



Article

Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Reimagining Experience: A Study of "AI: When a Robot Writes a Play"

Hajir Nasir*¹

1. The General Directorate of Salah al-Din Education

* Correspondence: hnasir@st.tu.edu.iq

Abstract: The research investigates how contemporary theater productions use technological intelligence systems to transform human perception and mental awareness and personal control. AI: When a Robot Writes a Play stands as a crucial event because it fights against established beliefs about how people should think and act independently. It uses immersive sound technologies together with live mediation to show how intelligence exists as a network which connects people through physical and emotional relationships. The performance requires us to evaluate how human thinking interacts with machines and non-traditional ways of understanding knowledge. The study aims to show that Artificial Intelligence is not an aid at writing, but an effective element in writing and shaping the structure of the play especially with the rapid development of Ai using. The research investigates performance by using post humanist methods which demonstrate how technology expands human perception instead of endangering it. The research addresses present-day worries about artificial intelligence because people doubt humans will lose their ability to make decisions on their own by developing a system which unites human and artificial intelligence operations through ethical connections. The study result that Artificial Intelligence becomes an important part in developing writing plays by making the text better structured formally, taking part in writing the text or turning in to an author, and producing conversations and so on. At the same time, it shows that the plays are presented without feeling, experience, pain, memories, faith and shock so it can't take the role of human completely as a soul writes. Therefore, it opens a new critical ways for exploring the relationship between human and the machine in the submitting acts. The audience become a fatal element on the stage by the interaction with actions instead of being a receiver so the digital dramaturge collect the viewers' feelings' to update its present data.

Citation: Nasir, H. Artificial Intelligence as a Tool for Reimagining Experience: A Study of "AI: When a Robot Writes a Play ". Central Asian Journal of Literature, Philosophy, and Culture 2026, 7(2), 28-36.

Received: 16th Nov 2025

Revised: 25th Dec 2025

Accepted: 28th Jan 2026

Published: 18th Feb 2026



Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

Keywords: Artificial, Intelligence, Robot, Contemporary, AI, Technologies

1. Introduction

Theater has experienced major changes in its artistic appeal and conceptual framework because postmodernism spread throughout the world, while technology advanced at a fast pace. Theater now exists as a hybrid performance space that unites human body movements with algorithmic systems, digital sound effects with live performances, and traditional stage designs with virtual interactive elements. Artificial intelligence functions as a modern cognitive and expressive power that operates in present-day society. The present theater now has access to new creative possibilities through artificial intelligence, which enables writers and directors to experiment with different approaches. Machines now assist writers in script development while performing as theatrical characters, which transforms their role from technical instrument

to artistic collaborator that generates complex dramatic discourse. The new AI technologies have started to transform essential elements that drama and creative practices depend on. The initial purpose of these tools focused on writing theatrical scripts and producing published content, but researchers now use them to create stage directions and audio-visual content and script modifications based on audience feedback and performance location and current events and weather conditions. These tools generate new ideas while they transform how people understand theatrical works and stage presentations beyond human mental processes[6].

The study purposes to show that Artificial Intelligence is not just an assistance of writing, but an effective element in writing and shaping the structure of the play, especially with the quick development of Ai using. While, the research problem lies in analyzing the effect of artificial intelligence on the dramaturge structure and searching its ability in redefining the relation between the text, the actor and the audience in the light of the current digital transformation.

Initially, the advancement of AI-based manufacturing systems has led to a growing interest in how audiences interact with these systems which has scholars and critics studying if AI-generated content qualifies as authored work. The research investigation creates doubts about whether AI-generated content receives different aesthetic and cultural and ethical evaluation standards than non-AI-assisted artistic works. The fast-growing amount of content in this field creates multiple urgent problems which affect drama production and craft development and audience participation and ethical standards beyond basic technical tool operation. The current research investigates multiple existing educational methods by showing new staging tools to enhance our comprehension of these fresh methods [9].

Furthermore, the current usage of artificial intelligence technology extends only to basic lighting control and sound management and stage automation systems. The current solutions use automation to control different equipment including dimmers and actuators and projectors and sound systems through pre-defined cue lists and scripts but they operate without AI technology involvement. The correct timing for light adjustments and sound cues and set movements becomes essential when dealing with complex multi-actor interactions and the changing nature of multimedia spectacles. A solution which generates lighting effects and sound environments that match the stage performance and follow artistic directions would bring significant value to large productions that need precise timing. The generative lighting system enables frame-by-frame control of equipment to create lighting effects which match story developments and intensity changes. The performance maintains its overall consistency through precise coordination of frame lengths with sound system operations. The system generates musical compositions which consider the existing audio environment to create an improved listening experience for listeners throughout the performance [13].

The study uses Ai: When Robot Writes a Play by Peter W. Mish and Burgess which Giles demonstrates how technology transforms theatrical playwriting and theatrical performance for audiences. The playwriting process becomes more manageable through automation yet algorithms transform how viewers experience the narrative. Research studies have examined the distribution of authorship responsibilities because this knowledge holds significant value. The process of creating the play needs examination because it affects how audience members perceive the performance and their ability to participate in it. Artificial intelligence generates stories which deviate from conventional storytelling patterns because they emphasize distinctive timing patterns and unpredictable elements and maintain equal numerical values between different story elements. The fresh method enables viewers to develop alternative perspectives about narrative delivery and comprehension methods [8].

The play demonstrates how theatre functions as a method to distribute and transform human experiences through artificial intelligence (AI) which performs both creative tasks of writing and directing. AI operates with distinct characteristics which separate it from human creative processes because it lacks personal life experiences and fails to address essential human questions yet it can generate complete theatre productions. The AI system achieves three organized functions which contain algorithm-based story generation and text-based narrative creation and fast model training for generating stories from particular data sources. The play demonstrates machine-based creativity through its use of a computer system which delivers the complete narrative [17].

At that point, the theatrical area functions beyond its purpose as a performance venue because it serves as a tool to create new experiences. The AI-generated story follows a non-linear structure which explores different themes that include why and when and how and who. The initial impression of comedy and tragedy as rigid genres becomes evident as the process reveals their actual adaptability. The system generates a complete play through the combination of its algorithmic system and its live performance elements. The AI-generated story produces a distinct narrative which differs from the output that a human writer would create even when using identical data and processing methods. The structure enables readers to think but the sequence of content together with the different writing styles indicates the text represents one of multiple possible versions. The way people experience the story depends on their perception of algorithmic basis while the random elements determine their level of engagement. The AI system requires users to evaluate how shared experiences exist under specific conditions while facing particular boundaries and restricted perspectives [3].

In addition, Artificial intelligence serves multiple purposes in modern times because it enhances technical elements while transforming how viewers experience theatrical performances. The audience now participates in the performance through sensory and graphical systems which detect their emotions to create interactive changes in the scene. Modern theater serves as an active examination of human nature and artistic value because technology continues to merge human creativity with automated systems. The data shows artificial intelligence serves purposes which extend beyond resolving technical problems and correcting production defects. The performance text transforms how the audience interacts with the show because they become active participants instead of passive viewers who sit in their seats. The modern theater environment welcomes viewers into a realm where their perception of reality combines with computerized operations. The predictive system uses its ability to detect user reactions and emotions together with their attention levels and their potential interaction with the content. The system transforms both stage design and theatrical performance patterns through continuous updates of its real-time data stream [18].

Also, contemporary theater functions as an active mental research project which tests human sensory boundaries and flexibility while a non-biological entity participates in the artistic process. The space enables actors to link their physical memory with digital information which results in a performance method that emerges from the continuous dialogue between human brain functions and computer operations. The human-artificial interface transforms theatrical presence while demonstrating how art evolves through the post-human period. The current period combines identity with algorithmic systems which create increasing confusion between actual facts and fabricated beliefs and between authentic human speech and artificial voice synthesis. Theater functions as a space which enables people to challenge their understanding of human nature and artistic expression.

2. Results and Discussion

Artificial intelligence is now more important in modern theatre, serving as both an idea and a useful tool that changes how we think about creativity and the overall audience

experience. Many recent theatre productions are using AI technologies to explore important questions and create new ways of working with artificial intelligence in a little time. Notable examples like Decent (2018/2020), CHRONIQUES (2018), and LiveScript(ing) (2021) focus on generative poetry, complex storytelling, and real-time audiovisual art, showing the various abilities of AI. Furthermore, shows like Missing Link (2020) and Exhibition 2 P (2022) use advanced video, image, and text processing methods that challenge traditional performance(Kurmis 6). Today's performances are using advanced AI tools such as deep learning, machine learning, neural networks, real-time computer vision, reinforcement learning, contextual bandits, and generative models to explore how computers can change art. These technologies significantly alter multimedia works, encouraging thoughts about what creativity is and how it may change in the future. Importantly, these tools allow for detailed changes to audiovisual elements, which human creators can then program and adapt later. This interaction helps audiences see and understand how AI influences the choices, arrangements, and changes within the visual and sound experience [2].

AI: When a Robot Writes is a play that shows the new use of artificial intelligence in many ways. The play is written by a robot and this present less emotion, feelings, loses narrative orientation and fixates on a single phrase and empty psychological characters in it, as it is offered in this speech:

*Robot: Don't be disappointed.
I love you very much. But when
you die, I you will have
another you to death,
robot to hug I can also hug you to life*

(Košťák et al, P:6)

The post humanist perspective becomes evident in this play because the author repeatedly challenges the traditional belief that language develops from personal mental processes. The AI continues to repeat because it operates based on statistical patterns instead of fearing death. Post dramatic theatre uses repetitive actions to create linguistic presence instead of showing character development. The previous speech in this scene shows how people create meaning through their understanding of language instead of following AI programming which separates human experience from language usage. The statement demonstrates the fundamental problem which post humanism identifies as the breakdown of human categories that define what it means to be human. AI views life and death as two interchangeable terms which demonstrate how artificial intelligence systems struggle with basic computational operations. The statement creates a disruption which replaces dramatic realism with an unstable conceptual framework. The theatrical power emerges from the opposition between what humans understand about existence and the mathematical operations which AI performs [14].

Next, the speech " Rob: When your grandchildren are dead" (p:11,12,13) demonstrates post human temporal collapse through its repeated dozens of times. The AI system loses its ability to follow a story because it becomes stuck on one particular phrase which eliminates the natural sequence of time that this overwhelming language usage has taken over the story with its intense focus. Post humanism views this development as the complete elimination of future prospects for human beings because non-human systems now create an endless cycle of repetitive events which have replaced traditional human progress [1]. While, other speech emphasizes that agency which does not imply moral responsibility "Man. please, do me favor and k ill me" p:21,23

The line shows AI operates without moral bias because it produces violent language without any sense of right or wrong. Post dramatic theatre generates its shocking effects through words which show no interest in the situation. The audience must participate in

ethical discussions because artificial language generation produces results which exceed what human authors can create. The play presents in other speech the effect of Ai use in which it states "Robot: I feel burnt out", Psychologist: So you are addicted to it" P:24"

The characters here is seen as an empty psychologically in which this exchange illustrates post human simulation of institutional discourse. AI reproduces the surface structure of psychotherapy without empathy or interpretation. Post dramatic theatre replaces character depth with procedural language. The scene underscores the difference between human understanding rooted in embodied experience and AI cognition, which operates through linguistic pattern recognition alone. On other scenes it questions the exclusivity of human emotion as in "I love you"..."I love you too" p:6

Here, AI reproduces love as a linguistic artifact detached from memory, desire, or embodiment. So within post-dramatic theatre, the exchange functions as a hollow signifier rather than emotional climax. The scene exposes love as a repeatable language unit, revealing how deeply human expressions can be simulated without human feeling.

*The script was generated using the
THEaiTRobot 1.0 tool, based on the GPT-2
neural language model by OpenAI,P1.*

These lines presents the play as a an Ai production in which it serves as a declaration to present a post-human perspective. The process of authorship involves human curators working together with artificial systems to create content. The post-dramatic theatre movement accepts this brokenness because it chooses to eliminate any purposeful unification of elements. The process of meaning creation stems from the difference between what humans experience and what non-human systems produce instead of depending on authorial direction [4]. It shows the play without the effect of human actions like emotions or feelings. This actions also appear in other speech "I am a robot". Killer Robot"p:22. Depending on this, the Ai doesn't uses the structure only, but focus on how identity is scheduled within this to pave the way to the post human understanding of subjectivity. It works to dismantle the fixed human subject which people have traditionally accepted. The AI-generated subject appears as a single verbal statement which lacks the complex nature of human characters who develop through memories and conflicting elements. Post-dramatic theatre presents identity as a performance which replaces traditional psychological identity because the post-human era has broken down the concept of a single unified self [16].

Hence, the post-humanist and post-dramatic framework in AI: When a Robot Writes a Play shows how artificial intelligence functions as an automated literary agent which operates beyond human control. The artistic methods of this work use its three main limitations which include repetitive language and neutral ethical content and emotional simulation effects to create a new dramatic structure. The play demonstrates that human writers base their work on physical experiences and mental recall and ethical duties yet AI systems generate content based on statistical patterns which reveal how language and personal identity and writerly authority have become unstable in modern theater [15].

To clarify, the present theater environment serves as a platform for artificial intelligence to develop as an artistic and intellectual advancement which generates vital questions about creative methods and language structures and human being characteristics. The theatrical production AI: When a Robot Writes a Play shows the operational methods of artificial intelligence yet it does not establish that machines can match human creativity in artistic work. The play tests the machine's text generation capabilities but its main goal is to determine if the produced content demonstrates complete human-like performance. The text shows through its structural elements and

dialogue sections and repetitive patterns that artificial intelligence lacks the ability to substitute human beings in literary and existential contexts. The play proves that artificial intelligence systems generate theatrical language which follows grammatical rules and contains fundamental human words about love and death and fear and loneliness. The language system does not establish any connection to the actual experience of being in existence. People access words from their memory instead of using their personal experiences or their pain because words exist as preexisting linguistic patterns which they learned before. The fundamental difference between humans and machines becomes evident at this stage because people generate written material through their personal experiences which require language for their survival. Artificial intelligence produces text because it does not require speech to exist which produces robotic output that lacks human emotional depth even when it maintains correct grammar. It also shows through its recurring patterns that artificial intelligence systems fail to grasp deep semantic meaning. The text fails to show philosophical thinking or psychological shock because it contains repetitive statements which do not build meaning and lack essential connections between them thus creating a structural problem which hinders the reader's ability to understand the story and its progression. People keep performing their actions because they stay trapped between their ongoing pain and their terror of living although they know when to stay silent. Artificial intelligence repeats because it fails to understand and lacks the capacity to halt its operations through deliberate human intervention. The play shows that human awareness extends past language volume because people can understand words through either destruction or complete word avoidance. The artificial intelligence system reveals its ethical limits through its death and violence terminology because it fails to grasp these concepts while using them without showing any regret or understanding their consequences. The text includes violent language because its neutral mechanical structure does not contain any moral or tragic elements. Art exists as a responsible practice which needs people to recognize their impact on others through their spoken words and their actions because artificial intelligence systems cannot duplicate human creative work because creativity involves more than language production it needs ethical handling of real-world elements.

Accordingly, the artificial intelligence-generated characters in the play demonstrate no ability to develop their own self because they speak without personal growth and state their identity without actual life experience. The identity shown in this situation maintains a fixed linguistic nature which exists independently from his time travel experience and his new discoveries. Human drama develops characters through their experiences with conflict and their mistakes and their personal transformations. The transformation allows the character to develop deeper dramatic depth because it creates an inner narrative which demonstrates that human characters need this element to function. [7].

The spectators appoints with these algorithmically planned strictures through character and semantic clustering, stylistic cohesion, the relation to the agent's algorithm, and a system-contingent augmentation that operates in parallel with the primary textual development [5]. AI thus embodies a second-order authorial figure and foregrounds a vision of theatre conditioned by an unseen system; the audience perceives both the content and the underlying computation intertwining, with perceptual engagement closely attuned to the underlying algorithm [2].

In this play, the current system fails to recognize time as a human experience because artificial intelligence uses it as a linguistic element without any connection to human feelings. The text shows time breaking down into endless cycles which eliminate any possibility of future existence and human survival. Artificial intelligence processes time through words which lack personal experiences or future projections that humans associate with time. The way humans establish their identity through time-based connections makes time-related shortcomings the main reason artificial intelligence systems cannot replace humans [19].

The play establishes that artificial intelligence systems lack the ability to create meaning independently because human beings must add their own interpretation and value and perform theatrical actions. The human element determines text selection and editing and performance and interaction which produces meaning through personal human connections instead of automated mechanical operations. The system reveals that artificial intelligence functions as a reflective tool which shows what remains beyond automation including human experience and consciousness and responsibility and time [12].

The play *Ai: When a Robot Writes a Play* ends by showing that artificial intelligence systems which duplicate human speech patterns cannot substitute human beings in literary work or existentially because people exist beyond their ability to generate text. It identified ways to push the limits of theater that uses machines, including how audience knowledge of AI and real-time text generation can influence their experience. It also experimented with ticketing systems that offered different audience roles and ways to connect, along with other efforts that broaden the exploration of machines in various areas and partnerships. Throughout, the project raised questions about how AI can help create community and encouraged discussions about the relationship between humans and machines beyond what we already understand.

3. Conclusion

The theatrical production *Ai: When a Robot Writes a Play* examines what happens to creative processes and authorial rights when machines participate in writing activities. The system operates through digital scripts which an AI-like agent generates while working with humans to produce unique results by applying machine learning for text prediction and completion. The play presents a broader narrative which demonstrates AI capabilities to generate content through different writing approaches. A theatre production incorporated text generation as its central narrative element during its recent performance. The AI play established methods to maximize theater machine usage through its exploration of how audience understanding of AI technology and real-time text production affects their theater experience. The project tested ticketing systems which provided multiple audience roles and connection methods and additional initiatives that expanded machine research across multiple domains and collaboration models. The project created multiple questions about AI applications which support community development while it stimulated conversations about human-machine interactions that extend past our current knowledge.

Recently, the theatre industry began to use machines for storytelling purposes because people now experience media through complex interactions which affect their language usage and their spoken words and written content. Stage productions continue to receive ongoing discussion about machine-generated stories which have received stage enhancements. The experience under discussion involves screen media while we examine the difference between first interactions and algorithm-driven results in theater performance. The process of machine-generated text selection and production leads to live theater performances which AI techniques assist in creating throughout time. The main points of focus include control and representation at different levels and machine involvement and positioning and how algorithms establish content organization across multiple formats. The manuscript exists between two states which need additional research while the author continues to find value in machine collaboration during specific moments that allow for time-based connection with audiences.

The research demonstrates how the theatrical production enables viewers to grasp the concept of AI in theatrical performances. The production exists within present-day theater performances while examining both the creators and their production techniques and their distinct artistic approach to algorithmic content and their exploration of

algorithmic themes and their analysis of algorithmic ethical concerns and their assessment of audience interactions with the performance. The questions show that AI technology transforms how theater audiences perceive performances and their understanding of creative work. The human-machine interface produces multiple effects which extend from human-machine interaction to transform both theatrical practices and performance content. Post-humanism challenges the belief that human emotions remain the only valid form of emotional experience. AI generates love as a linguistic construct which exists independently from human memory and desire and physical presence. The post-dramatic theatre presents the exchange as an empty symbolic element instead of its traditional role as emotional peak. The scene shows love as a repeated language unit which demonstrates how people can perfectly mimic human emotions without actually feeling them.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. I. Alhussain and A. M. Azmi, "Automatic story generation: A survey of approaches," *ACM Computing Surveys*, vol. 54, no. 5, Art. no. 85, 2021, doi: 10.1145/3453156.
- [2] B. Branch, P. Mirowski, and K. W. Mathewson, "Collaborative storytelling with human actors and AI narrators," *arXiv preprint*, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2109.14728>
- [3] S. Braun et al., "When worlds collide: AI-created, human-mediated video description services and the user experience," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Human–Computer Interaction*, Springer, 2021, pp. 147–167.
- [4] T. Darewych, "The impact of authorship on aesthetic appreciation: A study comparing human and AI-generated artworks," *Art and Society*, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.paradigmpress.org/as/article/download/458/399>
- [5] P. Gervás, "Computational models of narrative creativity," in *Artificial Intelligence and the Arts: Computational Creativity, Artistic Behavior, and Tools for Creatives*, Springer, 2021, pp. 209–255.
- [6] D. Grba, "Deep else: A critical framework for AI art" *Digital*, vol. 2, no. 1, Art. no. 1, 2022.
- [7] T. Han, "On the copyright of content generated by artificial intelligence," *SHS Web of Conferences*, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://www.shs-conferences.org/articles/shsconf/pdf/2023/27/shsconf_icprss2023_01019.pdf
- [8] D. Hemment et al., "Experiential AI: A transdisciplinary framework for legibility and agency in AI," *arXiv preprint*, 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.00635>
- [9] Y. Huang et al., "Recent advances in artificial intelligence for video production system," *Enterprise Information Systems*, vol. 17, no. 11, Art. no. 2246188, 2023, doi: 10.1080/17517575.2023.2246188.
- [10] D. Košfák et al., AI: When a Robot Writes a Play (THEaiTRobot 1.0), *ÚFAL Tech. Rep. TR-2021-67*, Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Institute of Formal and Applied Linguistics, 2021.
- [11] A. P. Kurmis, "A role for artificial intelligence applications inside and outside of the operating theatre: A review of contemporary use associated with total knee arthroplasty," *Arthroplasty*, 2023.
- [12] S. Lucci, S. M. Musa, and D. Kopec, *Artificial Intelligence in the 21st Century*, 2022. [Online]. Available: http://www.drinkfruitwine.com/scholarship/15cmz8/283133/artificial_intelligence_in_the_21st_century_stephen_lucci.pdf
- [13] V. C. Müller, *Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics*, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://core.ac.uk/download/231877273.pdf>
- [14] U. Otto, "Performing the glitch: AI animatronics, android scenarios, and the human bias," *Theatre Journal*, 2021.
- [15] B. Shang, "Towards a theory of nonhuman narrative," *Neohelicon*, 2022.
- [16] S. Susen, "Reflections on the (post-)human condition: Towards new forms of engagement with the world?" *Social Epistemology*, 2022.
- [17] C. Vear and F. Poltronieri, *The Language of Creative AI*, Springer, 2022.

[18] S. Yao et al., "WebShop: Towards scalable real-world web interaction with grounded language agents," in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, vol. 35, 2022, pp. 20744–20757.

[19] C. Zhang and Y. Lu, "Study on artificial intelligence: The state of the art and future prospects," *Journal of Industrial Information Integration*, 2021.