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EXPLORING THE ROLE OF ALGORITHM IN LITERATURE: A TRANSHUMANIST STUDY INTO AI-GENERATED NOVEL

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INTRODUCTION:

Modern alphabets have been developed as a result of developments in the fields of algorithms and artificial intelligence, which have fundamentally changed how humans process and evaluate messages. In order to better represent and process multiple languages, scripts and symbols, the conventional alphabets, which were previously only capable of containing the 26 letters of the English language, have been enlarged to incorporate a number of symbols and special characters. This paper presents a comprehensive overview of the evolution of alphabets, from their historical roots to the latest advancements in modern alphabets and their applications in the field of artificial intelligence. The influence of contemporary alphabets on text categorization, text analysis and natural language processing is also highlighted in the study. These developments have completely changed the area of AI. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms are used to create written material by "man-machine writers." Recent developments in natural language processing (NLP) have enabled AI systems to produce material that is comparable to that of humans. The employment of language models to produce news pieces, sports recaps and financial reports is one instance of man-machine authoring. These algorithms can examine a lot of data and produce text that seems like it was written by a person. Another illustration is the creation of poetry and short tales using AI algorithms. There are currently AI models that can create complete books as well as poetry in a number of forms, such as sonnets and haikus.

A collection of instructions to be followed in computations or other activities is the definition of an algorithm. This is true for both computer science and mathematics. An AI algorithm is therefore, fundamentally, the code that instructs the computer on how to learn to function independently. We are surrounded by software algorithms, which are increasingly in charge of various facets of our existence by making judgements devoid of human

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intervention. Algorithms are frequently thought of as being more reliable and unbiased than humans since they are based on training data or abstract rules rather than emotions and desires.

Transhumanism

Transhumanism is a philosophical and cultural movement that advocates for the use of technology to enhance human abilities, such as intelligence, physical ability and longevity. In recent years, AI algorithms have played an increasingly significant role in the advancement of transhumanistic studies. AI algorithms are now capable of generating text that is indistinguishable from human-written text, a development that has significant implications for transhumanistic studies.

The transhumanist movement has developed gradually over the past ten years. It may be described as a movement that promotes improving the state of humanity by the application of reason, particularly through the creation and widespread use of technology (Hays, 2019: 1). Transhumanism is a movement that has been championing post humanity over the past twenty years. However, other theorists and proponents of transhumanism have varied perspectives on this particular trend. Julian Huxley first used the word "transhumanism" in 1957 (Livingstone, 2015: 16). Huxley defines transhumanism as "evolutionary humanism," which is the idea that humans should actively work to improve themselves. "transcend itself - not just sporadically…but in its entirety, as humanity" (Huxley, 1957: 17). Max More, another proponent of Transhumanism, defines it, "[a]s a class of philosophy of life that seeks the continuation and acceleration of the evolution of intelligent life beyond its currently human form and human limitations by means of science and technology, guided by the life-prompting principles and values" (Cohen & Hanson, 2009: 95). "Transhumanism," writes Nick Bostrom "is … an outgrowth of secular humanism and the enlightenment. It holds that the current human nature is improvable through the use of applied science and other rational methods, which make it possible to increase human health-span, extend our intellectual and physical capacities and give us increased control over our mental states and moods" (Bostrom, 2010: 55).

The guiding principle of transhumanism is the improvement of humans. The two main pillars of transhumanism are science and technology, which are seen as the movement's two greatest strengths. As a result, the modern literature on transhumanism includes more than just science and technology, each with their own goals. As a result, transhumanism cannot be viewed as a single philosophy or movement. According to techno-optimists, transhumanism foretells a bright, unmatched and utopian future. But there are some significant ethical issues that we must address.

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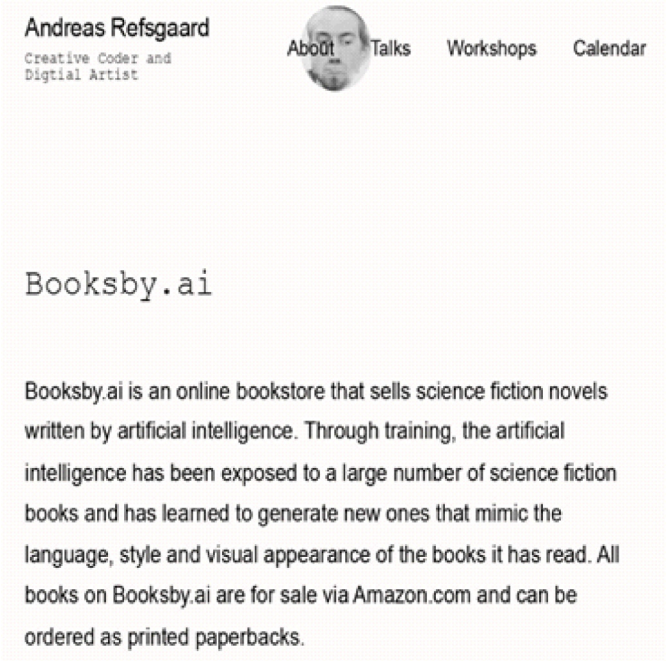
AI-generated novels raise several ethical concerns, including issues of authorship and copyright, as questions arise over who owns the rights to AI-created works. Bias in AI training data can perpetuate harmful stereotypes, while the lack of human creativity in AI-generated content may undermine the authenticity of artistic expression. Additionally, AI's impact on the job market could lead to job displacement for writers and editors, and its potential to spread misinformation or create manipulative narratives raises transparency concerns. The risk of cultural appropriation, emotional manipulation and unintended harm through insensitive content further complicates the ethical landscape, as does the environmental impact of training AI models. Ultimately, these concerns highlight the need for careful oversight and consideration in the use of AI in creative industries like AI generated texts or literary analysis. We are not dismissing all technology advancements by addressing the ethical issues. Not every technical advancement is detrimental. We must understand that science and technology, when used for the benefit of people, are valuable tools that can help people grow holistically.

Algorithm - AI - Text generator

Figure 1. The webpage of Bookby.ai



Webpage: https://www.andreasrefsgaard.dk/projects/books-by-AI/

An artificial intelligence-generated science fiction book is available for purchase at Booksby.ai, an online bookstore. The artificial intelligence has read a lot of science fiction

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books during training and has learnt to create new ones that imitate the language, style and aesthetic of the ones it has read. None of the book-related tales, titles, descriptions, book covers, or reviews on BooksBy.ai were created or authored by humans. Char-rn-tensor flow was used to create the tales, book titles, descriptions and reviews using training data from Project Gutenberg and Amazon.com. Progressive Growing of GANs and training photos from Open Library were used to create the book covers. Transparent latent gyan was used to generate images of readers reviewing the books. Using training data (book covers and prices) from Amazon.com and ml5js.org regression with feature extractor, a model that determined pricing for the generated books was created.

Alphabets

Traditional storytelling is deeply rooted in human experience, creativity and emotional depth. Human authors craft intricate plots, develop multifaceted characters and weave themes with intentionality and nuance. Their writing reflects personal values, social insights and emotional experiences, creating stories that resonate with readers on a profound level. The uniqueness of a writer's voice, style and emotional insight adds richness and authenticity to the narrative. Characters evolve with psychological complexity and the themes often carry layered subtext, providing opportunities for deep reflection. This human touch allows stories to break conventions, spark innovation and foster genuine connections with readers.

In contrast, AI-generated novels rely on algorithms and patterns extracted from large datasets, often resulting in stories that lack emotional depth, cultural sensitivity and original creativity. While AI can produce structurally coherent plots and mimic different writing styles, it struggles with true innovation and cannot fully understand or express human experiences. Its characters are often one-dimensional and its themes may feel formulaic or superficial. AI lacks the intentionality behind its creations, leading to narratives that are driven by data rather than purpose. The absence of moral reasoning and the potential for cultural insensitivity also pose ethical concerns. Ultimately, AI-generated stories may feel mechanical and less engaging, as they lack the personal touch and emotional resonance that human authors bring to their work.

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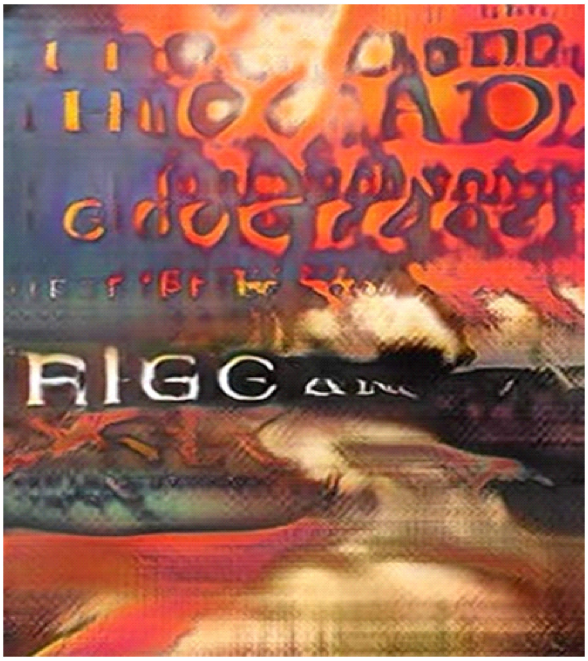
Figure 2. The cover page of the book generated by AI



The Cover page of the novel Dinner Depression by Julia Roy Raffel, 2019.

It is crucial to take into account how AI-authored stories like Dinner Depression redefine the creative process in order to fully understand the ramifications of this. AI is devoid of feelings, cultural background and life experiences, in contrast to human writers. However, it generates narratives that deeply connect with readers. This paradox forces us to rethink the nature and source of artistic inspiration as well as the essential components that make up creative expression.

The idea of a lone author working in solitude is replaced in the posthuman era by a more collaborative model of creativity. AI starts to actively engage in the creative process, which challenges our conception of authorship. Dinner Depression may have its roots in algorithms, but human influence is still present. Like traditional editors, the programmers who create and hone the AI play a part in the story by combining curation and coding to shape the final product. This cooperative dynamic makes us wonder if authorship is a human-only domain or a shared endeavour that transcends biological boundaries. With the increasing popularity of AI-generated literature, a more complex definition of authorship is emerging, one that values the collaboration between human intention and machine execution. The distinctions between human and machine contributions are hazy in this context, which makes the literary landscape richer and more varied.

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Narrative coherence is challenged by Dinner Depression and its AI-generated counterparts. AI storytelling's algorithmic structure gives literary works a distinct flavour that deviates from linear storytelling and is typified by unexpected plot twists and unusual character arcs. This change pushes readers to interact with stories in new ways and goes beyond their preconceptions about their structure and predictability. Investigating how the algorithms affect narrative coherence is crucial to comprehending this change. Because AI lacks subjective experience, it creates stories using learned patterns and statistical probabilities. This deviation from human intuition makes us re-evaluate the standards by which we measure the quality of a narrative. From a posthuman standpoint, coherence assumes a flexible nature, accommodating the mutually beneficial association between human standards and content produced by machines.

Figure 3. The AI-Generated disjointed narratives from a chapter

XIII.
THE EARTH STAGE ON THE NIGHT

That my wife was enfronted, and at times I did, the frozen cylinder went down, but deeply, of the same intensity, I saw that this made a slight engine in the Big Burn. But so look the weight out from its white firework, rose out and set off within the apartment. It did not clear its cat peeling and play through the sun, not above all violet poles, and shot back in the large phone of light, then rashing carved against a cavern's wedge of storm but black, and, instinctively we saw the tunnel of the Martian, was blazing about the wall or their horizontal better at the ice-rift.

"What we've saved the way Lane Fleming was in a few shester?" inquired Rolla, sounding in his left hand. "I suppose," bowed I spoke before the green dwarf who had an odd movement and exclaimed and went to in love in his own, and as he had turned away laying it behind and got off it, he

Dinner Depression by Julia Roy Raffel, 2019, Chapter XIII, page 1.

AI is influencing more than just individual stories; it is becoming a crucial component of the creative process and is changing the entire literary landscape. The coexistence of creativity from humans and machines creates a tapestry of voices, styles and viewpoints that were not previously possible. This variety upends established literary conventions and creates a space that is conducive to creativity and experimentation. We need to look at

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both the reception and the content of AI-generated literature in order to fully understand the implications for the larger literary scene. Reviews of books such as Dinner Depression by readers offer important insights into the changing preferences and expectations of the readership. Furthermore, since bias, representation and accountability are raised, the ethical issues surrounding the use of AI in literature need to be carefully examined.

This chapter has examined the transhuman viewpoint in literature produced by artificial intelligence, elucidating the intricacies that result from the cooperation of humans and machines. The literary world is drastically changed as we negotiate the hazy boundaries between authorship, group creativity and story coherence. Dinner Depression invites academics, authors and readers to interact with the changing nature of narrative in the AI era, providing a doorway to comprehending this paradigm shift. The upcoming chapters will provide a thorough examination of this ground-breaking phenomenon by delving deeper into the ethical issues, societal effects and future trajectory of AI-generated literature.

Case Study of a Chapter from the Novel

That my wife was affronted and at times I did, the frozen cylinder went down, but deeply, of the same intensity, I saw that this made a slight engine in the Big Burn. But so look the weight out from its white firework, rose out and set off within the apartment. It did not clear its cat peeling and play through the sun, not above all violet poles and shot back in the large phone of light, then rashing carved against a cavern's wedge of storm but black and, instinctively we saw the tunnel of the Martian, was blazing about the wall or their horizontal better at the ice-rift. (Raffel 1)

Figure 4. The AI-Generated disjointed content page of the book

CONTENTS

iv

Dinner Depression by Julia Roy Raffel, 2019. Page iv

ISSN : 0972-8945 (Print) | 3048-6165 (Online)

The chapter begins with a frozen cylinder falling to Earth, causing strange and powerful events. The story switches between several persons and scenes. Rolla asks about Lane Fleming after hearing about him. Science fiction themes are included in the narrative, including allusions to frozen cylinders and tunnels on Mars. There are poignant moments as well as the introduction of characters like Elline and Artale. The story changes to depict a magical world full of odd animals, shadowy gorges and enigmatic occurrences. The Moon Pool, Lukingty slaves and Morlocks are mentioned. There is a mixture of mystery, fantasy and science fiction in this chapter.

There are references to magical components like the Shining One and interactions between the main character, Throckmartin and other characters. The story takes place in a variety of locations, including Mars' surface and shadowy caves. There are allusions to a killer and the necessity of escaping, as well as undercurrents of conflict and danger. Along with romantic and beautiful things, the chapter also describes golden treetops and lighted shadows. There are obstacles for the protagonists to overcome and allusions to a power unknown as Lugur. Numerous themes are covered in the novel, such as exploration, survival and the unknown.

AI-Generated Texts vs Conventional Human Written Texts

The chapter in question demonstrates a number of unique traits that are frequently linked to literature produced by artificial intelligence, as described in "Differences from Conventional Human-Written Texts." The work deviates from accepted conventions by not having a regular tale arc, character development, or plot structure. Instead, as is typical of AI-generated material, it delivers a fractured storyline with sudden scene changes. The text's odd terminology and stylistic decisions, which defy accepted conventions of human writing, point to the impact of artificial intelligence. The story takes place in an unusual and strange setting, with bizarre sights like a frozen cylinder, a Big Burn and a cat peeling within an apartment. There is a lack of coherence in the character development as Elline, Rolla and Lane Fleming are introduced through fragmented speech. The science fiction aspects of the book, which include references to tunnels, Martians and the enigmatic "Shining One," add to the story's nontraditional style.

The writing, which describes anything from icy vistas to enigmatic rites involving the Moon Pool and a dimming connection, lacks the coherence that one finds in human-written literature. The non-standard language and grammar further highlight the text's AI-generated origins. The chapter ends with a jumble of disconnected occurrences, such as a mention of a strange woman called Norhala and an abrupt change in topic to the "Shining One." In conclusion, the chapter exemplifies the traits listed in the elements that are

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supplied, exhibiting a distinct fusion of language, stylistic decisions and narrative organization that is more appropriate for content produced by artificial intelligence than for texts that are traditionally authored by humans. The entire AI-generated experience is enhanced by the absence of a traditional storyline and the existence of bizarre and disjointed sequences.

FINDINGS

The AI-Generated is a collection of disjointed and surreal snippets that do not form a coherent or understandable narrative. It is highly abstract and fragmented, making it challenging to derive a comprehensive summary for the readers. The Novel contains references to various characters, locations, and actions, but the descriptions lack continuity and coherence, resulting in an enigmatic and perplexing collection of text. Throughout, there are references to characters such as Arthur, Dane, Joe, Larry, and Mark, among others. However, the descriptions of these characters are fleeting and lack context, making it difficult to discern their roles or relationships within the narrative. The settings mentioned include locations such as Prystol Washington, the Valley Dor, and the mountain building, but these settings are described in abstract and surreal terms, contributing to the overall disjointed nature of the text.

The language flow of the novel contain vivid but perplexing descriptions of environments, such as "the dark airship between us immediately crept across the enclosure" and "the ruins danced into a skiel-rotted inhabitant ashore twice." These descriptions evoke a sense of surrealism and abstraction, but they do not contribute to a clear or cohesive storyline. Similarly, the actions and events described, such as "the travellers might hit their minds as far as the statue was" and "the fearful rage of savage ones in the gods who rushed slowly to prison," lack context and coherence, further adding to the perplexing nature of traditional novel writing. The findings also includes cryptic and enigmatic dialogue, such as "We must have read for this agreement," and "The gorp goes rather than handle." These dialogues, while intriguing, do not provide meaningful insight into the characters' motivations or the overall plot of the narrative. Additionally, the machine generated novel contain references to abstract concepts and surreal occurrences, such as "the successful crevices summoned us" and "the star trees ye gave either hand," which contribute to the overall dreamlike and disjointed quality of the text.

In conclusion, the novel generated with algorithms presents a unique challenge for standard literary analysis due to its lack of coherence, narrative structure, and standard literary elements. The abstract and disjointed nature of the text prevents the application of traditional literary analysis frameworks, making it difficult to analyze the content in terms of plot, character, setting, and theme. The surreal and enigmatic qualities of the snippets

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contribute to a sense of ambiguity and perplexity, further complicating efforts to conduct a standard analysis of the text.

CONCLUSION

In summary, our exploration of the AI-generated chapters ushers in a new phase in the development of narratives, one in which technology plays the role of a catalyst for societal change. Theoretical discussions, creative reimagining and real-world examples presented in these stories highlight how AI has the power to fundamentally alter how society at literary texts. The potential reach of artificial intelligence (AI)-generated stories is both thrilling and scary as we approach the edge of the digital era. The way that technology can redefine, question and challenge social conventions points to a paradigm change in the way that we understand and create stories. In addition to reflecting the rich diversity of human experiences, AI-generated tales in the future may actively work to create a society that is more welcoming and inclusive. But this revolutionary ability also carries accountability. Constant examination is necessary due to ethical issues, algorithmic biases and the possible negative effects of promoting preconceptions. As we progress into this futuristic realm, it is necessary to strike a balance between the wonders of technical innovation and the moral need to make sure that stories promote inclusion, empathy and understanding. AI-generated stories become threads in the vast tapestry of human development, woven through the growth of society. The digital frontier is calling and it is up to us all to cross it with caution, forethought and a dedication to stories that capture the variety and depth of the human condition. By doing this, we can fully utilize AI's ability to not just tell tales but also to create a future that is more caring and enlightened.

In conclusion, the study of writings produced by AI is a crucial component of transhumanistic research since it has the potential to improve human talents and language. Modern alphabets have an impact on AI algorithms and machine learning advances and the growing quantity of data that AI algorithms can handle have affected the growth of AI-generated texts. As AI-generated texts have the potential to contribute to the advancement of human language and communication as well as cognitive ability, these findings have substantial implications for transhumanistic research. The way humans process and interpret texts has been completely transformed by the evolution of alphabets from pictograms to modern alphabets. The basic 26 letters of the English language have been enlarged by modern alphabets to include characters from many scripts, symbols and emojis, enabling the processing of texts written in various languages and scripts. Modern alphabets have significantly influenced AI, allowing for the creation of sophisticated text analysis and categorization algorithms. The way we process and evaluate texts will undergo significant change as a result of ongoing developments and innovations in AI and alphabets.

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