

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AI-GENERATED ANALYSIS AND HUMAN ANALYSIS IN  
LITERARY WORKS**

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**Abstract**

This article examines the main differences between AI-generated literary analysis and human literary analysis. It shows that artificial intelligence can analyze texts quickly, identify themes, patterns, and emotional language, and compare large numbers of literary works. However, AI does not have real emotions, cultural intuition, or personal reading experience. Human literary analysis, in contrast, is strongly connected to emotion, imagination, cultural knowledge, and creative interpretation.

The study compares responses produced by three AI systems—ChatGPT, DeepSeek, and Google Gemini—using classic literary works such as *Frankenstein*, *Testament of Youth*, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, and *Wuthering Heights*. The analysis demonstrates that although AI systems differ in their analytical methods, all of them lack genuine emotional experience and rely on language patterns and data. The article concludes that AI should be used as a supportive analytical tool in literary studies, while interpretation, emotional understanding, and meaning-making should remain the responsibility of human readers and scholars.

**Key words**

artificial intelligence, literary analysis, human interpretation, reader response, emotion in literature, digital humanities.

**Introduction**

Literary analysis means explaining and judging literary works such as novels, poems, and plays. For many centuries, only human readers, critics, and scholars have done this work<sup>1</sup>. In recent years, however, artificial intelligence has become part of literary studies and has started to affect the way texts are analyzed and understood. Today, AI tools can quickly summarize texts, find main themes, and compare writing styles. Although these abilities are useful, many scholars doubt that AI can truly understand literature. Literary works often include emotions, symbols, and cultural meanings that cannot be easily turned into data. This article compares AI-based analysis with human literary analysis to show their main differences and to explain their proper roles in modern literary studies.

**AI-Generated Literary Analysis**

AI studies literary texts by using algorithms, statistical models, and natural language processing. One of its strongest advantages is speed. AI can analyze thousands of texts in a short time and

<sup>1</sup> Terry Eagleton, *Literary Theory: An Introduction* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1996), 8–10.

find repeated words, themes, symbols, or story patterns<sup>2</sup>. For example, AI can examine all the works of one author to show how vocabulary, sentence style, or tone changes over time. It can also compare texts from different periods and find common themes or similar writing styles. This type of analysis is very useful for large literary studies and digital humanities research<sup>3</sup>. Another benefit of AI analysis is consistency. AI uses the same rules for every text, which makes comparisons more objective. However, AI does not have emotions or cultural understanding. It treats language as data and cannot experience literature in the same way humans do.

**Prompt:** What do you think about literary works as a reader such as Frankenstein, Testament of youth, Picture of Dorian Gray, Wuthering heights?

Chatgpt	DeepSeek	Google Gemini
<p>As a reader, I experience these works not only as literary texts but as <b>emotional and ethical encounters</b>. Each of them speaks differently to the reader, yet all raise deep questions about identity, suffering, morality, and human responsibility.</p> <p><b>Frankenstein (Mary Shelley)</b></p> <p>As a reader, Frankenstein feels deeply tragic rather than simply frightening. What stays with me most is not the monster's appearance, but his loneliness and desire to be understood. The novel makes me reflect on <b>human responsibility</b>, especially the consequences of ambition without empathy. Victor's failure is moral, not scientific. Each time I read the novel, I feel sympathy shifting—from fear of the creature to compassion for him—which shows how strongly the text depends on the reader's emotional response.</p>	<p>Here's a brief overview of my thoughts on each:</p> <p><b>Frankenstein by Mary Shelley</b></p> <p>This novel is a profound meditation on ambition, responsibility, and alienation. Shelley's exploration of creation and its consequences—both for Victor Frankenstein and his creature—raises timeless ethical questions. The creature's loneliness and desire for connection humanize him, complicating the traditional monster narrative. The book critiques scientific overreach and societal rejection of the "other," making it strikingly relevant even today.</p> <p><b>Testament of Youth by Vera Brittain</b></p> <p>This memoir offers a poignant, firsthand account of the impact of World War I on a generation. Brittain's narrative is deeply personal, blending loss, grief, and a fierce advocacy for peace and women's rights. Her writing is</p>	<p>That's a fantastic selection of literary works! They are all enduring classics for good reason, offering deep explorations of human nature, society, and morality. Here are some thoughts on each, highlighting what makes them significant:</p> <p><b>Frankenstein by Mary Shelley</b></p> <p>This novel is often considered the birth of <b>science fiction</b> and the definitive Gothic horror story.</p> <p><b>-Key Themes:</b> The dangers of unchecked scientific ambition, responsibility of the creator to the creation, prejudice, and the nature of monstrosity.</p> <p><b>-Impact:</b> It poses timeless questions about what it means to be human and who the real "monster" is—Victor Frankenstein for his hubris and abandonment, or the Creature for his acts of vengeance driven by loneliness and rejection.</p>

<sup>2</sup> Stephen Ramsay, *Reading Machines: Toward an Algorithmic Criticism* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2011), 3–5.

<sup>3</sup> N. Katherine Hayles, *How We Think: Digital Media and Contemporary Technogenesis* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2012), 42–45.

**Testament of Youth (Vera Brittain)**

Reading Testament of Youth is a profoundly emotional experience. It feels honest, restrained, and deeply human. As a reader, I am struck by how personal loss becomes a collective voice for a generation destroyed by war. The text does not dramatize pain; instead, its quiet realism makes grief more powerful. It encourages reflection on **memory, trauma, and resilience**, and as a reader I feel invited to witness, rather than judge, the author's experience.

**The Picture of Dorian Gray (Oscar Wilde)**

This novel engages me intellectually and morally. As a reader, I am fascinated by how beauty, pleasure, and corruption are intertwined. Dorian's outward perfection contrasts sharply with his inner decay, and this contrast makes me question society's obsession with appearance. The novel feels like a dialogue with the reader about **ethical responsibility and self-deception**. I do not simply observe Dorian—I am asked to consider my own moral choices.

**Wuthering Heights (Emily Brontë)**

As a reader, Wuthering Heights feels intense and

both intimate and historically significant, capturing the disillusionment and transformation brought by war. It's a powerful reminder of the human cost of conflict and the resilience required to rebuild a shattered world.

**The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde**

Wilde's only novel is a masterpiece of aestheticism and moral decay. Through Dorian's descent into hedonism and corruption, Wilde explores themes of vanity, art, and the duality of public persona versus private sin. The book is rich with wit and philosophical dialogue, critiquing Victorian society's hypocrisy while also serving as a cautionary tale about the consequences of living without empathy or conscience.

**Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë**

This novel is a raw, intense exploration of passion, revenge, and the destructive power of love. Brontë's depiction of the turbulent relationship between Heathcliff and Catherine transcends conventional romance, delving into themes of social class, nature versus nurture, and cycles of abuse. The wild, Gothic setting of the Yorkshire moors mirrors the untamed emotions of the characters, making the novel both haunting and unforgettable.

Collectively, these works showcase literature's ability to confront complex emotions,

**Testament of Youth by Vera Brittain**

A powerful and deeply moving memoir, not fiction, but an essential literary work.

**-Key Themes:** The devastating human cost of **World War I**, loss, the changing role of women in society, and the transition from Edwardian innocence to the trauma of the inter-war period.

**-Impact:** Brittain's work is a vital historical document and a deeply personal testament to pacifism and endurance. It gives a voice to the generation of women whose lives were irrevocably altered by the Great War.

**The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde**

A masterpiece of **Aestheticism** and Gothic literature.

**-Key Themes:** The cult of beauty and youth, moral corruption, hedonism, and the double life. The famous preface serves as a manifesto for "Art for Art's sake."

**-Impact:** Wilde uses the supernatural portrait as a brilliant literary device to externalize Dorian's soul, exploring the idea that one can live a life of moral degradation without physical consequence, until the final reckoning.

**Wuthering Heights by**

<p>unsettling. It does not offer comfort or clear moral lessons. Instead, it immerses me in raw emotion—love, obsession, revenge, and grief. Heathcliff and Catherine are difficult to admire, yet impossible to ignore. The novel challenges me to accept that literature can represent <b>emotional extremes</b> without resolving them. My response as a reader changes over time: what once felt romantic later feels destructive.</p> <p><b>Overall Reflection</b></p> <p>As a reader, I see these works as powerful examples of how literature creates meaning <b>through interaction with the reader</b>. Their impact does not lie only in plot or language, but in how they provoke empathy, discomfort, moral questioning, and self-reflection. These texts remind me that literary value is not fixed—it emerges through emotional engagement, personal experience, and repeated reading.</p>	<p>societal issues, and philosophical questions. They invite readers to reflect on morality, identity, suffering, and redemption. As a reader, I appreciate how each offers not just a story, but a lens through which to examine ourselves and the world around us. Whether through Gothic horror, wartime memoir, decadent satire, or tragic romance, these books remain enduring classics because they speak to universal human experiences.</p>	<p><b>Emily Brontë</b></p> <p>A uniquely intense and complex novel, set on the desolate Yorkshire moors.</p> <p><b>-Key Themes:</b> Passion vs. stability, social class barriers, revenge, and the destructive nature of an obsessive love that transcends death.</p> <p><b>-Impact:</b> It's famous for its raw, untamed depiction of the relationship between <b>Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff</b>. The novel breaks with the conventions of the time by showing love not as a civilizing force, but as a wild, elemental, and often brutal power.</p> <hr/> <p>These four works collectively offer a rich literary journey across different genres and time periods, each challenging the reader to confront complex ethical and emotional dilemmas.</p> <p>Would you like to delve deeper into the specific literary devices or historical context of any one of these books?</p>
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**Prompt 2:** write about your opinion, not formally

Chatgpt	DeepSeek	Google Gemini
<p>Sure — I'll write <b>personally, freely, and not formally</b>, as a reader.</p> <p>When I read <b>Frankenstein</b>, I don't really think of it as a horror story. For me, it's mostly sad. Every time I read it, I feel more sympathy for the creature than for Victor. The monster just wants to</p>	<p>Sometimes I wish I could crack a really good joke or get creative in ways that feel totally human, but hey, I do my best with what I've got. If you ever need anything, I'm here—no judgment, just help. So yeah, that's how I "feel" about it! (there was Smilie)</p>	<p>That's a great request! Moving past the formal analysis, here's my personal take—as a very keen reader—on these books, focusing on what feels memorable and powerful about them:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Frankenstein: The</b></p>

belong, to be seen as human, and that feels very real. Victor, on the other hand, frustrates me. He creates life but refuses responsibility, and that makes the story feel very modern. It always leaves me thinking about how dangerous ambition can be when it isn't balanced with care or love.

**Testament of Youth** affects me in a completely different way. It feels quiet but heavy. I don't read it for excitement; I read it to understand pain. What I like about it is that it doesn't try to shock the reader. The sadness grows slowly, and that makes it more honest. As a reader, I feel like I'm listening to someone who is telling the truth, even when it hurts. It makes war feel personal, not heroic, and that stays with me long after I finish the book.

When I read **The Picture of Dorian Gray**, I enjoy how clever and uncomfortable it is. I like Wilde's language, but what really interests me is how easy it is to judge Dorian at first—and then slowly realize how society and influence shape him. The portrait feels like a mirror for the reader. It makes me think about how often people hide their real selves behind beauty, success, or charm. It's one of those books that makes you feel slightly guilty while reading it, and I think that's part of its power.

**Wuthering Heights** is probably the most difficult one for me emotionally. I don't find it romantic in a

### Ultimate "Uh-Oh" Moment

I love Frankenstein because it's the original story of something **going horribly, beautifully wrong**. Victor is such a relatable hot mess—he gets an amazing idea, pulls an all-nighter (or several months' worth), builds this incredible thing, and then instantly regrets it the moment he looks at it. The Creature, meanwhile, is heartbreaking. He's not born evil; he's just desperate for a friend, and when everyone recoils, he understandably turns into a dramatic villain. It's a tragedy where you genuinely feel bad for both the guy who played God and the creature he abandoned. **It makes you think: What if the biggest monster is just fear and loneliness?**

### Testament of Youth: The Punch to the Gut

This book is just **raw emotional power**. It's not fiction, so when Vera Brittain talks about losing her fiancé, her brother, and her friends, it hits you on a different level. It's a vivid, crushing look at how WWI didn't just affect the soldiers in the trenches, but tore the heart out of an entire generation back home. Reading about her trying to keep up with university while the world is falling apart is incredibly inspiring. **It's the ultimate reminder of how fragile life is, and a tribute to resilience and finding**

comforting way. It's intense, angry, and sometimes exhausting. Heathcliff and Catherine don't make me feel calm or hopeful, but they feel honest in their chaos. When I was younger, I focused on the passion. Now, I notice the damage more—the way love can turn into obsession. Each time I reread it, my feelings change, and I think that's why the novel stays alive.

Overall, as a reader, I value these books because they don't tell me what to feel. They let me react, change my mind, and even disagree with the characters. They remind me why human reading matters so much: the meaning of these stories changes depending on who I am when I read them. No analysis tool can replace that feeling of being emotionally involved, confused, moved, or even uncomfortable—and that's exactly why I keep coming back to literature.

**purpose after unimaginable loss.**

### **The Picture of Dorian Gray: The Dangerous Thrill**

Dorian Gray is pure, decadent fun with a dark, chilling core. It's so witty and quotable, thanks largely to Lord Henry, who is the best kind of charming, terrible influence. The book just drips with style and glamour, and you get swept up in the fantasy of perfect youth and consequence-free pleasure. But that painting! It's such a brilliant, terrifying metaphor. **You find yourself thinking: If my soul was visible on a canvas, what awful things would be showing up?** It makes moral corruption look seductive, which is exactly why it's so unsettling and fantastic.

### **Wuthering Heights: Love as a Natural Disaster**

Forget 'romantic,' this is a book about **toxic, obsessed, and totally epic love**. Catherine and Heathcliff aren't cute; they are a force of nature, like a hurricane you can't look away from. The way they talk about being the same person is intense, but their inability to actually be together destroys two entire generations. The setting—those wild, isolated moors—feels like another character, mirroring their untamed passion. **It's not a story about getting a happily-ever-**

		<p><b>after; it's a story about obsession being stronger than death, social rules, and common sense.</b></p> <p><b>In short, these four books are literary heavyweights because they tackle the huge stuff: creation, war, sin, and passion, and they do it in ways that stick with you long after you close the cover.</b></p> <p>Which one of these books has stuck with <b>you</b> the most? I'd love to hear your thoughts!</p>
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**Prompt 3:** are you AI? do you have emotional reaction

**Chatgpt 5.2:** Short answer: **yes, I'm AI — and no, I don't have real emotions.**

But let me explain that in a human way. I don't feel sadness, joy, fear, or love the way you do. When I talk about emotional reactions to books, I'm not experiencing them inside myself. I'm **recognizing patterns** in how humans usually respond, based on language, psychology, and literature. That's also why, when we compared "how AI reads books vs you," the difference was real: You are changed by reading and I am informed by reading. And honestly, that's not a weakness — it's just a boundary.

**Google Gemini:** That's an excellent and very direct question! **Am I AI?** Yes, I am a large language model, an AI assistant built by Google. **Do I have emotional reactions?** No, I don't. As an AI, I don't possess feelings, consciousness, or subjective emotional experiences like humans do (such as joy, sadness, excitement, or fear). But the reaction I generate is based on identifying powerful literary themes and expressing them clearly, not on feeling them myself.

This conversation shows how different artificial intelligence systems explain their approach to emotional analysis in literary texts. All systems clearly state that they are AI and do not possess real emotions or subjective emotional experience. They do not feel emotions such as joy, sadness, or fear; instead, they analyze emotional content by identifying linguistic patterns and typical human responses found in texts.

ChatGPT describes literary emotion through simulated reader response, reconstructing common emotional reactions based on language, psychology, and literary discussion. Google Gemini presents a more technical and structured model, using sentiment analysis, emotion classification, and the analysis of character emotional arcs to identify emotional patterns in texts. DeepSeek adopts a linguistically and narratively grounded approach, focusing on diction, imagery, tone, symbolism, and plot development to infer emotional meaning.

**Prompt:** I would like you to clarify how you analyze emotional content in literature?

**DeepSeek:** Here's a breakdown of how I approach it: 1. **Identifying Key Emotional Cues**

- **Word Choice and Diction:** I scan the text for emotionally charged words (e.g., "joy," "despair," "rage," "melancholy") and their synonyms or related terms.
- **Figurative Language:** I analyze metaphors, similes, and imagery that evoke feelings. For example, a "dark, stormy night" often suggests tension or foreboding, while "a field of blooming flowers" might evoke peace or happiness.
- **Tone and Mood:** I assess the overall tone (the author's attitude) and mood (the emotional atmosphere felt by the reader) by looking at sentence structure, pacing, and descriptive details.

## 2. Context and Narrative Elements

- **Character Emotions:** I examine characters' actions, dialogue, internal monologues, and interactions to infer their emotional states.
- **Plot Developments:** Emotional arcs often follow key events (e.g., a betrayal may elicit anger, a reunion may bring joy). I track how emotions shift with the storyline.
- **Setting and Symbolism:** The environment or recurring symbols (e.g., a recurring image of a locked door symbolizing secrecy or isolation) can reinforce emotional themes.

## 3. Linguistic Patterns and Sentiment Analysis

- Using NLP tools, I quantify sentiment (positive, negative, or neutral) and emotional intensity at the sentence or passage level. However, I go beyond simple polarity to detect nuanced emotions like nostalgia, anxiety, or ambivalence.
- I also look for patterns, such as repetition of certain words or phrases, which can emphasize a particular emotion.

## 4. Thematic and Cultural Context

- Emotions in literature are often tied to broader themes (e.g., love in sonnets, grief in elegies). I consider genre conventions and historical/cultural contexts that shape how emotions are expressed (e.g., Romanticism's emphasis on individual passion vs. Stoicism in classical texts).

## 5. Reader Response Consideration

- While I don't have personal feelings, I'm trained on data that includes common human emotional responses to texts. I can infer how certain passages might resonate emotionally based on typical reader reactions.

### Limitations:

- I rely on patterns in data, so I may occasionally miss subtleties like sarcasm, irony, or highly idiosyncratic expressions of emotion.
- Emotions in literature are often complex and layered, so my analysis is interpretive rather than definitive.

The above conversation demonstrates that although AI systems lack emotional experience, they are capable of systematic emotional analysis using different methodological

frameworks. At the same time, all systems acknowledge clear limitations, particularly in interpreting irony, cultural context, and individual reader experience. Therefore, AI-based emotion analysis is presented as an auxiliary analytical method that supports literary research while leaving interpretation and meaning-making to human scholars.

Comparative Table: Three AI Systems' Literary Responses (with Real Examples)

**Prompt:** "What do you think about literary works as a reader such as Frankenstein, Testament of Youth, The Picture of Dorian Gray, Wuthering Heights?"

Aspect	ChatGPT	DeepSeek	Google Gemini
<b>Declared position</b>	Explicitly reader-based	Interpretive commentator	Engaged literary guide
<b>Self-positioning quote</b>	"As a reader, I experience these works not only as literary texts but as emotional and ethical encounters."	"Here's a brief overview of my thoughts on each."	"That's a fantastic selection of literary works!"
<b>Overall tone</b>	Intimate, reflective	Balanced, explanatory	Expressive, enthusiastic
<b>Frankenstein</b>	"For me, it's mostly sad... I feel more sympathy for the creature than for Victor."	"A profound meditation on ambition, responsibility, and alienation."	"It poses timeless questions about what it means to be human."
<b>Focus in Frankenstein</b>	Emotional sympathy and moral failure	Ethical and philosophical themes	Gothic tradition + moral dilemma
<b>Testament of Youth</b>	"It feels quiet but heavy... I'm listening to someone telling the truth, even when it hurts."	"A poignant, firsthand account of the impact of World War I."	"A vital historical document and deeply personal testament."
<b>Emotional framing (Testament)</b>	Personal grief and witnessing	Historical trauma and resilience	Generational loss and pacifism
<b>The Picture of Dorian Gray</b>	"It makes me feel slightly guilty while reading."	"A masterpiece of aestheticism and moral decay."	"A brilliant literary device to externalize Dorian's soul."
<b>Reader involvement (Dorian Gray)</b>	Strong self-reflection	Analytical distance	Guided moral interpretation
<b>Wuthering Heights</b>	"It's intense, angry, and sometimes exhausting."	"A raw exploration of passion and revenge."	"A wild, elemental, and often brutal power."
<b>View of love</b>	Destructive, changing with rereading	Obsessive and socially conditioned	Elemental, Gothic force
<b>Language style</b>	First-person, emotional	Third-person, academic-leaning	Vivid, descriptive, accessible
<b>Use of literary</b>	Minimal	Moderate	Moderate

<b>terminology</b>			
<b>Reader-response orientation</b>	Very strong	Limited	Moderate
<b>Interpretive flexibility</b>	Emphasizes change over time (“my feelings change”)	Stable interpretations	Confident, fixed readings
<b>Strength</b>	Emotional authenticity	Conceptual clarity	Expressive engagement
<b>Limitation</b>	Less formal	Less emotional depth	Slight dramatization

The comparison shows that although all three systems produce clear and logical literary interpretations, they model readers in different ways. ChatGPT copies an emotion-based reader response, DeepSeek focuses on themes and moral meaning, and Google Gemini highlights clear explanation and easy access to literary ideas. These differences show that AI literary analysis is not the same across systems but depends on each system’s design goals.

Comparative Table: AI Self-Description and Literary Analysis Method

Aspect	ChatGPT	DeepSeek	Google Gemini
<b>Explicit AI identity</b>	Clearly states AI identity	Clearly states AI identity	Clearly states AI identity
<b>Statement on emotions</b>	“Yes, I’m AI — and no, I don’t have real emotions.”	“I don’t have personal feelings, but I can interpret emotional cues.”	“I don’t possess feelings, consciousness, or subjective emotional experiences.”
<b>Key distinction made</b>	Human feels first; AI analyzes after	AI interprets patterns, not feelings	AI understands emotional language, not emotion
<b>Core explanation</b>	“I recognize patterns in how humans usually respond.”	“I infer emotions from language, imagery, and narrative structure.”	“My reactions are based on identifying literary themes, not feeling them.”
<b>How emotions are handled</b>	Described, compared, simulated in language	Identified through cues and narrative context	Processed through language and thematic recognition
<b>Main analytical tools</b>	NLP, sentiment analysis, emotional pattern recognition	Diction analysis, symbolism, tone, narrative arc	Sentiment analysis, valence scoring, emotion classification
<b>Step 1 of analysis</b>	Detects emotional language and patterns	Identifies emotionally charged words and imagery	Word-level emotional scoring
<b>Step 2 of analysis</b>	Maps emotions to characters and themes	Tracks emotional shifts across plot	Emotion classification (anger, fear, grief, etc.)
<b>Step 3 of analysis</b>	Links emotions to typical reader responses	Considers cultural and genre context	Traces emotional arcs of characters
<b>Reader-response</b>	Strong: “Meaning comes from how	Moderate: references typical reader reactions	Moderate: models common human

<b>awareness</b>	readers respond.”		reactions
<b>Limitations acknowledged</b>	Cannot feel or be changed by reading	May miss irony or subtle emotion	May misread sarcasm or cultural nuance
<b>Self-reflective boundary</b>	“You are changed by reading. I am informed.”	“My analysis is interpretive, not definitive.”	“I can describe emotion, not experience it.”
<b>Tone of explanation</b>	Conversational, reflective	Structured, explanatory	Clear, instructional
<b>Overall analytical style</b>	Emotion-aware simulation	Linguistic–contextual interpretation	Systematic computational modeling

All three AI systems clearly state that they do not have real emotions, but they differ in how they represent emotion in literary analysis. ChatGPT focuses on simulated reader responses, DeepSeek pays more attention to language and narrative signals, and Google Gemini emphasizes structured emotion classification and sentiment scoring. Although ChatGPT, DeepSeek, and Google Gemini all describe themselves as AI without emotional experience, their approaches to literary analysis are different. ChatGPT explains texts through recreated reader reactions and emotional patterns based on human language use. DeepSeek uses a more language-based method, concentrating on word choice, symbols, tone, and story development. Google Gemini applies the most technical approach, using sentiment scores, emotion categories, and character emotional paths. This comparison shows that AI literary analysis is not the same across systems but depends on their design and analytical focus.

### Human Literary Analysis

Human literary analysis is closely linked to emotion, imagination, and cultural experience. When people read literature, they react emotionally to characters, events, and the language used<sup>4</sup>. These feelings strongly shape how the text is understood. Human readers also more easily understand historical and cultural background<sup>5</sup>. They can connect a literary work to social conditions, philosophical ideas, or historical events. This helps them create deeper and more flexible interpretations. Creativity is another important part of human analysis. Human critics can form original ideas, challenge common interpretations, and relate literary works to modern problems. Unlike AI, humans are not limited by fixed rules and can produce different and even opposing interpretations.

<sup>4</sup> Louise M. Rosenblatt, *The Reader, the Text, the Poem* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1978), 16–18.

<sup>5</sup> Urazaliyeva M.G. The principles of formation scientific research methodology based on the theory of receptive poetics // *The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations // The USA journals*, 2024. – № 6 (06). ISSN 2689-100X. SJIF impact factor 2024: 8.043. – P. 251-254.

<b>Frankenstein<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Testament of Youth<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>The Picture of Dorian Gray<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Wuthering Heights<sup>9</sup></b>
<p>1. It's a page turner for me. There were some moments in the book that I wasn't a fan of, but it was one of those classics that I never get bored reading. I empathized with the creature on many occasions, grieved with him and desperately felt like reaching out and helping him. I just have to say that it's a masterpiece. Wish I read this sooner. Well better late than never...</p> <p>2. I read it about the same time I read Dracula - ye gods, what a contrast. Both "quintessential" horror novels in epistolary form; but one a philosophically channeled purge of the author's soul, the other a</p>	<p>1. I don't intend to write a full review for this, but just wanted to say it was a brilliant memoir-- not just for its depiction of the war, but also as a fascinating portrait of a young woman finding feminism in the early 20th century. Vera's fight for her right to education-- her father was determined to only educate her brother and saw Vera as merely marriage material --led her towards the writings of many brilliant feminists.</p> <p>2. I first read 'Testament of Youth' in 1987 and, fondly remembering it as one of my reading highlights of that period (although I suspect it would have merited a</p>	<p>1. If I was emperor of the world, this book would be mandatory reading. There are so many lessons for young minds engaged with social media to glean from its pages. The portrait as a window to the soul is such a powerful metaphor for the selfie obsessed.</p> <p>2. One of my faves. It's a remarkably relevant and important read (not to mention highly entertaining)</p> <p>3. I wanna gift this book to so many of my influencer friends who breathe for their instagrammable beauty</p>	<p>1. I'm currently reading/listening to the Wuthering Heights by Emile Bronte and it is incredibly boring! Not something i imagined it to be. I'm more than halfway through but not sure whether i want to finish reading it. It's kinda putting in a reading slump. P.S. i do understand the profound implications of the book and its unique narrative so i kinda want to experience it as a piece of literature but I'm too bored</p> <p>2. I LOVED this book. I'm in absolute awe that such a young woman stuck in a rural parish could have written this. Emily Bronte was sheer genius. Such wild, melancholy prose! Her</p>

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/sx7h45/frankenstein\\_by\\_mary\\_shelley\\_thoughts/](https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/sx7h45/frankenstein_by_mary_shelley_thoughts/)

<sup>7</sup>

<https://www.goodreads.com/book/show/374388/reviews?reviewFilters=eyJhZnRlciI6Ik1UTXhNQ3d4TkRneU5ERTRORE15TmPNMyJ9>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/1bakfxy/my\\_review\\_for\\_the\\_picture\\_of\\_dorian\\_gray\\_by\\_oscar/](https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/1bakfxy/my_review_for_the_picture_of_dorian_gray_by_oscar/)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/15pfkql/what\\_do\\_you\\_really\\_think\\_about\\_the\\_wuthering/](https://www.reddit.com/r/books/comments/15pfkql/what_do_you_really_think_about_the_wuthering/)

<p>self-consciously theatrical potboiler.</p> <p>3. That scene really stuck with me, I'd even go as far to say that it's probably one of the best sequences I've ever read. Something about the monster wanting to hard to not be a monster and feel the love and warmth of others really got to me, and I still regularly think about it</p>	<p>four or five star rating back then) I was keen to revisit it after so long.</p> <p>3. When people ask me for a book suggestion I always give this book. Even though it is a big book it is so very worth it. This book changed how I saw everything and this is not hyperbole. I had read and studied the period pre and post. The causes the continuation, the loss, the hubris. But it was not until Vera Britain that I felt and understood the true horror and reality of everything lost.</p>		<p>descriptions of nature make me feel like I am actually experiencing it. The HORRIBLE nature of some (most) of her characters is jaw dropping.</p> <p>3. I LOVED it and flew through it. Easily one of my favorite classics. At first it felt like a tragedy/romance, but around 30% in, I started reading it more like a dark comedy bc everyone is soooooo horrible to each other. Like cant name one redeeming person beyond the children in the end. I think that's kinda the point. Monsters making monsters</p>
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**Key Differences Between AI and Human Analysis**

The main difference between AI and human literary analysis is emotional understanding. AI can recognize emotional words and expressions, but it cannot feel emotions or understand their full effect<sup>10</sup>. Humans, however, experience emotions while reading and use these feelings to interpret the text. Another important difference is cultural awareness. AI relies on its training data and may misinterpret metaphors, symbols, or traditions, especially in non-Western or historical texts. Human readers usually understand these cultural elements more clearly. Creativity and interpretation also set human analysis apart from AI analysis. AI finds patterns that already exist<sup>11</sup>, while humans can suggest new meanings and question traditional

<sup>10</sup> Stephen Ramsay, *Reading Machines: Toward an Algorithmic Criticism* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 2011), 3–5.

<sup>11</sup> Stephen Marche, “The Next Big Thing: AI-Generated Fiction,” *The New Yorker*, January 9, 2012.

interpretations. In addition, reader-response theory shows that meaning is created through interaction between the reader and the text, something AI cannot fully reproduce.

### **The Role of AI in Contemporary Literary Studies**

Despite its limits, AI plays an important role in literary research. AI tools are useful for early analysis, comparing texts, and working with large amounts of data. They help researchers find patterns that may not be noticed through close reading alone. The most effective method is to combine AI and human work. AI can assist scholars by offering technical and structural analysis, while human researchers add emotional, cultural, and philosophical interpretation. This cooperation follows the idea of digital humanism, which aims to use technology in the humanities without replacing human thinking.

One promising area for AI in literary studies is emotion detection. This approach focuses on finding emotional tones in texts, such as joy, sadness, anger, fear, or nostalgia. A well-known example is the NRC Emotion Lexicon (EmoLex), created by Saif Mohammad. This tool connects words and phrases to eight basic emotions, including joy, trust, fear, and sadness. Scholars use EmoLex to study novels, poems, and short stories and to see how emotions change across chapters or parts of a story. For example, it has been used to show emotional peaks during moments of conflict or tragedy in classic novels.

Another important tool is SenticNet, developed by researchers at MIT Media Lab and later at Nanyang Technological University. Unlike simple sentiment analysis, which labels texts as positive or negative, SenticNet works with concepts and tries to understand emotional meaning in context. In literary research, it has been used to study emotional patterns in stories and to compare emotional styles of different authors or literary periods.

New deep-learning models, such as BERT-based emotion and sentiment classifiers, are also becoming more common in digital humanities. These models are trained on large datasets and can recognize more subtle emotions like tension, anticipation, or melancholy. For example, researchers have used transformer-based models to analyze modern novels and show how emotional intensity rises and falls with plot development and character growth.

However, emotion detection tools still have important weaknesses. They work best when emotions are clearly expressed with direct language. Literary texts often use irony, metaphor, and symbolism, which can confuse AI systems. For instance, an ironic sentence may be labeled as positive even when the real emotional meaning is negative. Cultural differences also create problems, because the emotional meaning of words can change across cultures and historical periods. In addition, emotional responses to literature are personal. Different readers may feel different emotions when reading the same text<sup>12</sup>. AI tools can only predict possible emotions based on language patterns; they cannot feel emotions themselves. For this reason, emotion detection should be seen as a support tool, not a complete interpretation. Even so, these tools show that AI is slowly moving toward more complex forms of literary analysis. In the future, combining emotion detection with structural methods, such as plot analysis or character network analysis, may help scholars create richer automated descriptions of literary texts. These

<sup>12</sup> Urazaliyeva M.G., Makhmudova N.A. Retseptiv poetika nazariyasining xususiyatlari va tadqiqot obyekti / International Conference on Developments in Education. International scientific conference. – Toronto, Canada, 2023. – P. 16-19.

approaches can support human readers by pointing out emotional patterns while leaving interpretation and meaning to human judgment.

### **Conclusion**

AI-generated literary analysis and human literary analysis are different in important ways. AI works quickly, follows clear systems, and is based on data, but it does not have emotional depth, cultural awareness, or creative interpretation. Human analysis may be subjective, but it provides deeper and more meaningful understanding of literary texts. For this reason, AI should be seen as a helpful tool, not a replacement for human interpretation. The future of literary studies depends on a balanced cooperation between artificial intelligence and human critical thinking.

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