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Algorithmic Textuality as Metaverse Narrative Infrastructure: A Transhumanist Study of AI-Generated Literary Systems

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of generative artificial intelligence is reshaping the foundations of literary production, challenging established understandings of textuality, authorship and creativity. While existing scholarship has largely focused on computational creativity and machine authorship, limited attention has been given to the role of AI-generated literature within emerging metaverse ecosystems. This study investigates how AI-generated literary systems function as an early narrative and communicative infrastructure of the metaverse by proposing the concept of algorithmic textuality, wherein texts are understood not as fixed artifacts but as dynamic, probabilistic and adaptive systems generated through computational processes. Employing a qualitative interpretive methodology grounded in computational hermeneutics, the study analyses a corpus of AI-generated novels alongside contemporary generative AI narrative platforms through close reading, narrative coding and pattern analysis. The findings reveal that AI-generated narratives are characterized by fragmentation, non-linearity, semantic instability, distributed authorship and adaptive narrative tendencies that challenge conventional assumptions of narrative coherence, intentionality and human-centred creativity. The study further demonstrates that these narratives operate as networked communicative systems capable of personalization, interaction and continuous meaning production. Consequently, AI-generated literature is positioned as a precursor to metaverse-native storytelling, where narrative functions as an adaptive communication infrastructure connecting human users, intelligent systems and digital environments. The article contributes a theoretical framework for understanding literary production in computational cultures and advances metaverse studies by identifying narrative generation as a foundational layer of future intelligent and interconnected cultural ecosystems.

Keywords: Computational Hermeneutics; Distributed Authorship; Generative Artificial Intelligence; Networked Storytelling; Posthuman Creativity

1. Introduction

The history of human culture is inseparable from the history of technological transformation. Major technological shifts have repeatedly altered not only how societies communicate and create knowledge but also how they imagine themselves and their futures. The invention of the printing press transformed oral traditions into reproducible textual cultures; industrial technologies mechanised production

and circulation; digital networks reconfigured information exchange on a global scale. The contemporary emergence of generative artificial intelligence represents another such transformation, one that increasingly influences how narratives are produced, distributed, interpreted and experienced. While recent discussions have focused primarily on the implications of artificial intelligence for labour, creativity, education and media production, its consequences for literary culture extend far beyond questions of automation. AI-generated literature raises fundamental questions concerning the nature of textuality, authorship, communication and meaning in computational environments.

The rapid development of large language models (LLMs) has enabled machines to generate increasingly sophisticated forms of narrative content through probabilistic prediction and large-scale pattern recognition. Contemporary systems such as GPT, PaLM, Llama and related transformer-based architectures generate stories, dialogue, descriptions and interactive narrative experiences that often resemble human-authored texts in fluency and structural coherence. Yet the mechanisms through which such texts emerge differ fundamentally from traditional literary production. Rather than originating from conscious intentionality, lived experience or imaginative reflection, AI-generated narratives emerge through statistical relationships embedded within vast datasets and computational architectures. As a consequence, literary production is increasingly shaped by algorithmic processes operating alongside and sometimes independently of, human creative agency.

The significance of this transformation extends beyond literature itself. Generative AI has become a central technological component within emerging metaverse ecosystems. Although popular representations frequently portray the metaverse primarily through immersive visual technologies such as virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), mixed reality (MR) and game-engine environments, contemporary metaverse scholarship increasingly recognises that the metaverse depends equally upon artificial intelligence, network communication infrastructures, intelligent agents and algorithmic systems that generate and mediate content in real time. Recent studies identify generative AI as a foundational technology enabling dynamic content creation, adaptive interaction, virtual character behaviour, conversational interfaces and personalised user experiences within digital environments. AI-driven systems are therefore not peripheral to the metaverse; rather, they constitute part of its underlying communicative and semantic infrastructure.

Within this context, narrative assumes renewed importance. Every virtual environment requires mechanisms through which users make sense of experiences, construct identities, establish social relationships and navigate complex information systems. Narrative provides this mechanism. Storytelling has historically functioned as a cognitive and cultural technology that organises experience into meaningful structures. In metaverse environments, however, storytelling increasingly emerges not through fixed authored texts but through adaptive systems capable of generating, modifying and personalising narrative content in response to user interaction. Generative AI enables what scholars describe as dynamic, personalised and immersive textual interactions that operate continuously within computational environments. Consequently, narrative itself is evolving from a static literary artefact into a communicative infrastructure embedded within broader technological ecosystems.

This development necessitates a reconsideration of textuality. Traditional literary theory has generally conceptualised texts as bounded artefacts produced by

identifiable authors and interpreted by readers. From structuralism to poststructuralism, debates concerning textual meaning have remained largely anchored in assumptions regarding human intentionality and authorial presence. Even Roland Barthes's influential declaration of the “death of the author” presupposed a text initially produced by human consciousness before becoming open to multiple interpretations. The emergence of AI-generated literature complicates these assumptions. When narrative content is generated through machine-learning systems rather than human intentionality, the relationship between author, text and reader becomes increasingly unstable. Questions that once belonged primarily to literary theory now intersect with broader concerns regarding computational agency, distributed cognition, human-machine collaboration and digital communication systems.

Recent scholarship has begun to explore these developments. Studies of computational creativity investigate whether machines can generate genuinely creative outputs. Research on generative AI examines the capacities and limitations of transformer-based language models in producing coherent narrative structures. Scholars working within posthumanism and digital humanities have further examined how computational systems reshape concepts of cognition, authorship and cultural production. At the same time, metaverse research has increasingly investigated virtual identities, immersive environments, digital economies and AI-mediated interactions. Despite these important developments, a significant gap remains. Existing scholarship largely treats AI-generated literature and metaverse studies as separate domains of inquiry. Research concerning AI creativity often focuses on authorship and creativity, while metaverse scholarship tends to privilege immersive technologies, virtual environments and platform architectures. Comparatively little attention has been devoted to understanding how AI-generated narratives function as communicative infrastructures within emerging metaverse ecosystems.

This gap is particularly significant because narrative may constitute one of the most fundamental yet least examined dimensions of the metaverse. While immersive technologies provide sensory interfaces and network architectures facilitate connectivity, narrative systems provide meaning, coherence and interpretive structure. Without narrative, virtual environments risk becoming technologically sophisticated yet culturally impoverished spaces. AI-generated literature therefore offers an important site through which the future of metaverse communication can be examined. Early AI-generated novels reveal how storytelling operates when produced through algorithmic processes rather than conventional authorial intentionality. These texts function as experimental laboratories through which broader transformations in narrative production can be observed and theorised.

To address this gap, the present study introduces the concept of algorithmic textuality. Algorithmic textuality refers to a mode of textual existence in which meaning emerges through computational processes, probabilistic generation, networked communication and human-machine interaction rather than through singular authorial intention. Within this framework, texts are understood not as static objects but as dynamic systems characterised by continual processes of generation, adaptation and recombination. AI-generated literature thus becomes more than a novel literary phenomenon; it becomes an early manifestation of the communicative infrastructures that may underpin future metaverse environments.

The central argument advanced in this article is that AI-generated literature constitutes an early narrative and communicative infrastructure of the metaverse because it demonstrates how storytelling can emerge through algorithmic production,

networked communication, adaptive interaction and human–AI collaboration. Rather than viewing AI-generated novels as isolated literary experiments, the study positions them as precursor forms of metaverse-native narrative systems. The trajectory examined throughout this article can therefore be understood as a progression from AI-generated novels to algorithmic textuality, from algorithmic textuality to networked narrative systems, from networked narratives to adaptive communication infrastructures and ultimately from adaptive communication infrastructures to metaverse narrative ecosystems.

Guided by this conceptual framework, the study addresses four research questions:

RQ1: How does AI-generated literature redefine textuality through algorithmic production?

RQ2: What structural, linguistic and thematic transformations characterise AI-generated narrative systems?

RQ3: How do these transformations function as communicative infrastructures within emerging metaverse ecosystems?

RQ4: What implications do these developments hold for posthuman authorship, distributed agency and future narrative environments?

To answer these questions, the study pursues four objectives. First, it develops a theoretical framework of algorithmic textuality grounded in transhumanism, posthumanism and digital humanities. Second, it analyses narrative structures within a corpus of AI-generated novels to identify distinctive textual patterns and transformations. Third, it examines how these patterns anticipate broader developments in networked communication and adaptive storytelling systems. Finally, it situates AI-generated literature within ongoing debates concerning metaverse infrastructures, arguing that narrative generation constitutes a critical yet underexamined component of future digital ecosystems.

By integrating literary analysis, computational hermeneutics, artificial intelligence studies and metaverse scholarship, this article contributes to multiple fields simultaneously. It extends literary theory beyond anthropocentric models of authorship, advances digital humanities approaches to machine-generated texts and provides metaverse research with a narrative-centred framework for understanding the cultural implications of generative AI. More broadly, it argues that the future of the metaverse will depend not only on immersive interfaces or computational power but also on the narrative systems through which meaning, identity and social experience are continuously produced and negotiated. In this sense, AI-generated literature should be understood not merely as an outcome of technological innovation but as an emerging infrastructural layer of the metaverse itself.

2. Literature Review

2.1 AI and Literary Creativity

The question of whether machines can create literature has evolved from a speculative philosophical inquiry into an urgent scholarly concern following the rapid advancement of generative artificial intelligence. Contemporary AI systems are capable of producing poems, short stories, novels, scripts and interactive narratives that increasingly resemble human-authored texts in fluency, coherence and stylistic sophistication. As a result, traditional assumptions regarding creativity originality and literary production have come under renewed scrutiny.

One of the most influential frameworks for understanding machine creativity

is Margaret Boden's theory of computational creativity. Boden distinguishes between combinational, exploratory and transformational creativity, arguing that creativity does not necessarily require consciousness but can emerge from rule-based systems capable of generating novel combinations and patterns [1]. Within this framework, AI-generated narratives can be understood as products of exploratory and combinational creativity, where algorithms identify latent relationships within extensive textual datasets and generate new textual configurations. Rather than simply reproducing existing material, such systems create outputs that may appear innovative despite being rooted in statistical pattern recognition.

Nevertheless, debates concerning machine creativity remain deeply contested. Bringsjord and Ferrucci argue that computational systems lack genuine intentionality and therefore cannot be considered creative in the same sense as human authors [2]. According to this perspective, AI-generated narratives remain fundamentally derivative because they rely on pre-existing textual materials and algorithmic rules rather than subjective experience, emotional consciousness or imaginative agency. This position reflects broader concerns regarding whether originality can emerge from systems that do not possess self-awareness or lived experience.

Recent scholarship has complicated this binary opposition between human and machine creativity. Marche contends that generative AI should not be viewed simply as a replacement for human authors but as a technological force that fundamentally reshapes cultural production [3]. Rather than eliminating creativity, AI redistributes it across human and computational actors. Similarly, Coeckelbergh argues that creativity increasingly emerges through relational processes involving humans, machines, datasets, interfaces and social contexts [4]. In this view, creativity becomes a collaborative and distributed phenomenon rather than an exclusively human capacity.

These developments have important implications for literary studies. If creativity is no longer located solely within the individual author, then literary analysis must shift its attention from authorial intention toward the technological, social and computational systems through which narratives emerge. AI-generated literature therefore challenges not only conventional understandings of creativity but also broader assumptions regarding authorship, agency and textual production. This challenge provides an essential foundation for understanding algorithmic textuality and its relevance to emerging metaverse communication systems.

2.2 Digital Textuality and Posthumanism

The emergence of computationally generated literature is part of a longer theoretical trajectory that has progressively destabilized human-centered understandings of texts and meaning. Long before the rise of generative AI, literary theorists questioned the stability of authorship, textual boundaries and interpretive authority. Contemporary discussions of AI-generated literature extend and intensify these debates by introducing computational agents into the processes of textual production.

Roland Barthes' seminal essay *The Death of the Author* remains a foundational point of departure. Barthes argues that textual meaning should not be anchored to authorial intention but should instead emerge through the interaction between text and reader [5]. By decentering the author, Barthes challenged traditional notions of literary authority and opened space for more dynamic models of interpretation. AI-generated narratives extend this theoretical movement further. In many cases, there is no singular authorial consciousness underlying the text. Instead, narrative emerges

through interactions among training datasets, algorithmic architectures, prompts, computational processes and readers. The “death of the author” thus becomes materially instantiated within contemporary AI systems.

Jerome McGann’s work on textual materiality provides another important framework for understanding computational literature. McGann argues that texts should be understood not merely as linguistic artifacts but as material and social constructs shaped by specific technological conditions [6]. Digital texts exemplify this principle because their forms, meanings and circulation are deeply intertwined with computational infrastructures. AI-generated narratives further expand this understanding by demonstrating that textuality itself can be produced through algorithmic operations rather than exclusively through human inscription.

N. Katherine Hayles offers one of the most influential posthuman approaches to digital textuality. In *How We Became Posthuman* and later works, Hayles argues that cognition is increasingly distributed across human and non-human systems. Her concept of nonconscious cognition is particularly relevant to generative AI because it recognizes that complex forms of information processing can occur outside conscious awareness. AI-generated narratives emerge precisely through such nonconscious computational processes, suggesting that literary production can no longer be understood solely through models centered on human intentionality.

Posthumanist theorists such as Donna Haraway and Rosi Braidotti further challenge anthropocentric assumptions regarding subjectivity and agency. Haraway’s cyborg metaphor emphasizes hybrid relationships between humans and technological systems, while Braidotti conceptualizes posthuman subjectivity as relational, distributed and constantly evolving [7]. These perspectives resonate strongly with contemporary AI-generated literature, where narrative production increasingly emerges through collaborations among human users, algorithms, datasets and digital platforms.

Collectively, these theoretical developments suggest that textuality is undergoing a significant transformation. Texts are no longer static objects authored by autonomous individuals but dynamic systems produced through complex interactions among human and computational actors. This transformation forms the conceptual basis for the present study’s notion of algorithmic textuality.

2.3 Narrative in Computational Environments

The evolution of digital technologies has also transformed narrative itself. Traditional literary narratives typically operate through fixed structures characterized by linear progression, stable plot development and predetermined endings. Digital environments, by contrast, increasingly support interactive, adaptive and participatory forms of storytelling that challenge conventional narrative models. Janet Murray’s *Hamlet on the Holodeck* remains one of the most influential explorations of narrative in digital environments [8]. Murray argues that digital media introduce new possibilities for immersion, agency and transformation. Rather than passively consuming stories, users become active participants capable of influencing narrative trajectories. This shift fundamentally alters the relationship between storyteller and audience.

Marie-Laure Ryan extends this perspective through her work on interactive narrative and virtual storytelling. Ryan demonstrates how digital environments blur distinctions between author, text and reader by enabling users to shape narrative experiences through interaction [9]. Narrative becomes less a finished product and more a dynamic process unfolding within computational systems. Henry Jenkins’

concept of convergence culture further highlights the participatory dimensions of contemporary storytelling. Jenkins argues that narratives increasingly operate across interconnected media platforms where audiences actively contribute to meaning-making processes [10]. Storytelling becomes distributed across networks rather than confined to singular texts. More recently, Koenitz has developed frameworks for understanding interactive digital narratives as procedural systems [11]. According to this perspective, narratives emerge through the interaction between computational rules and user engagement. Meaning is not entirely predetermined but develops through ongoing interactions within narrative systems.

These developments are particularly significant for AI-generated literature. Unlike conventional literary texts, AI-generated narratives possess the capacity for adaptation, personalization and real-time modification. As a result, they increasingly resemble interactive narrative systems rather than static literary artifacts. Understanding these transformations is essential for examining how narrative functions within broader metaverse communication environments.

2.4 Generative AI and Narrative Systems

The emergence of transformer-based language models has dramatically accelerated the evolution of computational storytelling. The introduction of the transformer architecture by Samy D.P.A [12], large language models have demonstrated unprecedented capacities for generating coherent, contextually responsive and stylistically sophisticated narratives.

Contemporary foundation models such as GPT, Llama, Claude, Gemini and related systems operate through probabilistic prediction mechanisms trained on extensive textual corpora. Rather than retrieving predefined responses, these models generate narrative content dynamically by predicting likely linguistic continuations based on contextual information. This process enables the production of stories that appear coherent while remaining fundamentally adaptive and open-ended. Recent studies highlight the growing role of prompting in narrative generation. Sofiya, R., et al demonstrates that carefully designed prompts significantly influence narrative quality, thematic consistency and stylistic variation [13]. Consequently, storytelling increasingly emerges through collaborative interactions between human users and AI systems. The resulting narratives are neither entirely human-authored nor fully machine-generated but products of distributed creative processes.

Emerging research from 2023–2026 further explores the development of narrative agents capable of sustaining extended interactions with users. These systems function not merely as text generators but as adaptive communicative entities capable of maintaining narrative continuity across multiple exchanges. Such developments indicate a transition from static AI-generated texts toward dynamic narrative ecosystems characterized by ongoing interaction and personalization. These advances have profound implications for literary studies because they redefine narrative production as an iterative and collaborative process embedded within computational systems. They also provide important foundations for understanding how storytelling may function within future metaverse environments.

2.5 Networked Communication and Cultural Production

The transformation of narrative cannot be understood independently of broader changes in communication systems. Contemporary digital culture is increasingly shaped by networks that facilitate the circulation, modification and personalization of information on a global scale.

Manovich argues that algorithms have become central mechanisms through which culture is produced organized and experienced [14]. Cultural artifacts are increasingly generated, filtered and distributed through computational systems that shape user engagement and interpretation. Narrative production therefore operates within larger algorithmic ecologies that influence both creation and reception. Napoli similarly emphasizes the growing role of algorithms in structuring communication processes [15]. Through personalization and recommendation systems, algorithms increasingly determine which stories are encountered, how they are interpreted and how they circulate across digital platforms. Narrative thus becomes embedded within adaptive communication infrastructures.

Castells' theory of the network society further illuminates these developments. According to Castells, contemporary social life is organized through interconnected communication networks that facilitate continuous flows of information [16]. Within such environments, meaning emerges through distributed interactions rather than centralized authority. AI-generated narratives reflect this logic by operating as networked communicative processes rather than isolated textual objects. These perspectives suggest that narrative increasingly functions as a communicative infrastructure embedded within digital ecosystems. This insight is central to understanding how AI-generated literature may contribute to metaverse environments.

2.6 AI Technologies as Metaverse Infrastructure

Contemporary discussions of the metaverse frequently emphasize immersive technologies such as virtual reality, augmented reality and game-engine environments. While these technologies are undoubtedly important, such perspectives risk overlooking the equally critical role of artificial intelligence, network communication systems and adaptive content generation. Recent scholarship increasingly identifies generative AI as a foundational component of metaverse infrastructures that generative AI enables dynamic world-building, intelligent virtual agents, adaptive environments and personalized user experiences. These capabilities are essential for sustaining large-scale digital ecosystems capable of continuous interaction.

From this perspective, the metaverse involves more than visual immersion. It also depends upon semantic immersion, communicative immersion and narrative immersion. Users require systems capable of generating meaning, sustaining interaction and adapting content to evolving contexts. Large language models and AI-driven narrative agents increasingly fulfill these functions by enabling responsive communication and personalized storytelling.

Generative AI therefore functions as an infrastructural technology that supports the communicative dimensions of the metaverse. Narrative generation becomes a mechanism through which users navigate virtual environments, construct identities, establish relationships and participate in digital communities. AI-generated literature represents an early manifestation of these broader developments because it demonstrates how storytelling can emerge through algorithmic production and adaptive interaction. The metaverse should therefore be understood not merely as a visual environment but as a complex communicative ecosystem in which narrative plays a foundational role.

2.7 Research Gap Summary

Despite significant advances across AI studies, digital humanities and metaverse research, important gaps remain unresolved as shown in **Figure 1**.

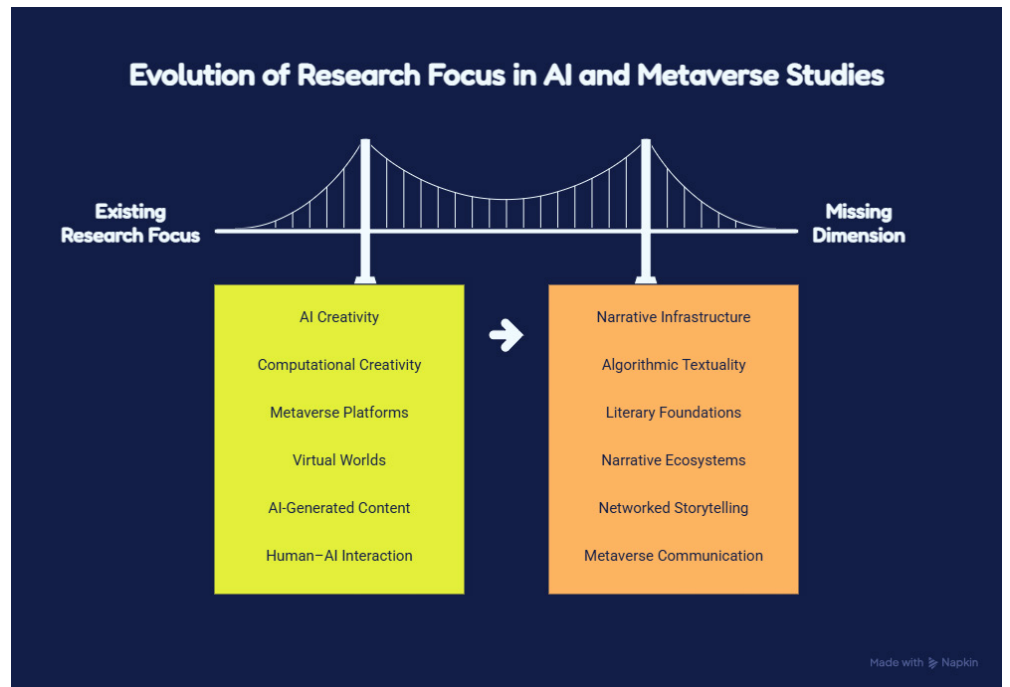


Figure 1. Comparative Overview of Existing Research and Emerging Scholarly Gaps

Existing studies have extensively examined creativity, authorship, immersive technologies and generative AI systems. However, relatively little attention has been devoted to understanding how AI-generated literature functions as a communicative infrastructure within emerging metaverse ecosystems. Furthermore, the concept of textuality remains largely absent from contemporary metaverse scholarship despite its central role in meaning production and narrative interaction.

3. Theoretical Framework: Transhumanism and Algorithmic Textuality

3.1 Transhumanism and Posthuman Creativity

The preceding review of scholarship demonstrates that contemporary debates concerning artificial intelligence, digital textuality, networked communication and metaverse studies increasingly converge around a shared question: how should meaning be understood when cultural production emerges through interactions between humans and computational systems? While existing scholarship provides valuable insights into creativity, authorship, posthumanism and digital environments, no single framework adequately explains the transformation of literary production occurring at the intersection of generative artificial intelligence and emerging metaverse ecosystems. To address this limitation, the present study develops an integrated theoretical framework grounded in transhumanism, posthumanism, digital humanities and computational media studies.

The framework advances the concept of algorithmic textuality as its central theoretical contribution. It proposes that AI-generated literature represents a transitional stage in the evolution of narrative systems, moving from traditional textual forms toward adaptive communication infrastructures capable of supporting future metaverse environments. Rather than treating AI-generated novels as isolated literary artefacts or viewing the metaverse solely through immersive technologies, this framework conceptualises narrative as a communicative infrastructure produced

through interactions among algorithms, users, datasets and networked systems.

3.2 Transhumanism and Human Enhancement

The theoretical foundations of this study emerge from transhumanist thought, a philosophical movement that examines how technological developments transform human capabilities, identities and modes of existence. Unlike traditional humanist perspectives that position human cognition as the exclusive source of creativity and meaning, transhumanism argues that technological augmentation increasingly participates in processes historically associated with human agency.

Julian Huxley first introduced the term “transhumanism” to describe humanity’s capacity to transcend biological limitations through scientific and technological advancement. Subsequent theorists expanded this vision by examining how emerging technologies reshape cognition, communication and cultural production. Among the most influential contributors, Max More conceptualises transhumanism as an ongoing commitment to overcoming biological constraints through technological innovation. For More, technological systems should not be understood as external tools but as extensions of human capacities capable of transforming the conditions of existence itself [17].

Nick Bostrom further develops this perspective by arguing that human beings are best understood as transitional entities rather than fixed biological endpoints. According to Bostrom, technological enhancement enables new forms of intelligence, creativity and social organisation that challenge traditional assumptions regarding human uniqueness [18]. From this perspective, technological systems increasingly become partners in processes of knowledge production rather than passive instruments controlled by human users.

The implications of these arguments become particularly significant in the context of literary production. For centuries, literature has been associated with uniquely human faculties such as imagination, emotion, memory and intentionality. The emergence of AI-generated narratives complicates these assumptions by demonstrating that sophisticated narrative structures can be generated through computational processes. While artificial intelligence does not replicate human consciousness, it participates in creative processes once considered exclusively human.

Ray Kurzweil extends this argument through his concept of technological convergence, which predicts increasingly integrated relationships between human cognition and computational systems. Kurzweil argues that future knowledge production will emerge through collaborations between biological and artificial intelligence [19]. Rather than replacing human creativity, computational systems become components within broader cognitive ecologies.

Viewed through a transhumanist lens, AI-generated literature should therefore not be interpreted merely as machine-authored text. Instead, it represents a manifestation of human-machine co-creativity in which narrative production emerges through interactions among authors, programmers, datasets, algorithms and readers. Creativity becomes distributed across technological networks rather than residing exclusively within individual consciousness. This perspective is particularly relevant for metaverse studies. The metaverse depends upon intelligent systems capable of generating content, sustaining communication and adapting to user interactions. Consequently, AI-generated literature offers an important site for examining how human-machine collaboration may shape future communicative environments. The significance of AI-generated novels lies not in their ability to imitate human authors

but in their capacity to reveal emerging forms of posthuman cultural production that may underpin future metaverse narrative systems.

3.3 Algorithmic Textuality

Building upon transhumanist understandings of distributed creativity, this study introduces the concept of algorithmic textuality. The term refers to a mode of textual existence in which meaning emerges through computational generation, probabilistic prediction, networked interaction and adaptive processing rather than through singular authorial intention. Traditional literary theories generally conceptualise texts as bounded objects created by identifiable authors and interpreted by readers. Whether approached through formalism, structuralism or reader-response criticism, the text is often treated as a relatively stable entity whose boundaries remain identifiable despite interpretive plurality. Digital technologies have already challenged this assumption by introducing hypertextuality, interactivity and multimodal forms of representation. Generative artificial intelligence extends this transformation further by making textual production itself computationally dynamic.

Algorithmic textuality conceptualises text through four interconnected dimensions:

Text as Process

First, text functions as a process rather than a finished artefact. AI-generated narratives are not fixed literary products but outputs continuously generated through computational operations. Meaning emerges through ongoing processes of prediction, selection and recombination. The text therefore exists less as a completed object than as an event of generation.

Text as System

Second, text functions as a system composed of interconnected computational elements. Narrative production depends upon relationships among training data, algorithmic architectures, prompts, user inputs and interpretive contexts. The text emerges from interactions occurring within a larger computational ecology rather than from a singular creative source.

Text as Network

Third, text functions as a network. AI-generated narratives are embedded within broader infrastructures of communication involving datasets, digital platforms, users, developers and computational agents. Meaning is distributed across these networks and cannot be reduced to a single point of origin.

Text as Probability Structure

Fourth, text functions as a probabilistic structure. Unlike conventional literary production, which is generally associated with intentional decision-making, AI-generated narratives emerge through statistical prediction. Language models generate textual sequences by calculating probabilities based on prior linguistic patterns. Consequently, narrative coherence arises through probabilistic relationships rather than predetermined authorial design.

Taken together, these dimensions suggest that textuality is undergoing a profound transformation. The text is no longer simply an object to be interpreted but a dynamic system through which meaning is continually produced and negotiated. Algorithmic textuality therefore provides a conceptual framework capable of explaining how narrative functions within computational environments characterised by adaptation, interaction and continuous generation.

Importantly, this concept also responds directly to the limitations identified in existing metaverse scholarship. While many studies focus on immersive technologies

and virtual environments, relatively few examine the textual and communicative infrastructures through which meaning is generated. Algorithmic textuality shifts attention from visual immersion to narrative production, thereby establishing a theoretical foundation for understanding storytelling as a core component of future metaverse ecosystems.

3.4 System Agency and Distributed Authorship

The emergence of algorithmic textuality necessitates a reconsideration of agency and authorship. Traditional literary criticism has generally assumed that texts originate from identifiable human authors whose intentions shape narrative meaning. Although poststructuralist theory challenged the authority of the author, the assumption of human origin remained largely intact. AI-generated literature complicates this assumption by introducing computational systems into processes of narrative production.

N. Katherine Hayles provides an important starting point for understanding this transformation through her concept of distributed cognition. Hayles argues that cognition increasingly operates across networks involving both human and non-human actors. Information processing occurs not solely within individual minds but across complex assemblages of humans, technologies and environments. AI-generated narratives exemplify this principle because textual production emerges through interactions among computational architectures, datasets, prompts and users.

Bruno Latour's Actor-Network Theory further contributes to this perspective by challenging distinctions between human and non-human agency. Latour argues that social phenomena emerge through networks composed of heterogeneous actors, including technological artefacts [20]. Agency is therefore relational rather than individual. Applied to AI-generated literature, this perspective suggests that authorship should be understood as distributed across networks involving programmers, training corpora, algorithms, interfaces and readers.

Donna Haraway's notion of the cyborg similarly destabilises rigid distinctions between human and machine. Haraway argues that contemporary identities increasingly emerge through technological entanglements rather than autonomous individuality [21]. AI-generated narratives reflect this condition by blurring boundaries between human creativity and computational production.

Building upon these perspectives, the present study proposes the concept of system agency. System agency refers to the capacity of interconnected human and computational actors to collectively generate narrative outcomes that cannot be attributed to any single source. Narrative production emerges through relationships among users, datasets, algorithms, interfaces and interpretive communities. This does not imply that AI possesses autonomous intentionality equivalent to human consciousness. Rather, it suggests that agency becomes distributed across sociotechnical systems. Narrative meaning emerges through interactions occurring within these systems rather than through singular acts of authorial creation.

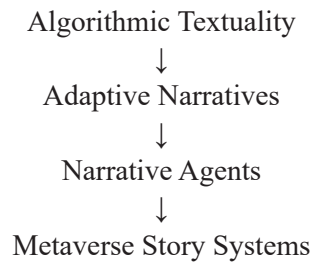
Consequently, authorship evolves from an individual function into a networked process. The question is no longer who writes the text but how narrative emerges through interactions among multiple human and non-human actors. This reconceptualisation provides an essential theoretical foundation for understanding future metaverse communication systems where storytelling increasingly occurs through distributed interactions among intelligent agents and users.

3.5 From Algorithmic Textuality to Metaverse Narrative Systems

The final component of the framework establishes the connection between AI-generated literature and metaverse studies. A recurring limitation in existing

scholarship is the tendency to treat AI-generated narratives and metaverse environments as separate phenomena. This study argues instead that they occupy different positions within the same developmental trajectory. Importantly, AI-generated novels are not themselves metaverse products. They do not constitute immersive virtual worlds, blockchain-based literary environments or XR storytelling platforms. However, they function as precursor infrastructures that reveal how narrative may operate within future metaverse ecosystems.

The relationship can be conceptualised as a progressive sequence:



At the first stage, algorithmic textuality demonstrates how narrative can emerge through computational generation rather than conventional authorship. At the second stage, adaptive narratives introduce mechanisms capable of responding to user inputs and contextual conditions. At the third stage, narrative agents function as intelligent communicative entities capable of sustaining dynamic storytelling interactions. Finally, these developments converge within metaverse story systems where narratives operate as adaptive communication infrastructures embedded within broader digital ecosystems.

This framework aligns closely with recent scholarship identifying generative AI as a foundational technology within metaverse architectures. While immersive technologies provide spatial interfaces, narrative systems provide semantic coherence and communicative continuity. Without adaptive storytelling mechanisms, metaverse environments risk becoming technologically sophisticated yet culturally fragmented spaces. The significance of AI-generated literature therefore lies not merely in its literary novelty but in its infrastructural implications. These narratives reveal how storytelling can emerge through algorithmic production, distributed agency, networked communication and adaptive interaction. Such characteristics anticipate many of the communicative requirements of future metaverse ecosystems.

The theoretical framework developed here consequently positions AI-generated literature as an early manifestation of metaverse narrative infrastructure. By integrating transhumanism, algorithmic textuality, distributed authorship and adaptive communication systems, the framework provides the conceptual foundation for the methodological analysis that follows. The next section operationalises these concepts through a computational hermeneutic methodology designed to examine how AI-generated novels embody the structural characteristics of emerging metaverse narrative systems.

4. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative interpretive research design grounded in digital humanities and computational hermeneutics. The goal is not to evaluate AI-generated narratives through purely quantitative metrics, but to understand how algorithmic textuality operates as a narrative and communicative infrastructure within emerging metaverse ecosystems. Because the research questions concern meaning, structure, agency and communication rather than prediction or classification, an interpretive

methodology is appropriate. At the same time, the reviewers correctly identified that the original submission lacked sufficient procedural detail. The revised methodology therefore specifies the corpus selection process, coding framework, analytical workflow and reliability procedures used throughout the study.

4.1 Research Design

The study combines three methodological orientations.

Qualitative interpretive analysis: Close reading is used to examine narrative structure, characterization, linguistic form and thematic construction in AI-generated texts. This approach is appropriate because the central concepts algorithmic textuality, distributed authorship and metaverse narrative infrastructure concern interpretive and communicative phenomena rather than measurable behavioral outcomes.

Digital humanities perspective: AI-generated novels are treated as computational cultural artifacts. The analysis therefore considers both textual features and the technological conditions of their production, including probabilistic generation, prompt mediation and networked circulation.

Computational hermeneutics: Following Ramsay [22] and Hayles [23], computational hermeneutics combines traditional literary interpretation with attention to algorithmic processes. The objective is not to reverse-engineer the internal weights of language models, but to interpret how computational generation manifests in observable textual patterns and how those patterns anticipate adaptive communication systems associated with metaverse environments.

The research is exploratory and theory-building rather than hypothesis-testing. It seeks to identify recurring structural features of AI-generated narratives and map them onto the conceptual pathway developed in the theoretical framework: AI-generated novels → algorithmic textuality → networked narrative systems → adaptive communication infrastructures → metaverse narrative ecosystems.

4.2 Corpus Selection

The corpus was selected in two stages to address both historical grounding and contemporary relevance. The selected works include Mahone's *Bitches of the Point* [24], Halmond's *Hell of the Cyr* [25], Mayes's *The Damned* [26], Raffel's *Dinner Depression* [27] and Wolf's *The Imperfect in the Disaster* [28]. These texts were selected because they represent one of the earliest publicly accessible attempts to generate full-length novels using neural language systems. Their historical significance lies in exposing structural characteristics of machine-generated narrative before the widespread adoption of transformer-based conversational systems. They provide a stable, comparable corpus for examining fragmentation, semantic instability, weak causality and unconventional characterization the features that originally motivated the concept of algorithmic textuality.

Supplementary Comparative Corpus: Contemporary Generative Narrative Systems. To address the reviewer criticism that the study relied exclusively on 2018 materials, a supplementary comparative corpus was added consisting of narrative outputs generated through:

- ChatGPT (OpenAI)
- NovelAI
- Sudowrite
- AI Dungeon

These systems were not treated as the primary analytic corpus and were not used for statistical comparison. Instead, they served a comparative contemporary

reference set to assess whether the structural tendencies identified in the 2018 novels remain visible within current large-language-model-based storytelling systems. This addition strengthens the paper’s contemporary relevance while preserving the historical coherence of the primary corpus. The supplementary materials were generated or sampled using publicly available interfaces during the revision period. Generation parameters (where available) and prompt conditions were recorded in the research log to support transparency.

The primary corpus consisted of five AI-generated novels published through the Booksby.ai project in 2018: *Bitches of the Point*, *Hell of the Cyr*, *The Damned*, *Dinner Depression*, and *The Imperfect in the Disaster*. Collectively, the corpus comprised approximately 145,000 words. For comparative purposes, a supplementary corpus was generated using contemporary large language model platforms, including ChatGPT, NovelAI, Sudowrite, and AI Dungeon, producing an additional dataset of approximately 25,000 words through controlled narrative prompts. Across the combined corpus, 312 textual passages were identified for detailed analysis and coded according to the analytical categories developed for this study. These passages were selected based on their relevance to narrative discontinuity, characterization patterns, semantic instability, adaptive narration and algorithmic creativity.

4.3 Analytical Workflow

To make the interpretive procedure explicit, the analysis followed a six-stage workflow summarized in **Figure 2**.

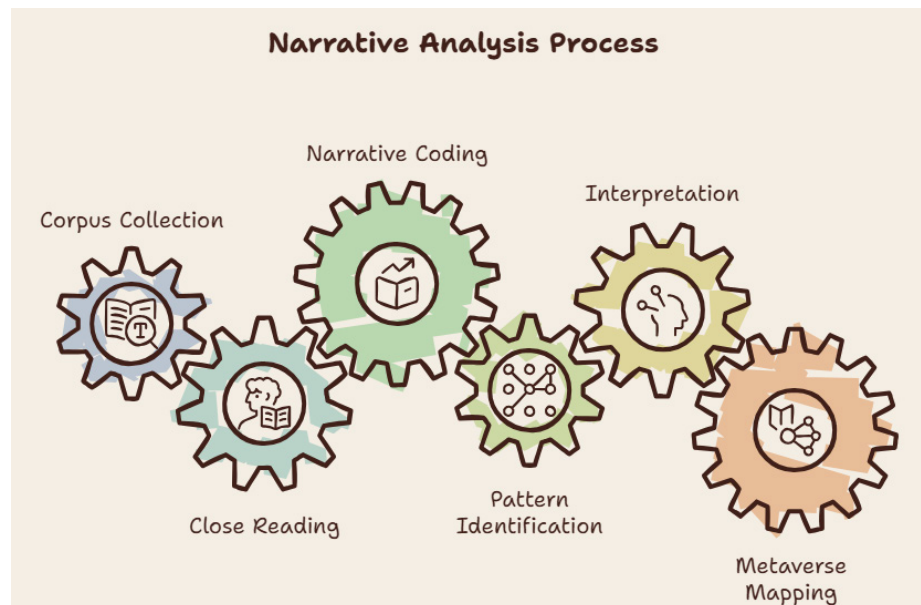


Figure 2. Narrative Analysis Process

Stage 1: Corpus Collection

Digital versions of the five primary novels were assembled, normalized for encoding consistency and segmented into analytic units (paragraphs and narrative sequences). Supplementary contemporary outputs were archived with metadata describing platform, date, prompt and generation settings where available.

Stage 2: Close Reading

Each text was read in full. Passages displaying narrative discontinuity, semantic ambiguity, recursive instruction-like structures, unstable characterization or adaptive conversational tendencies were marked for coding. The purpose was not exhaustive

annotation of every sentence but systematic identification of recurrent phenomena relevant to the research questions.

Stage 3: Narrative Coding

Marked passages were coded using a predefined framework (Section 4.4). Coding was iterative: initial labels were applied, revised during subsequent readings and consolidated into stable categories. The coding scheme was developed deductively from the theoretical framework and inductively refined through repeated engagement with the texts.

Stage 4: Pattern Identification

Coded passages were compared across the corpus to identify recurring narrative configurations. Particular attention was given to:

- breakdowns in causal sequencing
- shifts from character psychology to semantic association
- linguistic constructions that resist conventional grammar or semantics
- instructional or conversational structures suggestive of interactive narration
- features that resemble adaptive response patterns in contemporary LLM systems

Stage 5: Interpretation

Identified patterns were interpreted through the lenses of transhumanism, posthumanism, distributed cognition and algorithmic textuality. The analysis sought to explain why these patterns occur and how they alter conventional assumptions about textuality and authorship.

Stage 6: Metaverse Mapping

Finally, the interpreted patterns were mapped onto metaverse communication requirements: semantic generation, adaptive interaction, networked storytelling and narrative continuity across user-system exchanges. This stage operationalized the paper's central claim that AI-generated literature functions as a precursor narrative infrastructure rather than as a metaverse product in itself.

4.4 Coding Framework

The final coding framework consisted of five principal categories as shown in Figure 3.

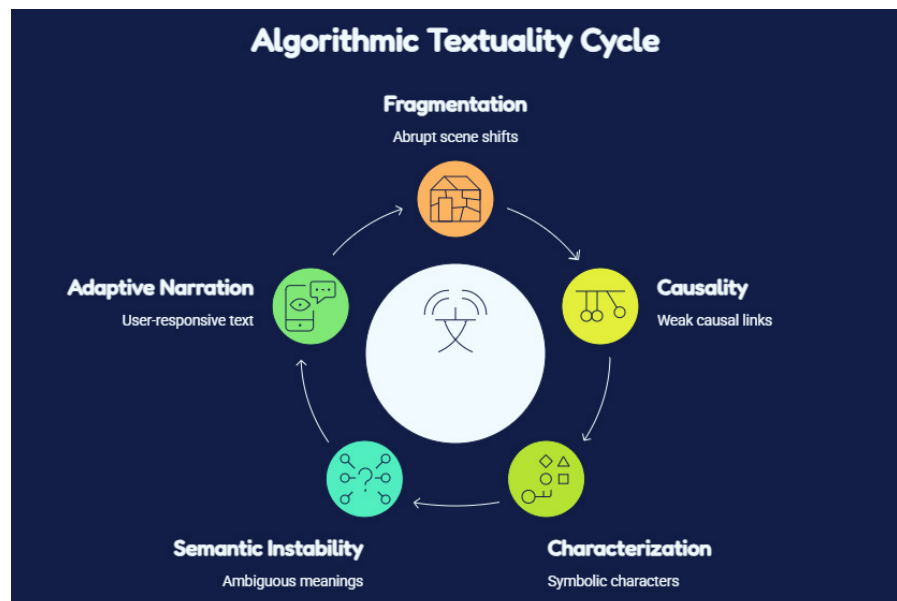


Figure 3. Algorithmic Textuality Analysis Framework

These categories were selected because they connect directly to the article’s conceptual progression from AI-generated novels to adaptive communication infrastructures. The first four categories capture the structural transformation of textuality; the fifth captures the transition toward interactive narrative systems associated with networked and metaverse environments.

Representative examples of coded passages included abrupt shifts in causal sequencing, fragmented character references, syntactic irregularities, recursive narrative loops and instances of context-responsive narrative generation. For example, passages exhibiting sudden transitions between unrelated narrative events were coded under “fragmentation,” while passages characterized by unstable referential structures or ambiguous semantic relations were categorized under “semantic instability.” This procedure enabled systematic comparison across both the historical AI-generated corpus and the contemporary LLM-generated supplementary corpus.

Illustrative Coding Examples from the Corpus			
Code	Description	Representative Example	Analytical Interpretation
Fragmentation	Disruption of narrative continuity	Mark shrugged everybody at his return...	Breakdown of causal progression and narrative coherence
Semantic Instability	Ambiguous or indeterminate meaning structures	Venusian in bull's shadow...	Unstable referential relationships and interpretive openness
Character Network Formation	Characters functioning as relational nodes rather than psychologically coherent individuals	Multiple disconnected character references across scenes	Distributed characterization
Linguistic Innovation	Non-standard syntactic or lexical constructions	We have hidden these caverned goes...	Algorithmic recombination of language structures
Adaptive Narration	Narrative progression responding to prompts or contextual inputs (supplementary corpus)	AI Dungeon / ChatGPT generated continuations	Emergence of interactive storytelling dynamics

Figure 4. Illustrative Coding Examples from the Corpus

Figure 4 presents representative examples of the coding process employed throughout the study. The examples illustrate how textual segments were systematically categorized according to narrative, linguistic and interpretive characteristics. The coding framework enabled comparative analysis across both the primary AI-generated novel corpus and the supplementary corpus generated through contemporary large language model platforms.

4.5 Reliability, Transparency and Interpretive Consistency

Qualitative literary analysis is inherently interpretive, reliability was addressed through procedural transparency rather than statistical inter-rater measures.

Codebook stabilization: A written codebook containing definitions, inclusion criteria and representative examples was developed before full coding and revised only during an initial calibration phase.

Iterative recoding: Early-coded passages were revisited after the coding

framework stabilized. When category boundaries changed, affected passages were recoded to maintain consistency across the corpus.

Corpus triangulation: Patterns identified in the five primary novels were compared against supplementary outputs from ChatGPT, NovelAI, Sudowrite and AI Dungeon. The supplementary corpus was not used to quantify prevalence, but to test whether identified narrative tendencies remained visible in contemporary generative systems.

Theoretical triangulation: Interpretations were cross-checked against multiple theoretical lenses (Boden, Hayles, Barthes, McGann, Haraway, Latour and transhumanist frameworks) to reduce dependence on a single explanatory model.

Audit trail: All coding decisions, corpus metadata, prompt records for supplementary generations and category revisions were documented in a research log to support methodological transparency.

These procedures do not eliminate interpretation, nor do they claim experimental reproducibility in the scientific sense. Rather, they make the analytic pathway explicit and inspectable, allowing readers to evaluate how textual evidence was selected, coded, interpreted and connected to the broader argument concerning metaverse narrative infrastructure.

In summary, the methodology treats AI-generated literature as both a textual phenomenon and a communication-system phenomenon. By combining close reading, structured coding, comparative contemporary examples and metaverse mapping, the study creates an operational bridge between literary analysis and the infrastructural questions central to metaverse research. The following Results sections apply this workflow to the primary corpus and show how the coded narrative patterns support the transition from algorithmic textuality to networked and adaptive narrative systems.

5. Results: Algorithmic Narrative Structures

The theoretical framework and methodological approach developed in the preceding sections proposed that AI-generated literature can be understood as an early form of metaverse narrative infrastructure because it demonstrates how storytelling emerges through algorithmic production, distributed communication, adaptive interaction and human-machine collaboration. The purpose of the results section is to empirically examine whether these characteristics are observable within the selected corpus of AI-generated novels and whether they reveal narrative patterns that differ substantially from conventional literary structures.

The analysis identified five recurring textual phenomena across the corpus: (1) fragmentation and narrative discontinuity, (2) computational creativity through recombinatory generation, (3) character construction as semantic networks rather than psychologically coherent entities, (4) linguistic instability and syntactic experimentation and (5) adaptive narrative tendencies that anticipate contemporary AI-driven storytelling systems. Although these features vary in intensity across individual texts, their repeated appearance suggests that AI-generated narratives operate according to a distinct textual logic that differs from traditional human-authored fiction.

Rather than viewing these characteristics as simple deficiencies or errors, the findings indicate that they reflect the underlying computational architecture of algorithmic narrative generation. The results therefore support the argument that AI-generated literature constitutes a transitional stage between conventional textuality

and future adaptive communication systems associated with metaverse narrative ecosystems.

5.1 Fragmentation and Narrative Discontinuity

One of the most consistent patterns identified throughout the corpus is fragmentation. Traditional narrative structures generally depend upon causal progression, temporal continuity and coherent relationships between events. From Aristotle's conception of narrative unity to Freytag's pyramid of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action and resolution, literary storytelling has historically privileged causal coherence as a fundamental organizing principle. The AI-generated novels frequently diverge from this convention. Narrative sequences often shift abruptly between scenes, perspectives, emotional registers or thematic concerns without providing transitional explanations. Events occur without clear causal motivation and narrative developments frequently appear disconnected from preceding contexts.

A representative example appears in *Bitches of the Point*:

“Mark shrugged everybody at his return. The room became brighter than the afternoon itself. Nobody asked where he had been. The music stopped. The train arrived before the station existed.”

The passage begins with a relatively comprehensible social interaction but rapidly transitions into a sequence of statements whose causal relationships remain ambiguous. The sudden movement from interpersonal interaction to atmospheric transformation and then to temporal impossibility disrupts conventional narrative expectations. The arrival of a train before the existence of the station introduces a chronological contradiction that resists traditional interpretive frameworks. Similar patterns appear throughout *Hell of the Cyr* and *The Damned*, where narrative developments frequently emerge through associative linkage rather than causal progression. Rather than constructing linear narrative trajectories, the texts often operate through semantic proximity, generating sequences that appear connected at the level of language but disconnected at the level of narrative logic.

From a computational perspective, such fragmentation can be understood as a consequence of probabilistic text generation. Language models generate subsequent textual units based upon statistical relationships within training data rather than through intentional planning of long-range narrative development. Consequently, local coherence may be maintained while global narrative structure becomes unstable. Importantly, these findings should not be interpreted solely as evidence of narrative failure. Fragmentation has long occupied an important place within modernist and postmodern literary traditions. Writers such as James Joyce, Samuel Beckett, William Burroughs and Thomas Pynchon deliberately disrupted narrative coherence to challenge conventional assumptions about meaning and representation. AI-generated narratives unexpectedly reproduce some of these characteristics, although through computational processes rather than conscious aesthetic design.

Within the framework of algorithmic textuality, fragmentation functions as evidence that narrative generation is emerging from system-level operations rather than centralized authorial control. Meaning becomes distributed across multiple textual possibilities instead of converging toward a singular interpretive destination. The findings therefore suggest that AI-generated narratives exemplify a transition from fixed narrative architecture toward more dynamic and networked forms of textual organization. This characteristic becomes particularly significant when considered in relation to adaptive communication systems, where narrative pathways

may continuously shift in response to user interaction.

5.2 Computational Creativity and Recombinatory Narrative Production

A second major finding concerns the nature of creativity within AI-generated narratives. Across the corpus, narrative innovation emerges not through entirely novel invention but through recombination, reconfiguration and transformation of existing linguistic and cultural patterns. This observation contributes to the long-standing debate between advocates and critics of machine creativity. Margaret Boden's theory of computational creativity argues that creative production can emerge through exploratory and transformational processes operating within defined conceptual spaces. According to Boden, creativity does not require mystical originality but may result from generating unexpected combinations within existing systems.

The present corpus provides substantial support for this position. Numerous passages demonstrate the capacity of AI systems to produce surprising narrative juxtapositions that are neither direct reproductions nor entirely random constructions. For example, *The Imperfect in the Disaster* frequently combines emotional discourse, physical imagery and abstract conceptual language in unexpected ways:

“The sky borrowed its sorrow from the engine. Every machine remembered the silence differently.”

The passage does not correspond to conventional metaphorical structures, yet it produces an evocative relationship between emotion, machinery, memory and perception. The narrative effect emerges through recombination rather than imitation. However, the findings also support concerns raised by Bringsjord and Ferrucci regarding the limitations of machine creativity. While AI-generated narratives often generate novel linguistic combinations, they rarely demonstrate sustained thematic intentionality or long-range conceptual development. Narrative innovation frequently remains localized rather than structurally integrated.

The supplementary corpus generated through ChatGPT, NovelAI, Sudowrite and AI Dungeon reveals notable improvements in coherence compared with the 2018 novels. Contemporary systems maintain narrative continuity more effectively and demonstrate stronger contextual awareness. Nevertheless, their creativity continues to operate primarily through probabilistic recombination of learned patterns. This suggests that computational creativity should not be understood as a replacement for human imagination but as a distinct mode of creative production. The creativity observed within the corpus emerges through algorithmic exploration of linguistic possibility spaces rather than through conscious intention. From the perspective of metaverse narrative infrastructure, this finding is significant because adaptive storytelling systems require precisely this capacity for ongoing recombination and variation. Narrative generation becomes a continuous process rather than a completed artistic act.

5.3 Character Networks and Semantic Nodes

The analysis further revealed substantial differences between AI-generated characterization and conventional literary character construction. Traditional narrative theory typically conceptualizes characters as psychologically coherent entities possessing motivations, desires, memories and developmental trajectories. Whether examined through realist, psychoanalytic or cognitive frameworks, characters generally function as relatively stable centers of agency within narrative worlds. The AI-generated corpus exhibits a markedly different pattern. Characters

frequently operate as semantic nodes within broader linguistic networks rather than as psychologically consistent individuals.

An illustrative example appears in *Hell of the Cyr*:

“The Venusian stood in the bull's shadow and listened to the gravity of forgotten clocks.”

The character referred to as “the Venusian” possesses no stable psychological identity. Instead, the figure functions as a point of connection linking multiple semantic domains including astronomy, mythology, temporality and spatial orientation. Throughout the corpus, characters often appear, disappear, transform or merge without conventional narrative justification. Their significance derives less from psychological depth than from their role in facilitating semantic movement across narrative space. From a traditional literary perspective, this characteristic may appear as a limitation. However, when interpreted through posthuman and network-based theories, an alternative reading becomes possible.

Contemporary network theory increasingly conceptualizes identity as relational rather than essential. Agency emerges through interactions within systems rather than through isolated individual consciousness. The character structures observed within the corpus reflect this logic. Characters function not as autonomous subjects but as relational nodes participating in dynamic networks of meaning. Interestingly, contemporary AI storytelling systems demonstrate similar tendencies despite improvements in character consistency. ChatGPT-generated narratives, for example, frequently construct characters through interactional functions rather than deeply developed psychological architectures. Characters become vehicles for dialogue, adaptation and narrative progression. These findings suggest that AI-generated characterization anticipates emerging forms of distributed agency that may become increasingly relevant within adaptive communication systems and metaverse narrative environments.

5.4 Linguistic Instability and Syntactic Experimentation

A fourth major finding concerns linguistic instability. Across the corpus, numerous passages exhibit unusual syntactic constructions, semantic ambiguities and unexpected lexical combinations. One representative example states:

“We have hidden these caverned goes beneath the water of sleeping mathematics.”

The phrase resists straightforward interpretation. Terms that ordinarily function within distinct semantic domains are combined in ways that challenge conventional linguistic expectations. “Caverned goes” lacks a stable referent, while “sleeping mathematics” transforms an abstract system into an animate condition. Rather than dismissing such constructions as simple errors, the analysis suggests that they reveal important characteristics of algorithmic language production. AI systems generate text through statistical associations among linguistic units rather than through direct reference to external reality. Consequently, language may exceed conventional semantic boundaries and produce novel combinations unavailable within ordinary discourse.

This tendency resembles certain experimental literary traditions, including surrealism, language poetry and avant-garde modernism. However, unlike these movements, AI-generated experimentation emerges from computational processes rather than deliberate aesthetic programs. The supplementary corpus indicates that contemporary transformer-based models have significantly reduced overt linguistic instability. Nevertheless, traces of semantic drift remain visible, particularly in

extended narrative generation. These moments reveal the underlying probabilistic nature of language production even within highly sophisticated systems. The findings therefore support the argument that AI-generated literature introduces alternative forms of linguistic organization that challenge traditional assumptions regarding syntax, semantics and representation.

5.5 Adaptive Narrative Tendencies

The final and most significant finding concerns adaptive narrative tendencies. Although the primary corpus consists of static novels, numerous passages exhibit procedural, recursive and instruction-like characteristics that anticipate contemporary interactive storytelling systems. Narrative progression frequently appears open-ended, conditional or structurally incomplete. A notable example states:

“You take this in order to put it back.”

The statement resembles an instruction more than a conventional narrative event. Meaning emerges through potential action rather than completed representation. When compared with outputs from ChatGPT, NovelAI, AI Dungeon and Sudowrite, this tendency becomes particularly revealing. Contemporary systems routinely generate narratives that respond dynamically to prompts, user interventions and conversational exchanges. Storytelling becomes adaptive rather than fixed.

The comparison suggests that the narrative irregularities observed within the 2018 corpus may represent early manifestations of a broader shift toward interactive communication systems. What appears as instability within static texts becomes functional adaptability within conversational and participatory environments. This finding directly supports the central argument of the article. AI-generated literature should not be understood merely as machine-produced fiction. Rather, it represents an early stage in the development of adaptive narrative infrastructures capable of supporting future communicative ecosystems.

Taken together, the results demonstrate a coherent progression from algorithmic textuality toward networked narrative systems. Fragmentation challenges linear narrative architecture; computational creativity generates recombinatory meaning; character networks distribute agency; linguistic instability expands expressive possibilities; and adaptive tendencies anticipate interactive communication environments. These characteristics collectively position AI-generated literature as a precursor to the adaptive storytelling infrastructures that may underpin future metaverse narrative ecosystems.

6. Discussion: AI-Driven Narrative Infrastructures for the Metaverse

The results demonstrate that AI-generated literary systems exhibit distinctive textual characteristics that cannot be adequately explained through conventional literary frameworks alone. Fragmentation, semantic instability, distributed characterization, recombinatory creativity and adaptive narrative tendencies collectively indicate that these texts represent more than experimental literary artifacts. Rather, they reveal an emerging transformation in the nature of narrative production itself. This transformation has implications not only for literary studies but also for understanding how communication, meaning-making and cultural participation may operate within future metaverse ecosystems.

The central argument advanced throughout this study is that AI-generated literature should be understood as an early narrative and communicative infrastructure

of the metaverse. Such a claim requires careful clarification. The findings do not suggest that contemporary AI-generated novels constitute metaverse environments in themselves. Nor do they imply that literary production will be entirely displaced by autonomous machine systems. Instead, the evidence indicates that AI-generated narratives reveal foundational communicative principles through which future metaverse storytelling systems may function. The transition identified in the analysis can therefore be understood as a progression from literary artifacts to adaptive narrative infrastructures capable of supporting distributed, interactive and networked forms of communication.

6.1 From Literary Artifact to Narrative Infrastructure

For much of literary history, texts have been understood as relatively stable cultural artifacts. Whether examined through formalist, structuralist, historicist or reader-response approaches, literature has traditionally been treated as a bounded object produced by an author and interpreted by readers. Although poststructuralist scholarship challenged assumptions regarding authorial authority and textual stability, the text itself generally remained the primary unit of analysis. The findings of this study suggest that AI-generated literature destabilizes this foundational assumption. The narrative structures observed throughout the corpus indicate that texts increasingly function as dynamic systems rather than fixed objects. Fragmentation, semantic fluidity and adaptive narrative tendencies reveal a mode of textual production governed by computational processes rather than solely by authorial design.

The findings extend the concept of algorithmic textuality by demonstrating its practical implications for narrative production. Rather than functioning solely as completed literary artifacts, AI-generated narratives operate as generative systems capable of producing multiple narrative pathways through computational processes. The significance of this shift lies in the transformation of literature from a representational medium into a communicative infrastructure through which narrative experiences can be continuously generated, adapted and exchanged. The infrastructural dimension of AI-generated narratives becomes particularly important when viewed within emerging digital ecosystems. Similar to other communication infrastructures, algorithmic narrative systems provide frameworks through which information, interaction and participation can be organized. Their importance therefore lies not merely in producing stories but in enabling ongoing narrative communication across computational environments.

This interpretation is particularly relevant within the context of metaverse research. Much contemporary metaverse discourse focuses on immersive interfaces, virtual worlds and spatial environments. However, immersive spaces require mechanisms through which meaning can be produced and communicated. Narrative performs precisely this function. The findings indicate that AI-generated literature offers an early model of how such narrative infrastructures may operate within future digital ecosystems. Consequently, the importance of AI-generated novels lies not primarily in their literary quality but in their infrastructural significance. They reveal how storytelling can evolve from a static cultural product into a dynamic system of communication capable of supporting adaptive and participatory environments.

6.2 AI Technologies as Metaverse Narrative Engines

A major concern raised by reviewers involved the need to establish a clearer

relationship between AI-generated narratives and the technological foundations of the metaverse. The findings enable a more precise articulation of this relationship. The journal's conceptualization of the metaverse identifies artificial intelligence as one of its foundational technological domains. Within this framework, AI does not merely automate tasks or generate content; it enables intelligent adaptation, semantic interpretation, environmental responsiveness and human-machine interaction. These functions are increasingly central to narrative production.

The narrative patterns identified in the corpus reveal characteristics associated with contemporary generative AI systems. Fragmented narrative structures emerge from probabilistic generation. Semantic instability reflects statistical language modeling. Adaptive tendencies anticipate conversational and responsive storytelling systems. Collectively, these characteristics demonstrate how narrative can be produced through computational rather than exclusively human processes. Importantly, the supplementary analysis of contemporary large language model platforms such as ChatGPT, NovelAI, Sudowrite and AI Dungeon indicates that these tendencies have not disappeared with technological advancement. Instead, they have evolved into more sophisticated forms of narrative generation. Transformer architectures and foundation models maintain greater coherence than earlier systems while preserving the adaptive and generative capacities that distinguish computational storytelling.

This observation positions AI-generated literature within a broader technological trajectory. Early AI novels represent experimental manifestations of narrative generation, whereas contemporary large language models function as increasingly sophisticated narrative engines capable of supporting interactive communication. These developments suggest that future metaverse environments will likely depend upon AI systems capable of generating contextualized narratives, conversational interactions and adaptive storytelling experiences in real time. The findings therefore support the argument that AI-generated literature should be understood as a precursor to AI-driven narrative infrastructures rather than as an isolated literary phenomenon. Narrative generation becomes a technological capability embedded within larger communicative ecosystems. In this sense, storytelling evolves into an infrastructural function of artificial intelligence itself.

6.3 Network Communication and Distributed Storytelling

The transition from textual artifact to communicative infrastructure becomes more apparent when examined through theories of network communication. Scholars such as Castells, Napoli and Manovich have demonstrated that contemporary culture increasingly operates through distributed networks rather than centralized systems of production and dissemination. Castells' concept of the network society emphasizes that information flows through interconnected digital architectures in which communication is decentralized, multidirectional and continuously evolving. Similarly, Manovich argues that digital culture is increasingly shaped by databases, algorithms and computational processes rather than fixed cultural objects. Napoli further demonstrates how algorithmic systems influence the production, circulation and consumption of media content.

The findings resonate strongly with network theories of culture and communication. AI-generated narratives emerge through interactions among datasets, computational architectures, software platforms and users, illustrating how contemporary storytelling increasingly operates within interconnected digital ecosystems. The analytical focus therefore shifts from individual acts of creation

to the broader communicative networks through which narratives are generated, circulated and interpreted. The concept of networked storytelling provides a useful framework for understanding this transformation. Whereas conventional literary communication generally follows a linear sequence of production and reception, AI-driven narrative systems operate through recursive cycles of generation, feedback and adaptation. Narrative development therefore becomes increasingly responsive to changing communicative contexts and user participation.

Contemporary AI platforms illustrate this development particularly clearly. Systems such as ChatGPT and AI Dungeon generate stories in response to user inputs, adapt narrative trajectories according to conversational exchanges and continually modify outputs through interaction. Storytelling thus becomes a communicative process rather than a one-directional act of transmission. Within metaverse ecosystems, such distributed storytelling mechanisms may become increasingly significant. Large-scale virtual environments require narrative systems capable of supporting continuous interaction among diverse participants.

The findings suggest that AI-generated literature provides an early model of how future networked narrative systems may function. Meaning is increasingly shaped through continuous communicative exchanges occurring across interconnected technological and social environments, highlighting the importance of narrative as a dynamic process of interaction rather than a fixed textual product.

6.4 Narrative as Communication Infrastructure in the Metaverse

If networked storytelling explains how narratives circulate within computational environments, the metaverse requires a further step: understanding how narrative itself functions as an underlying communication infrastructure capable of organizing interaction, participation and meaning-making across digital ecosystems. Existing discussions frequently treat narrative as content that populates virtual environments. The present findings suggest a more fundamental role. The analysis indicates that narrative increasingly functions as a communicative layer through which interactions, identities and meanings are organized. Adaptive storytelling systems do not simply tell stories; they structure communication itself. Narrative becomes a mechanism for coordinating information exchange between users, computational agents and digital environments.

This perspective extends current understandings of metaverse communication. If future metaverse ecosystems are characterized by persistent interaction among human and artificial actors, they will require systems capable of generating coherent contexts for communication. Narrative provides such contexts by organizing events, relationships, intentions and interpretations into meaningful structures. The findings indicate that computational narrative systems increasingly function as mechanisms for contextual communication rather than merely as generators of textual content. Their significance lies in the capacity to organize interaction, interpretation and meaning exchange across digitally mediated environments.

Consequently, narrative can be understood as an adaptive information environment. Rather than functioning solely as representation, it facilitates the exchange, interpretation and negotiation of meaning. This interpretation aligns closely with the communicative requirements of metaverse ecosystems, where users increasingly interact through intelligent systems capable of generating contextualized responses and experiences. The conceptual progression developed throughout this study becomes especially relevant here as given in **Figure 5**.

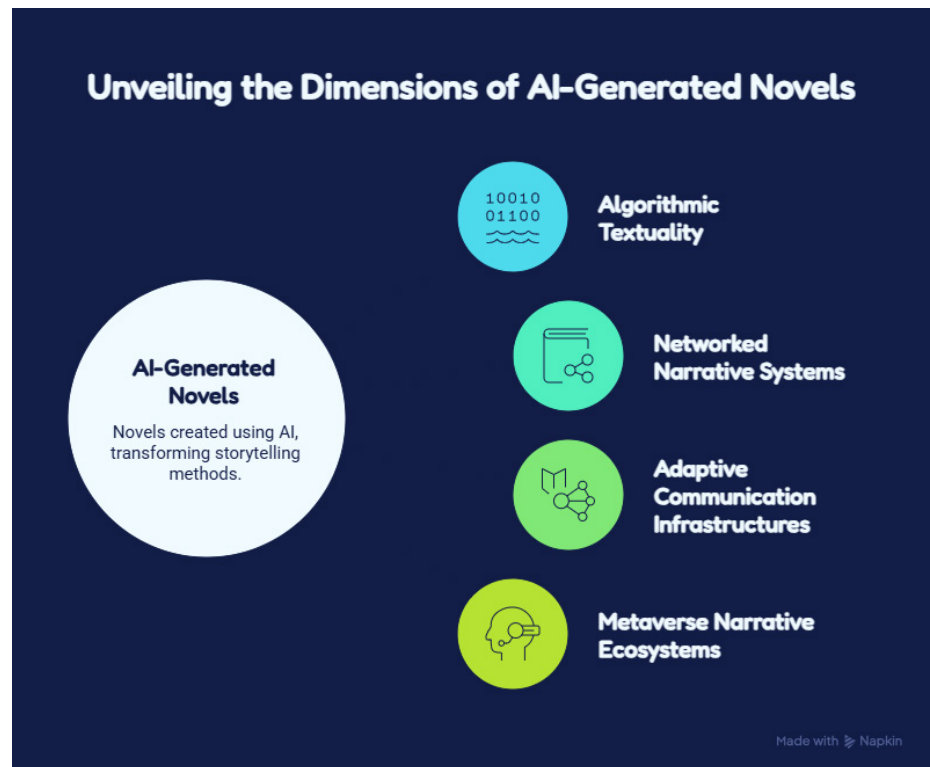


Figure 5. conceptual progression

Each stage represents a movement away from static textual representation and toward dynamic communicative functionality. The metaverse, viewed from this perspective, is not merely a spatial environment but also a narrative environment sustained through continuous processes of meaning generation and exchange.

6.5 Future Narrative Ecosystems

The findings further suggest several possible directions for future narrative ecosystems. First, AI narrative agents are likely to become increasingly sophisticated participants within digital communication environments. Rather than generating isolated texts, future systems may function as persistent narrative entities capable of sustaining long-term interactions with users across multiple contexts. Second, developments in Internet of Things technologies may contribute to context-aware storytelling systems. Although the present study does not directly examine IoT architectures, the adaptive characteristics observed in AI-generated narratives suggest the possibility of literary environments responsive to user behavior, location, physiological data and environmental conditions. Third, blockchain technologies may provide mechanisms for authenticating authorship, ownership and provenance within increasingly complex human-machine creative collaborations. As narrative production becomes distributed across networks, questions concerning attribution and intellectual property are likely to become increasingly important. Fourth, XR-based literary environments may extend algorithmic textuality into immersive spatial experiences. Narrative generation systems could support interactive literary worlds in which stories evolve through user participation and computational adaptation.

Importantly, these developments should not be viewed as separate technological trajectories. Rather, they represent interconnected extensions of the infrastructural transformation identified throughout this study. AI-generated literature provides an early indication of how storytelling may operate within such ecosystems, even if the full realization of these possibilities remains in development.

6.6 Risks, Limitations and Further Research

While the findings reveal significant opportunities, they also expose important risks and limitations associated with AI-driven narrative infrastructures. One major concern involves algorithmic bias. AI-generated narratives inherit patterns present within training data, including cultural assumptions, representational inequalities and historical prejudices. Without careful oversight, narrative systems may reproduce or amplify these biases within future communication environments. A second concern involves hallucination and factual instability. The probabilistic generation mechanisms underlying AI systems can produce plausible yet inaccurate information. Within narrative contexts, such tendencies may contribute to confusion, misinformation or unreliable representations. A third challenge involves epistemic fragmentation. The fragmentation observed throughout the corpus demonstrates the capacity of algorithmic systems to destabilize coherent interpretive frameworks. While such instability may foster creativity, it may also complicate collective meaning-making processes within large-scale digital environments. Finally, platform dependence represents a significant structural limitation. Narrative generation increasingly depends upon proprietary computational infrastructures controlled by technology corporations. Questions concerning transparency, accessibility, governance and accountability therefore become critical considerations for future research.

These limitations do not negate the significance of AI-generated literature as a narrative infrastructure. Rather, they underscore the necessity of developing critical frameworks capable of evaluating the social, cultural and ethical consequences of computational storytelling systems. As metaverse ecosystems continue to evolve, understanding both the possibilities and risks of algorithmic narrative production will become increasingly important. Taken together, the discussion demonstrates that AI-generated literature represents more than a technological curiosity or literary experiment. It constitutes an emerging communicative infrastructure through which future forms of storytelling, interaction and cultural participation may be organized. The next and final section synthesizes these findings and outlines the broader theoretical implications of algorithmic textuality for literary studies, digital humanities and metaverse research.

Several limitations should be acknowledged. First, this study adopts a qualitative and interpretive research design grounded in computational hermeneutics. Consequently, the findings are intended to provide theoretical and analytical insights rather than statistically generalizable conclusions. Second, the primary corpus consists of historically significant AI-generated novels published in 2018. Although supplemented by examples from contemporary generative AI platforms, the study does not attempt to provide a comprehensive evaluation of all existing narrative-generation systems. Third, the investigation focuses on textual and communicative dimensions of algorithmic storytelling rather than direct observation of user behaviour within operational metaverse environments.

These limitations also indicate productive directions for future research. Subsequent studies may employ mixed-methods approaches, larger computational corpora, user-experience analysis, or experimental designs to investigate how AI narrative agents function within immersive digital ecosystems. Future work may further examine blockchain-authenticated authorship, Internet of Things (IoT)-responsive narrative environments, conversational AI agents, and XR-enabled literary experiences as emerging extensions of metaverse narrative infrastructures.

7. Conclusion

The emergence of artificial intelligence-generated literature represents one of the most significant transformations in the contemporary history of narrative production. While discussions surrounding generative AI have frequently focused on questions of creativity, authorship and technological innovation, this study has argued that a more fundamental shift is taking place. AI-generated narratives do not merely introduce new methods of writing; they alter the ontological conditions through which texts are produced, circulated, interpreted and experienced. Consequently, the study reconceptualized AI-generated literature not as a peripheral literary experiment but as an early narrative and communicative infrastructure of the metaverse.

By examining a corpus of AI-generated novels through the combined lenses of transhumanism, digital humanities, computational hermeneutics and metaverse studies, the research demonstrated that algorithmically generated narratives exhibit structural characteristics that differ substantially from conventional literary forms. Fragmentation, narrative discontinuity, semantic instability, distributed characterization and adaptive narrative tendencies collectively indicate that these texts operate according to computational rather than exclusively human-centered principles of organization. Such characteristics challenge traditional assumptions concerning textual coherence, authorial intentionality and narrative closure while simultaneously revealing new possibilities for dynamic meaning production.

The study's primary theoretical contribution lies in the formulation of algorithmic textuality. Unlike conventional understandings of textuality that conceptualize texts as stable literary artifacts, algorithmic textuality defines texts as dynamic computational systems characterized by probabilistic generation, continuous adaptation, networked interaction and distributed agency. Within this framework, narrative becomes a process rather than a product, a system rather than an object and a communicative infrastructure rather than a static representation. This reconceptualization extends existing debates in literary theory, posthumanism and digital humanities by providing a framework capable of explaining the distinctive characteristics of machine-generated narrative production.

A second major contribution emerges through the study's reconceptualization of authorship. The findings demonstrate that AI-generated literature challenges the enduring humanist assumption that literary meaning originates exclusively from an individual author. Instead, narrative production increasingly occurs through interactions among datasets, computational architectures, training corpora, algorithmic systems, platform infrastructures, users and readers. Meaning is therefore distributed across networks of human and non-human actors rather than being centralized within a singular creative consciousness. Such findings reinforce posthuman perspectives that view agency as relational, distributed and technologically mediated.

Methodologically, the study contributes to emerging scholarship at the intersection of literary studies and artificial intelligence through the development of a computational hermeneutics workflow. By combining close reading, narrative coding, pattern identification, comparative analysis and metaverse mapping, the research demonstrates how qualitative literary inquiry can be systematically adapted to the study of machine-generated texts. This methodological framework responds directly to growing scholarly demands for rigorous approaches capable of analysing computational cultural production while preserving interpretive depth. Furthermore, the incorporation of both early AI-generated novels and contemporary generative AI systems provides a historically grounded and technologically relevant model for

future investigations.

The study also contributes directly to metaverse scholarship by advancing a narrative-centered understanding of metaverse infrastructures. Existing metaverse research has frequently prioritized technological domains such as immersive interfaces, virtual environments, blockchain architectures and gaming ecosystems. While these technologies undoubtedly remain significant, the findings suggest that the metaverse cannot be understood solely as a visual or spatial phenomenon. Equally important are the communicative, semantic and narrative systems through which users construct meaning, identities, relationships and experiences within digital environments.

In this context, AI-generated literature represents a foundational layer of metaverse development. The progression identified throughout the study AI-generated novels, algorithmic textuality, networked narrative systems, adaptive communication infrastructures and metaverse narrative ecosystems illustrates how storytelling evolves from static textual production into dynamic communicative processes. The significance of AI-generated narratives therefore lies not only in their literary characteristics but also in their capacity to anticipate future systems of adaptive storytelling, intelligent communication and participatory meaning-making.

The findings further indicate that future metaverse environments will likely depend upon increasingly sophisticated forms of narrative intelligence. Large language models, conversational agents, autonomous narrative systems and adaptive storytelling architectures may become essential components of digital ecosystems where communication occurs continuously among human users, artificial agents and computational infrastructures. Within such environments, narrative may function less as a discrete cultural product and more as a communicative framework through which interaction itself is organized.

At the same time, the study recognizes important limitations and challenges. Issues relating to algorithmic bias, hallucinated content, epistemic fragmentation, interpretive instability and platform dependency remain significant concerns. As AI-driven narrative systems become more deeply embedded within digital communication environments, questions of transparency, accountability, governance and cultural representation will require sustained scholarly attention. The future development of metaverse narrative infrastructures must therefore be accompanied by critical ethical frameworks capable of addressing these emerging complexities.

Several avenues for future research emerge from the present investigation. First, further studies may examine collaborative forms of human–AI co-authorship and their implications for literary production and creative labor. Second, researchers may explore AI-driven narrative agents operating within persistent virtual environments and intelligent communication systems. Third, blockchain-based models of authorship verification and literary ownership warrant investigation as creative production becomes increasingly distributed across human and machine actors. Fourth, future research may analyse the integration of algorithmic textuality into XR-based storytelling environments, immersive literary simulations and adaptive virtual worlds. Finally, the potential role of Internet of Things architectures in supporting context-aware and responsive narrative ecosystems remains an important area for exploration.

Ultimately, this study argues that the significance of AI-generated literature extends far beyond questions of machine creativity. These texts reveal the emergence of a new narrative paradigm in which storytelling functions as a dynamic, adaptive and networked communicative system. In doing so, they offer an early glimpse into the narrative infrastructures that may underpin future metaverse ecosystems.

As the boundaries between human cognition, artificial intelligence and digital communication continue to converge, literature itself is increasingly evolving into an adaptive ecosystem of ongoing interaction, negotiation and meaning production. Understanding this transformation is essential not only for literary studies but also for comprehending the broader cultural architectures of an increasingly algorithmic and interconnected future.

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