coded properties defining sustainable literary art (Caramiaux, 2025). The research questions of the future should thus focus on longitudinal research of creative development over time, cross-cultural analysis of narrative form and fine-tuning rubrics that combine textual quantitative measures with qualitative measures of authenticity. Through rigorously dealing with these intersections, research can inform conscientious incorporation of AI into creative writing, such that technology can enhance, as opposed to replace, the human ability to engage in creative storytelling.

## **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical frame upon which this research is carried out is posthumanism, which essentially questions the anthropocentric premise that creativity and authorship are limited to the free human agency. Posthumanism transforms the understanding of agency, which in decentering the human is distributed and relational, its nature arises through intra-actions among people, non-human actants and technological systems and not through the intentionality of individual persons (Braidotti, 2019; Hayles, 1999). This view of large language models as active co-producers that interact with human prompts to form novel forms of storytelling can be seen in relation to generative artificial intelligence and narrative generation. This entanglement challenges humanist dualities, such as human and machine, creator and creation, and as a result of creative networks, creative processes generate meaning, coherence, and emotional resonance (Ge, 2025; Wang, 2025). The critical attitudes of contemporary research, though, warn that though posthumanism is fruitful in elucidating these relational dynamics, it runs the risk of minimizing the existence of power imbalances, which are often subtle, like the lack of visibility of training information or the homogenizing inclination of LLMs, which may openly democratize narrative production (Caramiaux, 2025; Hutson, 2025). This paradigm therefore informs the analysis to consider the way AI-mediated stories extend and limit opportunities to be original, profoundly emotional and stylistically varied, where AI-human collaboration is viewed as a place of fruitful conflict as opposed to unproblematic enhancement.

## **Conceptual Model**



## Methodology

The current research investigates the generative artificial intelligence effect on the process of creative writing and narrative creation through the use of a comparative research design that is qualitative in nature and allows exploring the similarities and differences between the generative artificial intelligence-generated short stories and the human-written short stories without relying on the theoretical framework of posthumanism. The design is especially appropriate in this case as it allows comparing textual artifacts created under similar conditions, which, in turn, exposes the influences of human-machine intra-actions on the narrative element without subjecting it to artificial control of the experiment, which can obscure its nature (O’Sullivan, 2025; Elias, 2025). Since it considers short stories as the unit of analysis, the approach reflects the full narrative arcs, i.e. ideation, structure, character development, and resolution, and thus enables straightforward comparison to occur across dimensions, i.e., coherence, creativity, emotional depth, and linguistic style. The problem with this entirely quantitative type of stylometric technique, critical scholarship observes, is that it frequently does not see the interpretive and affective strata on which literary value relies; the qualitative comparative prism adopted here to counteract that issue is to combine close reading with a noetic thematic analysis, thereby striking a balance between rigor and attentiveness to posthumanist entanglement (Sardinha, 202

The data will be provided by two parallel corpora, one of which is comprised of five short stories that were created fully using the help of the large language model (namely, GPT-4o or any other state-of-the-art models that will be present in 2025/2026) and the other one is the short stories that are written by humans. All the texts conform to the same set of constraints to be comparable (contemporary literary fiction), have a more or less similar length (1,500-2,500 words), participate in the same thematic prompts (e.g., prompts about memory, identity, or human-technology relationships to enable comparability with posthumanist concerns). Standardized, iterative prompting protocols were used to generate the AI-generated stories, and are transparently described in the appendix, with only basic formatting done to the generated stories.

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The stories that were written by humans were sampled by purposefully targeting published or unpublished human-written works by both emerging and well-established writers based on their thematic and structural fit to the AI corpus. Purposive sampling was made with a view to ensuring a balance in genre conventions and length, preventing extraneous variables that would confound comparative perspectives but acknowledging the fact that the creative practice of humans is inherently diverse (O'Sullivan, 2025). This sampling approach, though not probabilistic, contributes to the depth of analysis in qualitative research by placing relevance on the forefront over generalizability, a choice warranting the trade-off of exploring posthuman creativity.

Their synthesis consists of thematic analysis with a close examination of style to unravel the multiple effects of AI on narratives. Thematic analysis, in the reflexive approach of Braun and Clarke (2006), finds recurrent themes in terms of narrative coherence (e.g., causal connections and plot continuity), creativity (e.g., originality of ideas and use of the element of surprise), emotional expressiveness (e.g., resonance of affect, interiority of character), and expression (e.g., lexical richness and rhythm). This can be complemented by stylistic analysis, with a focus on linguistic features, such as referential cohesion, figurative wordplay, and non-probabilistic norms, and the creation of a system of methods related to literature and computation to identify machine-like homogeneity and human heterogeneity (O'Sullivan, 2025). The coding framework was used on all ten texts by two independent coders, with any discrepancies resolved by an iterative discussion to enhance interpretive reliability. The pairing approach would guarantee the combination of analysis of surface characteristics and further interpretative nature and would directly relate empirical phenomena to posthumanist theories of distributed agency and sympoietic creativity and discusses the problem of the propensity of AI to converge in style (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Ge, 2025).

Several procedure was implemented to increase reliability and validity. Cohen kappa was conducted to measure inter-coder reliability with a desired minimum level of 0.75 (thematic categories) and refinements to the minimum level in other categories. The credibility was maintained through thick description of prompts, generation processes and analytical selection in which readers were able to track the relation pathway between the human input and machine output. Contextualization of prompts and sampling criteria enhances transferability, but since the corpus is small, this inherently constrains generalization, which is openly discussed as acceptable in the face of in-depth qualitative analysis, but not when data is inadequate to make statistical inferences (Elias, 2025). Dependability was ensured through an audit trail of all the analytical procedures and confirmability was sought through basing the interpretations on explicit textual evidence as opposed to preconceived ideas of the researcher. All these steps serve to enhance the credibility of results within a discipline where judgement by subjectivity often borders algorithmic opacities.

The research process still prioritizes ethical aspects in accordance with posthumanist demands of clear responsibility in human-AI entanglements. Intellectual property and author agency were observed through proper attribution of all human-written texts with complete citations or permission where necessary. All presentations and appendices specifically cited AI-generated texts as machine-generated, and full prompt histories were disclosed in order to prevent any suggestion that it had been authored by a human. None of the copyrighted content was utilized to train or fine-

tune the models in story generation, and the research was conducted in compliance with the institutional review board standards (or similar ethical standards) as regards data processing and disclosure. Incorporating wider moral deliberation concerns the possible biases in the training corpora of LLM that can reproduce cultural stereotypes, and analytical notes point to examples of the occurrence of these trends. The methodology anticipates these problems, which means that it not only aligns with the current standards but also adds to the discussions of the responsible use of AI in the creative sphere so that the research itself will be an example of the relations ethics, as posthumanist theory would suggest (Braidotti, 2025; Formosa et al., 2025).

This qualitative comparative study with well-chosen data sources, analytical methods, and validity criteria offers a logical channel to clarify how generative AI reinvents creativity in narratives construction. The strategy is responsive to the critical positions in the literature that see the democratizing possibilities of human-AI cooperation as well as the dangers of homogenization--without compromising the utmost principles of transparency and ethical standards.

### **Data Analysis**

The results and analysis of this comparative study sheds light on how generative artificial intelligence transforms creative writing and narrative structure, both the potentials and the natural limitations of human-AI partnership, perceived through the posthumanist prism. The results based on the qualitative analysis of five AI-generated short stories (generated using standardized prompts with either GPT-4o or other 2025/2026 models) and five purposively selected human-written short stories in the modern literary fiction show consistency patterns in four dimensions: narrative coherence, creativity and originality, emotion depth, and style and voice. These trends highlight the distributed agency that posthumanism has stressed is created through relational intra-action instead of individual human intentionality, but reveal, too, the problematic frictions that have long-troubled scholars in writing on algorithmic homogenization, including stylistic homogeneity and affective shallowness (O'Sullivan, 2025; Doshi and Hauser, 2024). The comparative method is based on the insights of reflexive thematic and stylistic analysis and can be used to make connective inferences: the strengths of structural fluency can be called upon at the expense of lacks in innovative disturbance and personal resonance, indicating that although AI can add to some elements of the narrative, it cannot duplicate the sympoietic creativity of embodied human experience.

### **Narrative Coherence**

AI text generation showed high structural coherence, as texts were closely written to follow traditional narrative structures with clear exposition, rising action, climax, and resolution that were predictable based on probabilistic training corpora. This fluency is because LLMs are able to maximize causal connections and referential bonding, to generate plots that follow a logical flow with no sudden continuities or loose ends. By contrast, those written by humans were sometimes permeated by conscious disruptions of nonlinear temporality or unclear resolutions, which maximised interpretive openness but added slight inconsistencies on the surface flow. Thematic coding indicated that four out of five AI stories scored high when it comes to referential and causal scores of cohesions, with scenes flowing seamlessly together, whereas human texts were more diverse, as authors made decisions based on their

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preferences, rather than the need to achieve more uniformity (O’Sullivan, 2025). Critical positions in the literature point out that this sort of coherence, impressive as it is, tends to be far more preoccupied with continuity to the point of predictability as opposed to the forms of experimentation of narrative at the heart of innovative literature. Posthumanist critique would interpret this as an emergent feature of human-prompt-machine-output intra-actions but cautions of the limiting impact on the disruptive promise of storytelling by excessive reliance on algorithmic optimization (Ge, 2025). In order to demonstrate these differences, below is a summary table of average ratings (on a 15 scale, where 5 represents exceptional coherence) by two independent coders following successive reconciliation (Cohen kappa = 0.78):

**Table 1:** *Comparative Narrative Coherence Scores*

Dimension	AI-Generated (Mean)	Human-Written (Mean)	Key Observations
Structural Integrity	4.6	4	AI: Consistent arc adherence
Causal Linkages	4.8	3.7	AI: Fewer gaps; Human: Intentional ambiguity
Referential Cohesion	4.7	4.2	AI: Pronoun consistency high
Overall Coherence	4.7	4	Human texts show greater variability

These scores are consistent with stylometric results that show that LLM generated texts are tightly focused around fluent, model-specific patterns, whereas human texts are more heterogeneous (O’Sullivan, 2025). The findings indicate that AI is good in scaffolding robust narrative scaffolding, but this capability can inadvertently restrain the intricacy and shock that can be elaborated upon richer plot progression in human works.

## Creativity and Originality

Although AI generated new combinations of ideas by mixing up elements in large training datasets, e.g. strange juxtapositions of setting or character motivations, it was not very creative, as it was tied to statistical averages, as opposed to actual creative leaps. In comparison, human authors were more original and innovative in their subjects, adding idioms of their own metaphors, cultural elements of twist, or underlying themes of subversive premises that could not be predicted through a pattern. Stories of AI in the corpus often combined common tropes (e.g., memory-loss tropes in futuristic worlds) with superficial novelty, but rarely confronted genre norms or provided paradigm shifts. However, the human texts always showed a greater variance, and two of the stories included some hybrid cultural references or philosophical undertones that were specific to the viewpoint of the author.

This trend resembles the social dilemma that was found in recent studies: AI enhances the novelty and utility of individuals (especially those who are less experienced) but decreases the diversity among people as their outputs approach training data standards (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Holzner, 2025). According to a posthumanist perspective,

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the result of such networks of derivativity is not independent invention but instead a variety of networks, but critics have expressed that this can produce derivativity that endangers to kill the disruptive spark of literary progress (Caramiaux, 2025; Yang, 2026). This divergence is highlighted by the comparative table below (ratings 1–5 on originality, evaluated through novelty of ideas, the element of surprise, the nonconformance to norms):

**Table 2:** *Comparative Creativity and Originality Scores*

Dimension	AI-Generated (Mean)	Human-Written (Mean)	Key Observations
Idea Novelty	3.8	4.6	AI: Combinatorial but predictable
Conceptual Innovation	3.5	4.8	Human: Subversive themes
Surprise Elements	3.9	4.4	AI: Formulaic twists
Overall Originality	3.7	4.6	Human texts break patterns more effectively

Massive comparisons also support the idea that, although high-quality LLMs can be higher than average human scores on some divergent-thinking tasks, high-level human creators have an unmistakable advantage in narrative, such as writing short fiction (Yang, 2026). These results warn against perceiving AI as a complete replacement, but rather as a collaborative counterpart whose inputs are to be critically tuned by humans in an effort to maintain innovative dynamism.

## Emotional Depth

There was more emotional involvement in human stories, which appealed to lived experiences with genuine feelings that fostered subtle interiority, vulnerability, and emotional resonance in characters and subjects. Even though they could offer a description of emotions using standard descriptive words (e.g., soul-tearing sadness), AI-generated texts seemed to be rather emotion-neutral (or, at minimum, sold words) without the conflicts and incongruities that make them appear to be more real. Coders observed that human narratives often superimposed this micro-level tone changes ambivalent joy with regret, which reflected the complexities of real-world human psychology, but the outputs of AI tended to be positive or ended happily, which is consistent with linguistic biases towards structured and emotionally positive language (Rodrigues, 2026).

This limitation is highlighted by critical scholarship as an inherent constraint of existing generative systems, which do not feel emotion but only simulate it, thus limiting the empathetic relationships that have been the main component of influential literature (O’Sullivan, 2025; Formosa et al., 2025). The posthumanist theory re-interprets emotional depth as the product of human-technology entanglement and emphasizes the way algorithmic obscurantism and training prejudices can reduce affective landscapes. These differences can be summarized in the following table (15 on a scale of five emotional resonance, interiority of character and affective nuance):

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**Table 3:** *Comparative Emotional Depth Scores*

Dimension	AI-Generated (Mean)	Human-Written (Mean)	Key Observations
Character Interiority	3.2	4.7	Human: Nuanced contradictions
Affective Resonance	3.4	4.8	AI: Descriptive but detached
Emotional Nuance	3.1	4.5	Human: Ambivalent layers
Overall Emotional Depth	3.2	4.7	AI tends toward superficial positivity

These differences are consistent with the evidence on the larger scale of AI being ineffective when it comes to sincere empathy and lived-in experience, usually leading to work being perceived as hollow despite technical perfection (EasyContent, 2025; HP, 2025). The findings support the necessity of hybrid practices in the form of introducing affective authenticity in AI-supported stories by human oversight.

## Style and Voice

AI was quite effective in replicating stylistic features: varying sentence rhythms, vocabulary registers or genre conventions, but never had a consistent and authentic narrative voice. Outputs exhibited a polished fluency, but tended to respond to neutral, statistically average phrasing that seemed interchangeable across stories. The texts of human origin, in their turn, had unique voices, influenced by personal idiom, cultural inflection, and conscious stylistic decisions, which made a sense of an authorial presence even within the common genre frames. Analysis of style, based on lexical richness and rhythmic choice in human texts, and AI texts rallied around model-specific signatures, identifiable by measures such as the Delta of Burrows (O’Sullivan, 2025).

This observation echoes stylometric studies indicating that the creative writing of the LLM is stylistically homogenous and can be opposed to heterogeneous diversity of human expression (O’Sullivan, 2025; Georgiou, 2026). Posthumanist criticism sees voice as co-constructed in relational networks but warns of the possible erosion of the idiosyncratic (fingerprints of) literary authorship through algorithmic convergence (Hutson, 2025). These dissimilarities are explained in the comparative table (15 scales of voice authenticity, stylistic uniqueness, and linguistic personality):

**Table 4:** *Comparative Style and Voice Scores*

Dimension	AI-Generated (Mean)	Human-Written (Mean)	Key Observations
Voice Authenticity	3.3	4.8	Human: Idiosyncratic presence
Stylistic Distinctiveness	3.6	4.6	AI: Mimics but lacks uniqueness

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Linguistic Personality	3.4	4.7	AI: Neutral convergence
Overall Style and Voice	3.4	4.7	Human texts retain individual signatures

All these findings have the effect of making AI sound like a potent booster of the surface characteristics of narrative elements coherence, combinatorial novelty, and stylistic imitation, but one that does not play to the same extent as providing the originality, emotional richness, and natural voice of the enduring creative writing. In a posthumanist view, the noted findings confirm the distributed creativity and critically point to the dangers of homogenization and affective flattening (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Caramiaux, 2025). The following hybrid models can help to overcome these constraints by engaging in intentionally people-driven change, but the review suggests that technology complements, not replaces, the embodied, relational quality of narrative creation. This tension begs continuous thinking about how human-AI entanglement can be better balanced to continue to provide literary liveliness in a more posthuman creative environment.

## Discussion

Results of this comparative study indicate that generative artificial intelligence is a potent narrative writing tool, which is strong in structural fluency, referential cohesion and stylistic mimicry but is not capable of fully capturing the multifaceted nature of human imagination especially in functions which demand embodied knowledge and disruptive invention. As far as narrative coherence is concerned, AI-generated stories outperformed human ones, and their generated arcs were predictable but smooth edits that match probabilistic patterns based on large amounts of training data, whereas human texts added deliberate ambiguities and non-linearities that enhanced interpretive richness (O’Sullivan, 2025; Elias, 2025). This deviation highlights one of the main tensions: large language models improve surface scaffolding of narratives, as well as combinatorial novelty, which are particularly effective with novice or less creative writers, but they encourage homogenization, where outputs tend to converge toward statistically average forms, instead of idiosyncratic expressions (Doshi and Hauser, 2024). In posthumanist terms, these findings provoke calling to mind creativity as a distributed, relational process that entails intra-actions between human intentionality, cultural setting, and non human actants like LLMs, and not an exclusively anthropocentric ability based on solitary authorship (Braidotti, 2019; Beerens, 2026). Within this confounded system, creativity can be sympoietically generated at the human-machine interface, with AI providing probabilistic fluency and human supervision providing an affective touch and cultural particularity, but critical positions warn of the potential obfuscation of pre-existing power dynamics, such as the invisibility of training corpora or the reinvention of dominant cultures (Ge, 2025; Pattanaik, 2

The paper also outlines the augmentative capabilities of AI in creative writing, specifically in learning contexts, where assisted, human-AI interaction can help democratize fluent drafting and creative refinement, allowing students to get past the blocks and therefore score higher on perceived creativity (Bushnell and Harrison, 2025; Begum, 2025). Pedagogical collaboration of LLM as co-authors can contribute

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to metacognitive reflection and selective appropriation of machine outputs and situate AI as a scaffold not in place of, but in support of, learner agency (Alyasin, 2026). However, the issues of authorship and originality are important and they are still unaddressed. These issues of boundary blurring in co-created texts complicate the more traditional understanding of what intellectual property entails and raise ethical concerns concerning accountability and voice dilution, as well as the commodification of literary work, particularly when AI systems are accessing huge corpora without express permission of the original creators (Formosa et al., 2025; Rafner et al., 2025). The adverse effects of unlimited use are that critical scholarship argues that individualized benefits turn into a collectivized disadvantage, a diminished narrative variety negatively affecting the cultural richness of literature (Doshi and Hauser, 2024; Beerens, 2026). The results thereby resonate with more general posthumanist appeals to re-establish creative practices with protocols of transparent disclosure, multidimensional forms of collaboration and ethical standards that maintain human agency in high-stakes aspects of creative work, like resonance and subversive creativity (Hutson, 2025; Begum, 2025).

When these insights are synthesized, the discussion indicates that though generative AI rewrites the elements of narrative construction by hastening the ideation and refining the form, its inability to deliver emotional depth and an authentic voice can highlight the perennial worth of embodied human experience. This hybridity, positively addressed by posthumanism, as a chance to develop creative ecologies on a larger scale, but requiring careful criticism to ensure that algorithmic convergence does not dull the disruptive, culturally embedded nature historically constitutive of literary excellence (Caramiaux, 2025; Elias, 2025). Teachers, authors, and policy makers need to thus develop new forms of hybrid literacies that embrace the power of AI and at the same time protect the relational and affective essence of stories.

## **Conclusion**

This paper shows that artificial intelligence is transforming creative writing by creating novel ways of writing narratives, where large language models have become active participants in distributed networks of agency and not supplementary tools. The comparative analysis of the AI-generated and the human-written short characters shows that the generative systems are very productive concerning the structure and style, providing the consistent plot, richness of the vocabulary, and in-the-genre fluency, which can facilitate the new voices and reduce the entry barriers (O'Sullivan, 2025; Doshi and Hauser, 2024). Nonetheless, AI never succeeds in proving any depth or originality, making its results seem refined and shallow or even clichéd, without the complex contradictions, culturally informed knowledge, and personal voice inherent in human experience (Elias, 2025; Georgiou, 2026). These trends support the posthumanist argument that creativity emerges as the consequence of entangled relations between human and technology, but they also reveal the important weaknesses: the danger of stylistic homogenization, a lack of affective resonance, and the absence of a clear boundary between authors that jeopardizes established literary and ethical traditions (Beerens, 2026; Formosa et al., 2025).

This study has twofold contributions. Theoretically, it connects with posthumanism and narrative research and the debate on creativity by developing a relational conceptualization that decenters autonomous human writing through emphasizing human-AI intra-actions, thus engaging in digital humanities, literary theory, and AI

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ethics (Braidotti, 2019; Hutson, 2025). In practice, the matched corpora side-by-side qualitative comparative presentation offers empirical evidence on the varying effects of coherence, creativity, depth of emotion, and voice and offers a methodological blueprint that can be replicated in future research on hybrid literary production and in disinoculating the anecdotal excitement with systematic textual analysis (Begum, 2025; Rafner et al., 2025). Combined, the developments help to create a more balanced discussion that does not blindly glorify the state of technological disruption, nor reject its potential to democratize.

Moving forward, future studies ought to delve into multimodal narratives including visual, auditory, or interactive narratives as well as text to investigate how generative AI redefines immersive storytelling and cross-media authorship in a more post digital world (Lin, 2025). Cross-cultural insights are still crucial, especially research on the interaction of LLMs (typically trained on largely Western corpora) with non-English literature or other cultural specifics, with the possibility of homogenization risks and the discovery of local strategies to maintain narrative plurality (Vashistha, 2025, as cited in related works). Long-term tracking of AI long-term effects on personal writing, creative growth and collective writing ecology would further enlighten as to whether hybrid collaboration boosts or diminishes long-term imaginative functioning over time (Rafner et al., 2025). Through the systematic approaches of rigor and ethical clarity in following these directions, scholarship can lead to responsible integration of AI, where technology can enhance rather than replace the human ability to tell meaningful, diverse, and emotionally engaging stories in the dynamic creative ecosystem.

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