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The Role of AI in Collaborative Fiction: Case Studies of Human-AI Co-Creation

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***Abstract*—This study explores the evolving role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in collaborative fiction writing. It mainly focuses on the way tools such as ChatGPT support human creativity, authorship, and emotional engagement. The study analyses user experiences with AI in narrative. Primary quantitative data were collected via an online survey administered to 151 participants. Data was collected through structured questionnaires and analysed statistically using SPSS. Key findings from the research reveal that people view Artificial Intelligence as a helpful partner in boosting productivity and generating new ideas. While users still value human creativity and make edits to the content generated by AI, they still strongly believe in AI's functionality, ethical impact, and future acceptance. The study highlights a shift toward human AI co-authorship as a promising, emotionally engaging, and creatively supportive practice.**

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence (AI), collaborative fiction, computational creativity, human-AI co-creation**

I. Introduction

A. Background and Context

Creativity is not an exclusively human trait; it may be what controls the evolution of the entire universe. Contrastingly, universal creativity is conceived as a dynamic process, in which creative emergence may be seen through the following four monitors: material, biological, socio-cultural, and artificial. Instances of creativity occurring at various levels of complexity may be linked: this manifesto focuses on linking human-centred socio-cultural creativity with machine-centred artificial creativity (Vinchon et al., 2023, p. 479). Interest in AI spiked recently with the advent of ChatGPT and Midjourney and continues to grow as newer options enter the market, such as Microsoft Bing and Google Bard.

Complete narrative creation is viewed as an attribute of human intelligence. Therefore, experts in artificial intelligence (AI) and natural language generation (NLG) have traditionally regarded it as a significant research challenge. Creative writing and narrative construction pose specific challenges for automatic language generation systems: plotlines may run to thousands of words, and narratives involve several characters with distinct identities and voices, whereas in an adeptly told story, the authorial voice is consistent and recognisable throughout (Ippolito et al., 2022). On the other hand, inventing or imagining details, which can be considered a limitation for processes like machine translation or automated summarisation, can be a creative advantage. Thus, this study explores how AI contributes to collaborative writing. This study focuses on the opportunities and limitations in the partnership between humans and AI in literary production.

B. Rationale

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Despite technological progress, AI systems still struggle with advanced creative acts as their databases, though extensive, remain traditionally structured. Human creativity, driven by curiosity and personal experience, enables unique elaborations that AI cannot yet replicate (Vinchon et al., 2023, p. 479). However, through collaboration with humans, AI contributes to creative synthesis by influencing the process and outcomes of artistic work. Current debates focus on whether generative AI possesses "creative intention" or simply mimics (McGuire et al., 2024, p. 18525). Recent advancements in large language models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT have renewed interest in human AI collaboration, showing that AI can complement rather than replace human creativity (Ding & Chan, 2023, p. 4). Therefore, this study explores how AI enhances human creativity in fiction writing by examining authorship and agency within collaborative storytelling.

C. Aim and Objectives

Aim

This empirical study aims to evaluate the role of artificial intelligence (AI) in collaborative fiction.

Objectives

- To assess the contribution of AI to the creativity of humans in producing creative literary fiction work
- To investigate emotional engagement in writing, authorship, and agency in human-AI collaboration
- To examine the barriers and potential of the partnership between humans and AI in literary production

D. Research Questions

- What is the contribution of AI to the creativity of humans in producing creative literary fiction work?
- How does emotional engagement in writing, authorship, and agency affect human-AI collaboration?
- What are the barriers and potential of the partnership between humans and AI in literary production?

E. Purpose of the Research

The study intends to understand how writers utilise AI tools like language models to brainstorm ideas, develop characters, and organise plot lines. The study would also consider implications on narrative innovation, writer agency, and defining authorship in digital literature. The research attempts to understand if the writers feel that working with AI opens their creative freedom or limits it. Ultimately, it aims at discovering how to improve AI integration in the creative process, hence redirecting future fiction writing and elevating storytelling capabilities through a synergistic relationship between human imagination and calculated machine intelligence.

II. Literature Review

A. Human-AI Co-Creation in Creative Writing

The research conducted by McGuire et al. (2024) highlights that AI best supports human creativity when it is designed to make users feel like co-creators rather than just editors. Creativity is often limited by acting as an editor that involves judging and simplifying AI-generated content (p. 18525). This is due to the reduced control and narrow thinking. In co-creation, users explore ideas, take risks, and feel more confident in their creative abilities. Furthermore, the paper emphasises that Artificial Intelligence tools should focus on empowering users and boosting their self-belief, alongside encouraging flexible thinking. This method works well in areas such as advertising, education, and content creation. The study concludes that the findings it presents come from controlled environments and that more naturalistic studies are needed on the topic. The research did not test long-term effects or user skill levels, and future work is required to evaluate outcomes using advanced AI such as GPT-4. Therefore, the study concludes that collaboration with AI becomes more effective as users take an active role and AI tools support human imagination and control.

The research paper by Ding and Chan (2023) explores how human and large language models (LLMs), such as GPT-3, can collaborate to generate text. It outlines a spectrum of human-AI co-creation tasks, from simple content curation with minimal interaction to complex creative projects requiring repeated collaboration (p. 3). The authors of the study categorise interactions as either precise or iterative based on the task's complexity. Additionally, the study offers examples to explain this: content summarisation requires little input, while storytelling demands continuous human guidance and refinement. Moreover, the paper emphasises the importance of developing tools that support richer and more interactive co-creation experiences. It highlights challenges such as evaluating creative outputs, incorporating domain expertise, and improving user control. Both authors suggest further research to develop tools that integrate LLMs with expert knowledge bases and community feedback. This can help the generative Artificial Intelligence to become a more effective partner in creative and knowledge-intensive tasks, enabling better human-AI collaboration across various fields.

B. Authorship, Agency, and Emotional Engagement in Human-AI Collaboration

As per Hutson (2025), the transformation of writing from manual creation to AI-assisted composition has marked a significant change in both method and meaning. Writing was traditionally viewed as an attempt to achieve something. However, now writing involves tools powered by Artificial Intelligence, such as ChatGPT. This has altered the roles of authorship and creativity. Furthermore, the paper introduces a multidimensional model that moves beyond outdated

linear views and efficiently captures the evolving relationship between humans and Artificial Intelligence in several tasks. These tasks included generating ideas, structuring and analysing them. The paper's findings reveal that while Artificial Intelligence enhances efficiency and inspiration, the human authors remain accountable for the intellectual and ethical depth of the work. Moreover, the investigation proposes a framework that highlights the collaboration without replacing human input. It demands that future researchers explore ways to maintain the core creative values, as AI tools have become increasingly common in writing. As part of the recommendations, the author suggests that writers adapt their workflows to include AI. However, must also preserve the human control over critical elements of meaning and purpose. As per the study, this approach ensures that writing remains innovative, ethically grounded, and maintains a human touch, thereby distinguishing it in an increasingly AI-driven world.

Analysis by Holter and El-Assady (2024), introduces a conceptual design specie to understand and analyse human AI collaborative systems (p. e15107). This focuses on the core dimensions of agency, interaction, and adaptation. The research study applies this model to three case studies. Following that, it becomes clear that solving real-world analytical tasks requires multidimensional collaboration. The model is insightful; however, it has limitations in cognitive modelling, repressibility, and system coding. The paper calls for conducting future work to refine these areas for broader applicability. The study also underscores the key research opportunities, such as developing a detailed taxonomy of agency. This development can be achieved through integrating temporal dynamics and handling complexity in collaborative systems. These directions aim to improve both theoretical understanding and practical system design. By structuring the cooperative roles of humans and Artificial Intelligence, this framework lays the foundation for designing more effective, adaptive, and nuanced systems. The system reveals the real complexity of human-AI partnerships in analytical and decision-making contexts. As noted by Kolomaznik et al. (2024), the need for emotionally intelligent AI systems emphasises trust, empathy, and rapport (p. 1369957). The paper finds that these virtues of AI help improve human-AI collaboration. Designing such a system enhances user engagement and satisfaction. Emotional engagement makes AI more effective and relatable across sectors such as healthcare, education, and customer service. Results on the long-term psychological impact, cultural variation, and interdisciplinary approaches to developing AI that aligns with diverse human socio-emotional needs are demanded for future work.

C. Literature Gap

Many studies have explored the role of Artificial Intelligence in creative writing and collaboration. However, several critical areas still require in-depth research. Firstly, as observed by McGuire et al. (2024), most research has been conducted in controlled environments (p. 18525). This limits understanding of how an AI tool works in real-world situations, as users exhibit different behaviours. Furthermore, the long-term effects of using AI in creative tasks, particularly those that develop user skills and confidence, remain unknown. The highlighted gap in the literature requires more naturalistic, long-term studies to be addressed. The paper presented by Ding and Chan (2023), offered a helpful framework showing different levels of human-AI collaboration. However, their study does not fully explain the methods required to evaluate the quality of creative output (p. 3). There is also limited guidance on how to incorporate user expertise or domain knowledge into collaboration. Research is needed to develop advanced AI tools that can learn from experts and adapt to user feedback.

Another gap lies in the emotional and ethical aspects of collaboration. Hutson (2025) highlighted the need for human control over creativity and meaning. However, it is still not fully understood how to balance AI assistance with human authorship. Emotional engagement, as emphasised by Kolomaznik et al. (2024), is another key factor that remains underexplored. While trust, empathy, and rapport are shown to be helpful, their long-term effects on users and potential over-reliance on AI need further study (p. 1369957). Finally, Holter and EI-Assady (2024) proposed a design model for human-AI systems; even so, it lacks depth in cognitive modelling and system expressivity (p. e15107). Their work also suggests that further research is needed to understand how AI adapts over time and to address the complexity of tactical systems. The gap in the literature underscores the need for broader, real-world, emotionally and ethically grounded research on human-AI creative collaboration.

III. METHODS

A. Research Design

The primary aim is to examine how AI tools such as ChatGPT and Jasper interact with human writers during the creative process and influence storytelling elements, including plot development, character creation, and narrative tone. The key aspects are authorship, creativity, emotional engagement, and user control. The objective is to gather insights into individual experience and attitudes; a quantitative approach is most appropriate, as it enables the researcher to understand better users' experiences and perceptions of evolving writing workflows (Lim, 2025, p. 217). Further, the study has included a ***Deductive Approach*** to examine the hypothesis. The research is structured around primary data collection via a virtual survey, focusing on participants who used AI tools such as ChatGPT or similar language models for fiction writing (Chabrawi et al., 2025, p. 1040). Mixed-methods research can be complex and time-consuming; hence, it is not selected for the study. ***Positivist philosophy*** has increased the credibility of analysis. The flexible approach of this study helps participants freely express their views, enabling the uncovering of more profound meaning

and patterns in human-AI collaboration. The study includes ***Exploratory Design***, which aims to generate new understanding rather than test predefined hypotheses. ***Purposive Sampling*** is chosen for participant selection because it enables the researcher to examine themes such as trust, control, and emotional connection in a naturalistic setting (Nyimbili & Nyimbili, 2024). The data collected will be analysed thematically, allowing for the identification of common patterns and diverse perspectives.

B. Data Collection Method

The process of gathering information to answer a study's research questions effectively is called data collection for analysis. A ***Primary Data Collection Method*** is chosen for this academic work (Jain, 2021, p. 552). A total of 151 participants, including fiction writers, literature students, and content creators, were selected through purposive sampling to ensure relevant exposure to AI-based writing. Data were gathered through structured questionnaires containing closed-ended and Likert-scale items to measure creativity, authorship, and emotional development (Kusmaryono et al., 2022, p. 629). The survey was distributed online via email, social media, and writing platforms for a broader reach (Farsi, 2021, p. e23205). Respondents were informed of the study's purpose, participation was voluntary, and confidentiality was maintained throughout (Hwang, 2023, p. 5). The collected data were securely stored for statistical analysis, ensuring reliability and generalisability of results.

C. Data Analysis Method

Data analysis is the process of organising, interpreting, and drawing conclusions from collected data to discover patterns and answer research questions effectively. S*tatistical Analysis* has been chosen as the primary method for analysing the collected data (Zhao et al., 2021, p. 37). Since the current study is based on primary quantitative data that is gathered through structured questionnaires, the data from 151 respondents were entered into IBM SPSS, "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences" for analysis. Descriptive statistics, such as mean, frequency, and percentage, were used primarily to analyze the questionnaire, which was administered using Likert Scales and multiple-choice formats (Sanni et al., 2021, p. 125). This helps observe the general patterns of interaction between users and AI tools in fiction writing. Relationships among key variables, such as age, writing experience, and perceived creativity or control during co-authoring with AI, were evaluated using appropriate statistical methods. This was successful through the use of inferential statistical tools such as chi-square tests and correlation analysis (Deshmukh, 2024, p. 72). This approach helped determine the influence of demographic factors on participants' perception of AI collaboration. Overall, the statistical process quantified creativity, authorship, and emotional engagement, offering clear insights into how AI influences storytelling and human participation in collaborative fiction.

IV. Results

A. Descriptive Statistics

TABLE 1
DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
What is your age group?	151	0	4	2.04	1.107
What is your gender?	151	0	3	1.25	.832
What is your highest level of education completed?	151	0	4	1.83	1.082
What is your current occupation or role?	151	0	4	2.01	1.113
How many years of experience do you have in creative writing?	151	0	4	2.16	1.144
Have you ever used AI tools (such as ChatGPT or Sudowrite) to assist with creative writing?	151	0	1	.69	.465
AI tools enhance my productivity when writing collaborative fiction.	151	0	4	2.62	1.370
I find AI-generated writing suggestions creatively useful.	151	0	4	2.60	1.415
AI tools contribute ideas I would 0t have thought of myself.	151	0	4	2.62	1.384
AI respects my creative voice during co-writing.	151	0	4	2.57	1.407
Writing with AI feels like true collaboration rather than mere automation.	151	0	4	2.54	1.399
AI assistance improves the overall quality of my stories.	151	0	4	2.53	1.446
AI-generated texts typically require a lot of editing to match my story.	151	0	4	2.61	1.409
I trust AI tools to generate content that aligns with my creative goals.	151	0	4	2.58	1.406
Writing with AI is more time-efficient than writing alone.	151	0	4	2.68	1.374
AI lacks emotional depth in its writing contributions.	151	0	4	2.60	1.387
Human creativity is still essential in AI-assisted fiction writing.	151	0	4	2.68	1.359
People should be concerned about the ethical implications of AI co-authorship.	151	0	4	2.60	1.386
I would recommend AI writing tools to 4 fiction writers.	151	0	4	2.66	1.391
Human-AI co-authored fiction will become widely accepted in the future.	151	0	4	2.49	1.414
Valid N (listwise)	151				

The table above presents the descriptive statistics for data collected from 151 participants across different backgrounds and age groups. Descriptive statistics include the key characteristics that describe and summarise the dataset (Cooksey, 2020, p. 80). The data includes demographic and Likert questions. The Likert scale ranges from 0 to 4 (0 = strongly disagree, 1 = disagree, 2 = neutral, 3 = agree, 4 = strongly agree). According to the figure above, the mean of the variables is approximately 3, indicating that most respondents agree on the contribution of AI to human-AI collaboration in creative fiction writing.

B. Correlation Estimations

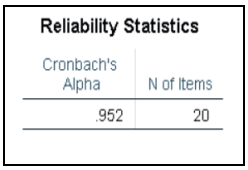
Correlations

		What is your age group?	What is your gender?	What is your highest level of education completed?
What is your age group?	Pearson Correlation	1	.264**	.301**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.000
	N	151	151	151
What is your gender?	Pearson Correlation	.264**	1	.106
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.194
	N	151	151	151
What is your highest level of education completed?	Pearson Correlation	.301**	.106	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.194	
	N	151	151	151
What is your current occupation or role?	Pearson Correlation	.315**	.248**	.290**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.002	.000
	N	151	151	151
How many years of experience do you have in creative writing?	Pearson Correlation	.250**	.169*	.265**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.038	.001
	N	151	151	151
Have you ever used AI tools (such as ChatGPT or Sudowrite) to assist with creative writing?	Pearson Correlation	.063	-.026	.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.441	.755	.758
	N	151	151	151
AI tools enhance my productivity when writing collaborative fiction.	Pearson Correlation	-.056	-.157	.014
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.496	.055	.869
	N	151	151	151
I find AI-generated writing suggestions creatively useful.	Pearson Correlation	-.049	-.102	-.011
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.548	.212	.894
	N	151	151	151
AI tools contribute ideas I would ût have thought of myself.	Pearson Correlation	.006	-.174*	-.053
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.947	.033	.521
	N	151	151	151
AI respects my creative voice during co-writing.	Pearson Correlation	-.062	-.148	-.058
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.452	.069	.481
	N	151	151	151

Figure 1. Correlation

Correlation describes the relationship between two variables, which can be positive, zero, or negative (Edelmann et al., 2021, p. 108960). The correlation findings indicate strong positive correlations between creative writing with AI tools and perceptions of their usefulness, with users reporting increased productivity, creativity, and collaboration ($r \approx 0.50–0.90$). Despite ethics (tied to the belief that human creativity is still necessary; $r = 0.90$), the majority concur that AI co-authoring will be accepted ($r = 0.91$). Demographics such as age and gender have weak effects, suggesting that attitudes are driven by experience rather than background. Notably, even users who require heavy AI text editing still trust AI's alignment with their goals ($r = 0.87$), indicating a pragmatic, collaborative view of AI-assisted writing.

C. Reliability Statistics



Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.952	20

Figure 2. Reliability Statistics

Reliability statistics indicate the validity and stability of the dataset (Izah et al., 2023, p. 1057). The value of the reliability statistics of more than 0.7 indicates a reliable dataset. According to the above figure, the dataset considered in this study is highly reliable, with a coefficient of 0.952.

D. Frequency Distribution

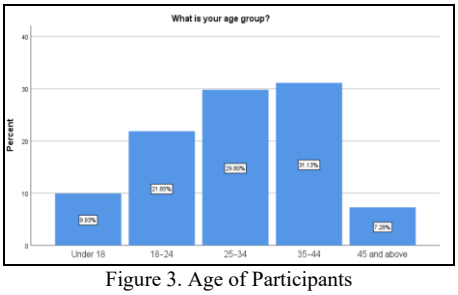


Figure 3. Age of Participants

The upper graphical illustration shows the age of the participants. Among 151 participants, 9.93% are under 18, 21.85% belong to the 18-24 age group, 29.80% belong to the 25-34 age group, 31.13% belong to the 35-44 age group, and 7.28% are 45 and above.

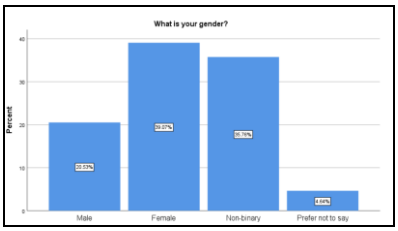


Figure 4. Gender of Participants

The gender of the respondents is represented in the above figure, where 20.53% are male, 39.07% are female, 35.67% are non-binary, and 4.64% preferred not to say.

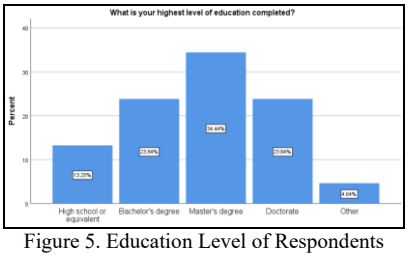


Figure 5. Education Level of Respondents

Among participants, 13.25% have a high school or equivalent education level, 23.84% have a Bachelor's degree, 34.44% have a Master's degree, 23.84% have a Doctorate, and 4.64% have other educational degrees, as shown in the above figure.

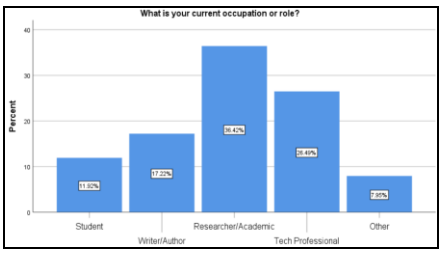


Figure 6. Occupation of Respondents

The upper bar graph depicts that 11.92% are students, 17.22% are writers/authors, 36.42% are researchers/academics, 26.49% are tech professionals, and 7.95% have other occupations.

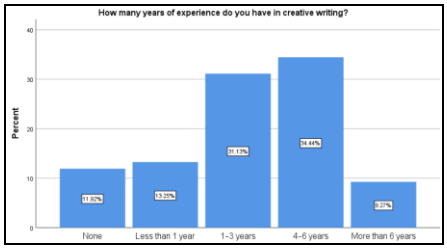


Figure 7. Experience in Creative Writing

The above figure represents the experience of participants in creative writing. 11.92% have no experience, 13.25% have less than 1 year of experience, 31.13% have 1-3 years of experience, 34.44% have 4-6 years of experience, and 9.27% have more than 6 years of experience.

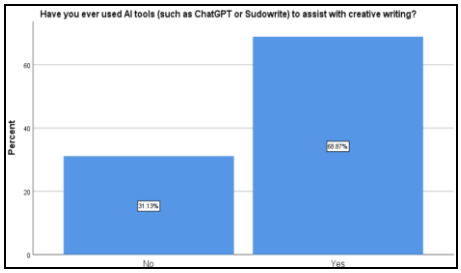


Figure 8. Use of AI Tools for Creative Writing

The response of the participants reveals that 31.13% have not used AI tools, like ChatGPT, whereas 68.87% have used AI tools for assistance in creative writing.

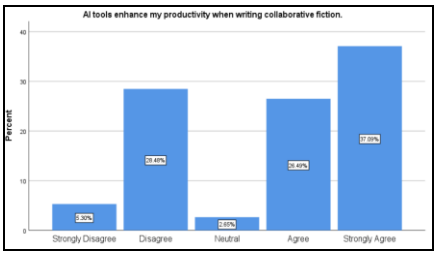


Figure 9. AI Tools Improve Productivity in Writing

As per the above bar diagram, 37.09% strongly agree and 26.49% agree that AI enhances their productivity when writing collaborative fiction. Conversely, 5.30% strongly disagree and 28.48% disagree with this notion. 2.65% remain neutral.

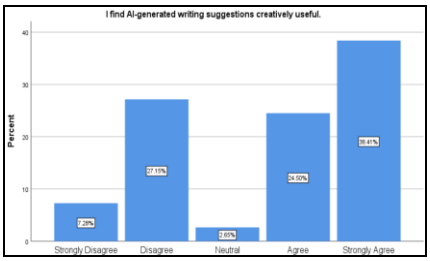


Figure 10. AI-Generated Suggestions are Creatively Useful

38.41% strongly agree and 24.50% agree that AI-generated writing suggestions are creatively useful, according to the upper image. 7.28% strongly disagree and 27.15% disagree with this statement. 2.65% were neutral.

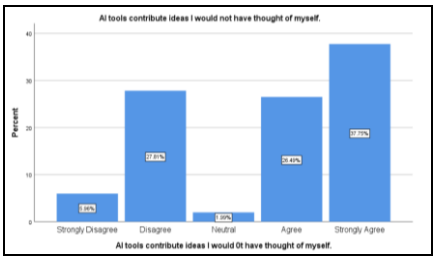


Figure 11. AI Tools Contribute Unique Ideas

The above graphical representation shows that 5.96% strongly disagree and 27.81% disagree that AI tools contribute ideas that participants would not have thought of themselves. However, 37.75% strongly agree and 26.49% agree with it. 1.99% were neutral.

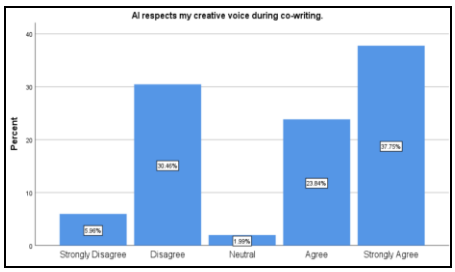


Figure 12. AI Respects Writer's Creative Voice

37.75% strongly agree and 23.84% agree that AI respects participants' creative voice during co-writing, according to the above image. 5.96% strongly disagree and 30.46% disagree with this statement. 1.99% were neutral.

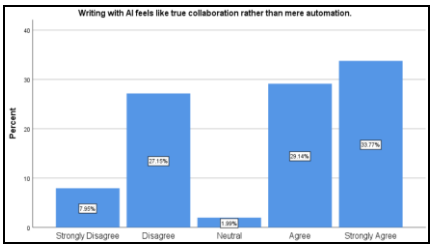


Figure 13. Collaboration With AI

The above figure shows that 33.77% strongly agree and 29.14% agree that writing with AI feels like true collaboration rather than mere automation. However, 7.95% strongly disagree and 27.15% disagree with the notion. 1.99% remain neutral.

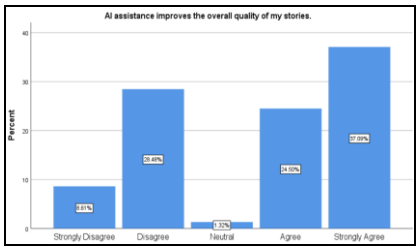


Figure 14. AI Improves Quality of Stories

37.09% strongly agree and 24.50% agree that AI assistance improves the overall quality of their stories, according to the upper image. 8.61% strongly disagree and 28.48% disagree with this statement. 1.32% were neutral.

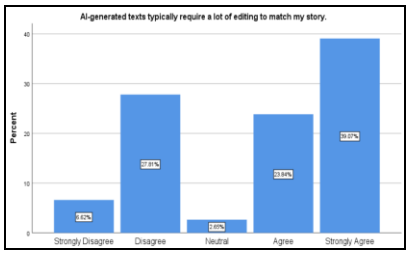


Figure 15. AI-Generated Texts Require Editing

The above graphical representation shows that 6.62% strongly disagree and 27.81% disagree that AI-generated texts typically require a lot of editing to match their stories. However, 39.07% strongly agree and 23.84% agree with it. 2.65% were neutral.

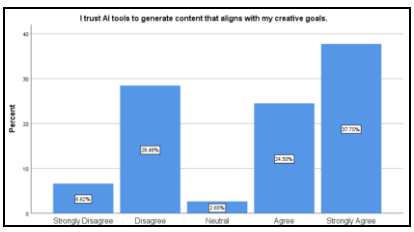


Figure 16. Trust in AI Tools

The above figure shows that 37.75% strongly agree and 24.50% agree that they trust AI tools to generate content that aligns with their creative goals. However, 6.62% strongly disagree and 28.48% disagree with the notion. 2.65% remain neutral.

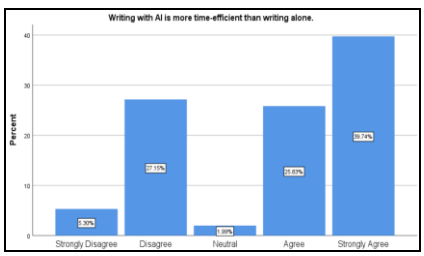


Figure 17. AI is Time-Efficient

As per the above bar diagram, 39.74% strongly agree and 25.83% agree that writing with AI is more time-efficient than writing alone. Conversely, 5.30% strongly disagree and 27.15% disagree with this notion. 1.99% remain neutral.

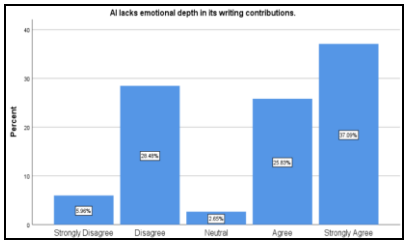


Figure 18. AI Lacks Emotional Depth

37.09% strongly agree and 25.83% agree that AI lacks emotional depth in its writing contributions, according to the above figure. 5.96% strongly disagree and 28.48% disagree with this statement. 2.65% were neutral.

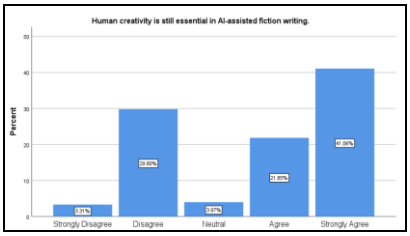


Figure 19. Human Creativity is Important in Human-AI Collaboration

The above graphical representation shows that 3.31% strongly disagree and 29.80% disagree that human creativity is still essential in AI-assisted fiction writing. However, 41.06% strongly agree and 21.85% agree with it. 3.97% were neutral.

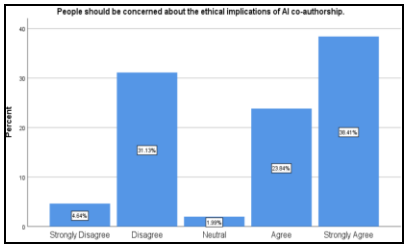


Figure 20. Concern About Ethical Implications of AI Co-Authorship

Based on the above bar diagram, 38.41% strongly agree and 23.83% agree that people should be concerned about the ethical implications of AI co-authorship. Conversely, 4.64% strongly disagree and 31.13% disagree with this notion. 1.99% remain neutral.

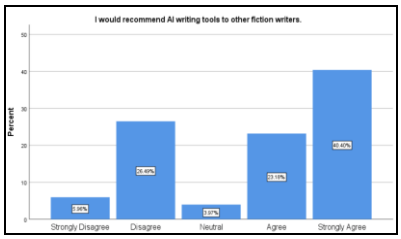


Figure 21. Recommendation for AI Writing Tools

40.40% strongly agree and 23.18% agree that they would recommend AI writing tools to other creative fiction writers, according to the above figure. 5.96% strongly disagree and 26.49% disagree with this statement. 3.97% were neutral.

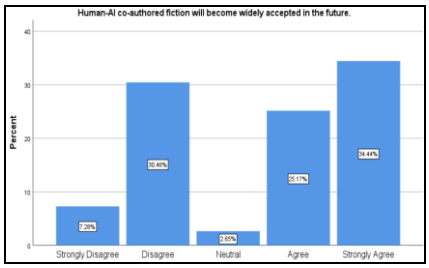


Figure 22. Acceptance of AI Co-Authorship in the Future

According to the above bar graph, 34.44% strongly agree and 25.17% agree that human-AI co-authored fiction would be widely accepted in the future. However, 7.28% strongly disagree and 30.46% disagree with the notion. 2.65% were neutral.

V. Discussion

Human-AI collaboration in fiction writing is a crucial matter in the era of digital technology. The primary findings of this study reflect the participants' perspective. According to the findings, most participants agreed that AI tools improve their productivity when writing collaborative fiction. Moreover, they also agreed that AI-generated writing suggestions are creatively helpful. This indicates that AI is helping humans expand their knowledge horizon and explore ideas that might not have been discussed much in literary production.

Additionally, it increases their motivation and productivity in researching and producing a unique literary work (Emerson, 2024, p. 1764). The findings also showed that most respondents believe AI tools generate ideas that humans could not have come up with on their own. Respondents also supported the idea that AI gives space and respect to humans' creative voices during co-writing. This implies that AI not only expands the knowledge horizon of human but also ensures that their ideas and creativity are expressed accurately. Fiction writing with AI feels like true collaboration rather than mere automation, according to most respondents. They agreed that the respect and support they get from AI tools that do not feel mechanical, rather, AI assistance enhances the overall quality of their fictional stories.

However, despite the benefits, most participants agreed that AI-generated text is redundant and often requires extensive editing to match their writing. This poses a restriction on writers. Moreover, the ethical concerns are high in AI co-authorship. Most respondents also pointed out that AI lacks the emotional depth in its writing contribution, unlike humans. Also, since AI is trained on a vast pre-existing dataset, it might fail to grasp complex human emotions and present them in its writing (Pretsch, 2023).

Nevertheless, most respondents trust AI writing tools to create content that aligns with their creative goals. They also think that creative, fictional writing with AI saves time compared to writing alone. AI tools are still developing and require constant human support and creativity to produce fiction, according to the participants. However, most respondents agreed that they would recommend their fellow creative fiction writers to utilise AI writing tools in their work. Respondents also believed that as AI continues to advance in this fast-growing world, more people will adopt AI-co-authored fiction, and it will become widely accepted in future literary production.

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Conclusion

This research focused on the role of AI in collaborative fiction. The existing literature and primary findings indicated that human-AI co-authorship is beneficial, and most participants from the survey would recommend it to other writers. AI tools improve productivity and save time. It provides useful and creative suggestions that help human writers discover unexplored subject matters. Moreover, AI gives respect to human creativity, which makes it feel like collaboration rather than automation. However, AI lacks the emotional depth and often requires heavy editing due to its redundant texts. Moreover, ethical concerns also affect fiction writing. However, AI-assistance would be widely accepted in the production of creative fiction work in the future.

B. Linking With Objectives

Objective 1: To assess the contribution of AI to the creativity of humans in producing creative literary fiction work.

The first objective is to examine AI's contribution to human creativity in producing literary fiction. According to the findings, AI significantly enhances human creativity in producing creative writing. It provides unexplored ideas and suggestions, thereby increasing productivity. Moreover, it improves the overall quality of stories.

Objective 2: To investigate emotional engagement in writing, authorship, and agency in human-AI collaboration.

The second objective was to evaluate the emotional engagement in writing, authorship, and agency in human-AI collaboration. Based on the results, AI lacks emotional depth and engagement in the writing. Furthermore, human

creativity is necessary in AI-assisted writing. However, AI respects humans' creative voice, which ultimately helps shape the overall literary work.

Objective 3: To examine the barriers and potential of the partnership between humans and AI in literary production.

The last objective was to assess the barriers and potential of the partnership between humans and AI in literary production. According to the primary findings, the significant barriers to human-AI partnerships are a lack of emotional depth, ethical concerns, and the need for extensive editing. However, AI tools save time, increase productivity, and improve overall writing quality, making them widely accepted in the coming years.

C. Recommendations

- Authors and developers should follow ethical guidelines to prevent AI tools from reinforcing stereotypes or misrepresenting cultural narratives. They must also obtain informed consent when using individual or cultural materials to ensure responsible and fair creative collaboration (Prem, 2023, p. 705).
- Transparency in human-AI co-authorship must be maintained by informing readers of AI's level of involvement (Balasubramaniam et al., 2023, p. 107197). Clear documentation of how AI contributed to content creation builds trust and helps audiences understand the shared roles of human and machine in storytelling.
- Writers should avoid over-reliance on AI tools that may weaken human creativity or emotional depth. AI should serve only as a brainstorming partner, allowing human imagination to guide originality and maintain authenticity in the final creative work (Zhai et al., 2024, p. 28).

D. Final Thought

This study incorporated quantitative measures to examine the role of AI in collaborative fiction writing. Future researchers can include qualitative measures to delve deeper into the research topic. Nevertheless, human-AI collaboration can change the entire scenario of fiction writing. AI writing tools have various advantages and limitations that affect the partnership between humans and AI. Moreover, AI lacks the emotional depth that humans express through their creativity. Ensuring ethics, transparency, and restricting over-reliance on AI writing tools can improve human-AI collaboration and might be widely accepted shortly.

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