



تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي على بنية السرد في الرواية الإنجليزية المعاصرة (2020-2025)

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الملخص:

تستكشف هذه الدراسة تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي على أشكال السرد في الأدب الإنجليزي الحديث بين عامي 2020 و2025. ومن خلال دراسة الأعمال الأدبية المألوفة من خلال النظرية النقدية، تدرس الدراسة العلاقة بين المؤلفين وأدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي. وتظهر الدراسة أن الذكاء الاصطناعي ليس مجرد أداة إبداعية، بل هو أداة سردية فعالة تُحدث نقلة نوعية في المناهج التقليدية للصوت والحبكة وسرد القصص. ويعكس هذا التحول تغييراً أوسع نطاقاً في كيفية إنتاج الأدب وتلقيه. علاوة على ذلك، يُتيح النمو السريع لنماذج الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدية أفقاً إبداعية جديدة، مما يُمكن الكُتّاب، سواء كانوا محترفين أو غير محترفين، من تجربة أشكال مبتكرة من سرد القصص والتعبير الفني.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، البنية السردية، الرواية الإنجليزية المعاصرة، 2020-2025.

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Narrative Structures in Contemporary English Fiction (2020–2025)

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Abstract:

This study explores the impact of artificial intelligence on narrative forms in modern English fiction from 2020 to 2025. By examining familiar literary works through critical theory, it examines the relationship between human authors and AI tools. The research shows that AI is not merely a creative aid but is an active narrative instrument that transforms traditional approaches to voice, plot, and



storytelling. This shift reflects a broader change in how literature is both produced and received. Furthermore, the rapid growth of generative AI models opens new creative possibilities, enabling both unprofessional and professional writers to experiment with innovative forms of storytelling and artistic expression.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Narrative Structures, Contemporary English Fiction, 2020–2025.

Introduction.

1.1 background.

Artificial intelligence in the literary field generates deep conversations around creativity, authorship. From co authored books to intricately crafted AI, generated microfiction, the recent harmony between human creativity with machine learning. Algorithms marks a new era in literary history. In this regard, the technical interferences basically removes traditional definitions of literature. Advanced generative technologies like GPT-3 and now GPT-4 are becoming more accessible to writers, scholars, and the general public, which is progressively removing a clear line between human writing and writing generated by machines. This blend appears in the growing number of literary works created with the help of AI, published in well known outlets like The New Yorker and Medium, making the connection between literature and technology a main focus today. (Wood 2021).

The worldwide COVID 19 pandemic, which became an unforeseen backdrop agitator to the digital making of literature and strengthened enhancement for AI tools for writers. During times of isolation, the period saw a major expansion of online storytelling experiments and a fastened democratization of the world literature innovation. However, beyond this first wave of interest the relentless march of AI is changing countless aspects of the bookish environment.

1.2 research problem

what is the impact of narrative structures in English fiction published between 2020 and 2025

1-3 research objectives

- To examine the way AI is tackled in current fiction



- Investigating AI's influence on narrative form the algorithmic structure of stories and voice
- To investigate hybrid authorship and its impacts on literary production
- To reflect critically on broader cultural and theoretical aspects of AI generated. Narratives.
- To explore how online publishing and distribution platforms adjust to AI written literature.
- To explore the capabilities of AI in the redefinition of the literary canon and reader expectations.

1.2 Research Questions.

- How is AI incorporated into the process of storytelling?
- What are AI created or AI assisted texts like compared with traditional stories?
- What are the ethical and aesthetic implications of AI inspired fiction?
- What is the perception of AI generated narratives among human readers?
- How will publishers and literary critics mediate AI generated literature?
- Do AI stories have authentic feelings or empathy and how should that be factored in?

Theoretical Framework:

2.1 Narrative Theory

This section analyses the narrative features of AI influenced writings: temporality, vocalization, and narrative voice at work in these texts with structuralist and post structuralist methodologies. For the analysis of how AI engages with narrative authority and point of view, we draw on: Jeanette's narratology and Barthes' concept of the writerly text Barthes . Machine. Generated fiction, like AI inspired texts in general, contests linear continuity and supports. Multiple re readings. This is also consistent with the latter's postmodernist overtones. (Barthes, 1977, p: 45).

Recent AI fiction also engages with Gerard Jeanette's ideas of narrative distance and diegesis. Especially as AIs serve as narrators who adopt varying degrees of emotional detachment. In those instances, we have a mixed narration of autodiegetic and extradiegetic layers (Genette, Barthes, 1977, P 88.)

2.2 Digital Humanities and AI

This is informed by both computational literary theory and digital humanities approaches, particularly those of Hales, 2017, and Bode, 2020, for situating AI



within literature. Also Burroows and Jockers (2010) proposed quantitative methods to analyze patterns in literary text produced or affected by algorithms. Natural language processing has opened the door for scholars to analyze patterns of authorship, style, and themes at a scale that would have been unimaginable even a few decades ago. (Hayles, 2017, p. 12)

Tools such as voyant, stylo, and distant reading platforms now incorporate AI based modules. that enable dynamic pattern recognition and artificial theme detection. These platforms will also support stylometric comparisons, allowing us to detect the extent of AI influence in co authored works or fully AI generated prose.

2.3 post-humanism

AI fiction is considered in terms of post humanism, which questions the authorial significance of human beings and supposes machine agency in the production of. Rosie Bredotti's (2013), Concept of the posthuman and Donna Haraway's, (1991). Cyborg metaphor offer foundational frameworks. AI would, as a non human interlocutor, raise questions about identity, about consciousness, and the limits of the literary subject. In this way, post human text would serve as a locus where language and the logic of the Machine meet perception in order to produce hybrid expressions that unsettle the singular authority of human consciousness. (Braidotti, 2013, p.9).

Post humanist considerations translate into readings of readerly agency too, since as AI, generated texts frequently involve some kind of interactivity that has the effect of making readers, co narrators, or active participants in a narrative where authorship and linearity have been destabilized yet further

AI as a Character and narrator:

3.1 Klara and the Sun(Kazzuo Ishiguro,2021) (Ishiguro, 2021, P:3)

In its artificial narrator and limited viewpoint, Ishiguro's novel promotes alienation and questions humanist premises. Narrated by Clara, an artificial friend, it is a deeply human story as seen through the non human gaze. For Betts wood (2021), Klara is marked as naive in her narration, which works like a mirror for present preoccupations with automation and empathy. (Ishiguro, 2021, p. 3).

Through Klara's simple and broken thoughts, the story shows that AI can help in caring for others, but it cannot fully understand human pain. Her



straightforward thinking makes it clear that machine empathy is not completely real and is still limited.

3.2 The Salvage Crew, (Yudhanjaya Wijeratne, 2020)

This work has an AI narrator who used to be a poet. Sometimes it thinks in a philosophical and poetic way, and sometimes it tells boring procedural details. This shows how an AI character can be used in different parts of the story. The story mixes science fiction with thoughts about memory and storytelling.

The narrator's complicated relationships and feelings toward its crew show the difficult boundaries between human and machine minds. Comparisons to 20th century stream of consciousness techniques are invited by the novel, which reframes their practice through the filtered consciousness of a machine. Its AI based narrator undergoes memory fragmentation narrative without going all the way into trauma textuality, which has weird effects on the time of the story.

3.3 Analysis

AI narrators grant a defamiliarized lens, providing new ways of seeing memory, emotion, and consciousness. These narrators ask the reader about personhood and confessional conflicts in literature. The estrangement effect, as hypothesized by the Russian formalists, is reinvigorated in relation to non human narrative preference. Meanwhile, the process of scaffolding AI consciousness inside a film's narrative

Architecture challenges what we think we know about the omniscient narrator and even repositions narrative authority as an act technological simulations. These AI figures provide an introspective mirror to human frailties, a trope that has been passed down through literature of the other, only now with the narrative perspective table shifted from exclusively anthropocentric to techno centered frames

Artificial intelligence technologies in novel and short story writing. For point one developers:

4.1 Development of AI technologies in literary writing.

Recent years have seen significant progress in AI technologies, notably in the field of natural language processing, NLP, where machines can both understand and create human like text. Early AI writing systems included rule based and template filling, resulting in repetitive and expected content. But deep learning in



general, transformer architectures like OpenAI's GPT series, specifically, has changed the game for AI text generation.

GPT-3 and GPT for both have billions of these parameters, pouring over huge data sets harvested from a variety of sources in order to learn linguistic patterns, idiomatic expressions, and narrative conventions. These models are able to create paragraphs of convincing text. Different styles of writing, and even the voices of specific authors accomplishing such a strong character assassination has not yet been seen, since the ideas are stated by name in each paragraph. Technology repositions the writer as co writer. Creator rather than sole creator with ideas, plot outlines or dialogue being worked on together alongside AI. also challenges current creativity theories. Historically, creativity was seen as something exclusively human with aspects of intentionality, imagination, and emotional depth. The fact that AI can create original seeming text requires us to reassess these definitions, prompting literary theory and philosophy to revisit discussions of authorship and creativity.

4.2 AI tools and narrative generation.

Many of these AI powered tools now aid writers by generating narrative content or facilitating the creation of story ideas:

- ChatGPT: An interactive conversational AI that can generate stories, poems, and dialogues from user provided prompts. It can provide the lead for plot development, character strength, and it can even rewrite passages and other voices.
- Sudowrite: with an explicit focus on fiction writers, this tool builds out your inputs, suggesting its own stylistic changes or new prompts as fanfic to boost you out of writer's block.
- AI Dungeon: The story of you a text based adventure game using artificial intelligence to generate infinite, dynamic story responses.

Experiments conducted from the deployed models illustrate a transition from linear, predefined narratives to a more interactive and real time emergent storytelling, through which AIs introduce surprises and human author then reacts with acceptance, rejection, or revisions to those introductions. The relationship between human intent and AI suggestion creates interesting generative trails.

4.3 Case studies for literary AI collaboration



In Road (2018) , which piooners coapotratiion between human and AI in novel writing. After feeding the beat generations texts to an AI (a homage to Kerouac if there ever was one) trained on on the road, it managed to generate a never ending flow of prose laid with all the spontaneity and style that inspired him. The output was then curated and polished by a human editor, creating a hybrid text that buscades the nature of the authorship. The end product is an experimental story that deforms plot coherency and authorial voice. Readers are invited to play with AI's associated thinking.

There is also of course the infamous Sunspring , a sci fi short film having its screenplay written by a machine named Benjamin. The story is bizarre and disjointed, demonstrating AI's ability to generate creative, if a little nonsensical, narrative. To get the film to its final form, Colonel needed some help from humans, highlighting this symbiotic relation between AI generated storylines and human editorial intervention.

These use Cases all illustrate that AI could instigate new forms of aesthetics and storytelling, but also demonstrate the limitations of just using AI as a tool to supply complete narrative translations, which are emotionally powerful.

4.4 Ethical and Technical Challenges

AI in literature is by no means straightforward. One of the most debated issues is authorship and copyright. Current copyright laws do not offer clear guidance on who owns a text created with the help of AI. Questions aris over whether the ownership belongs to the developer of the AI system, the user who prompts it, or another party altogether. Another major concern is authenticity and creativity. Many readers and critics ask whether AI generated works can truly express creativity or emotion, or if they merely reproduce existing patterns. This uncertainty affects how audiences perceive and value AI written literature, influencing its acceptance in the literary market.

In addition, AI introduces challenges related to bias, representation, and transparency. Since AI systems learn from large datasets, they often replicate existing cultural biases and stereotypes, which limits diversity and may reinforce harmful ideas. Transparency another important issue, readers debate whether they should know if a text is produced with AI assistance. While openness can build trust and understanding, it can also lead to premature judgment and prevent readers from engaging with the work as art.



Reader Interaction with AI-Supported Literature:

5.1 The Reader's Experience with AI-generated texts.

The incorporation of AI into literary creation changes not only the process of writing, but also how readers interact with texts. AI generated text in literature, regardless of the form of literature for which they are developed, is likely to bear certain recognizable stylistic and thematic signatures that may not necessarily correspond to those typical of human authored texts, affecting how readers would perceive and feel about it.

Research has shown that readers generally do not feel any eerie or creepy feeling when reading machine generated stories, but very often have the feeling of freshness and curiosity in them. Also, readers tend to like it if there are many wild attempts on ANGs. Some readers feel uneasy or suspicious, especially when they learn that a machine, not a human, wrote the story. This doubt often comes from the strong belief that true literary creation comes only from the human mind and heart. Furthermore, AI generated text feels mechanical, slightly confusing, and lacking in deep emotion, which makes it difficult for readers to fully connect with it.

5.2 Interactive and Participatory Reading

One interesting thing that AI makes possible is **interactive storytelling**, where the story changes based on what the reader chooses. Programs like AI Dungeon show how this works. The reader makes decisions, and the AI changes the story in real time. This means the reader is not just watching the story but helping to create it. Interactive storytelling makes reading more personal and fun because the AI can change the plot and characters to fit what each reader likes or feels. This idea connects with postmodern storytelling theories, which value different viewpoints, openness, and stories that have many parts or layers. It also links to digital humanities today, where people study and create literature in interactive and multimedia ways.

5.3 representations of authorship and authenticity by readers.

Readers have complex attitudes toward AI authored literature and ideas of authorship and authenticity. The tradition of the inspired, isolated writer who need only record the contents of her mind conditions us to view texts as an analog to human creativity and insight.



For readers who appreciate shared humanity, structural clarity, or cultural antecedents in their fiction, such AI labors can provide reason for skepticism and often seem like an excuse to justify gimmickry. When the AI's role is more obvious, some celebrate the newfangled collaboration. Think of AI as a novel form of literary partner or tool that expands our imaginative reach. For others, AI participation strips literature of its soul or individuality and voice, causing concern that machine writing could be formulaic or lacking soul.

Interestingly, research findings indicate that transparency regarding the use of AI can both increase critical engagement as well as resistance depending on the degree to which a reader is an advocate of technological development. Initially hiding not only the usage of AI authorship can drive acceptance, but when discovered raises the specter of trust decay.

5.4 Publishers and Literary Critics

The media and publishers critics are also key players in how the AI literature is manufactured/received. Publishers and content distributors are gatekeepers who determine which AI generated texts, if any, deserve to be published, marketed and promoted, and to what extent the readership will consider them as legitimate by cultural standards.

At some publishers, AI literature is the latest exciting trend and a way to get tech friendly readers while trying out new business models. Another group is skeptical, wary of quality control, market uncertainty, and ethical questions. Critics need to figure out how to evaluate AI texts in a way that is fair. Traditional authorial intentions or emotions based criteria may need to be revisited and rewritten that incorporates the hybrid nature of AI and human co authored works. Critical discussions of AI literature are now likely to focus on the way in which the machine creativity changes genre norms, narrative voice and aesthetic of feeling a story.

Themes in the future of narrative and artificial intelligence.

6.1 Futures for Literature and AI.

In the future, artificial intelligence changes how literature will write and read. AI creates stories that are smart, and emotional. This makes people ask new questions about what it means to be an author, especially since advanced AI systems can already write full novels on their own.



Personalize storytelling also becomes a common. AI makes stories that fit each reader's interests, culture, and feelings, making reading more fun and personal. Literature moves away from one style for everyone and becomes something unique for each person. New kinds of writing appear, mixing human imagination with AI. This brings new ways to explore different genres, story structures, and writing styles, expanding what we think literature can be.

6.2 virtual reality, augmented reality and AI and storytelling.

The combination of AI with immersive technologies, such as augmented reality, is ushering in a new era of storytelling. AI controlled characters in virtual reality can respond in real time to the user's actions and emotions, making stories truly interactive and emotionally engaging. For example, if AI were to instantly shape dialogue and plot based on the reader's choices in a virtual reality world, we would experience a level of narrative interactivity never before seen. Some AR applications are even capable of connecting AI generated backstories to real world locations, blending reality and fantasy. Like other multimedia stories, this approach challenges traditional linear narratives and passive reading, offering new ways to experience and understand the world.

6.3 AI and the Marketplace of Ideas.

The publishing industry is undergoing a radical transformation as a result of automation and the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies. These technologies are now capable of understanding linguistic rules and stylistic techniques, accurately editing texts, designing book covers, predicting market trends, and targeting specific readerships. However, this transformation raises a number of cognitive and professional challenges, most notably the potential for increased homogeneity in literary output and the loss of creative uniqueness. It also poses a threat to the jobs of human editors, agents, and publishers. While artificial intelligence contributes to accelerating and reducing the cost of book production and publishing, it may also lead to the flooding of the market with repetitive or low quality work.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to adopt new strategies to preserve creativity and originality in literary writing and ensure the quality of published content in light of this broad technological transformation. Achieving a balance between the efficiency afforded by automation and the human value conferred by human creativity represents the greatest challenge facing the future of the publishing industry.



6.4 Cultural and Social Implications

The impact of AI extends beyond the literary field to encompass the cultural and social aspects of contemporary societies. On the one hand, these technologies have made the writing process easier and more accessible, allowing individuals to produce and share stories without having to go through traditional intermediaries such as publishers or literary agents. However, the disparity in access to advanced AI tools risks widening the gap between those who possess the technical means to produce literature and those whose voices are marginalized in the cultural arena.

Moreover, the cultural stereotypes inherent in AI training data may be reproduced in creative output, contributing to the decline of cultural and intellectual diversity unless serious action is taken to address this issue. Hence, the importance of developing fair and representative training data and designing AI systems that take into account ethical and human dimensions. With the expanding presence of artificial intelligence in the fields of art and creativity, the concepts of authenticity, innovation, and human uniqueness are being reconsidered. This necessitates a rethinking of the nature of the future relationship between humans and machines, and the limits of human creativity in light of the increasing overlap between technology and culture.

Conclusion and Recommendations

This study examines the essential shifts in writing and narrative styles in English literature between 2020 and 2025, in light of the growing influence of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. The findings indicate that AI is no longer used just as a tool to assist in the production of literary content, but has become an influential narrative actor that contributes to shaping the narrative voice, constructing the plot, and guiding the reader's interaction with the literary text. The study demonstrated that AI technologies expand the boundaries of literary creativity by enabling new narrative styles, such as interactive or non linear narratives, opening up vast horizons for authors and readers alike. Furthermore, the phenomenon of hybrid human machine authorship reconsiders traditional concepts related to creativity, originality, and literary authority, and raises critical questions about the identity of the "author" in the digital age.

The study predicts that the near future will witness further integration between artificial intelligence and immersive and personalized narrative experiences, which will profoundly impact the ways literary texts are produced and consumed. At the same time, the publishing sector will face new challenges and



opportunities, including reshaping editorial, marketing, and distribution mechanisms, and formulating strategies more compatible with the nature of creativity in the digital age.

7.2 implications.

The rise of artificial intelligence in literature forces us to carefully rethink notions of authorship, creativity, and narrative theory. Researchers, writers, and industry leaders need to collaborate to develop ethical guidelines, legal standards, and critical approaches to understanding AI's growing impact. Using AI as a creative partner opens exciting prospects, but it also requires careful attention to protect the integrity of literature and preserve its intrinsic value.

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