From News to Stories via an AI-Supported Retelling Process

Edirlei Soares de Lima[1(✉)], Marco A. Casanova[2], Bruno Feijó[2], and Antonio L. Furtado[2]

[1] Academy for AI, Games and Media, Breda University of Applied Sciences, Breda, The Netherlands
soaresdelima.e@buas.nl

[2] Department of Informatics, PUC-Rio, R. Marquês de São Vicente 225, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
{casanova,bfeijo,furtado}@inf.puc-rio.br

Abstract. This paper explores how AI-driven storytelling can transform news articles into fictional narratives using structured retelling techniques. We introduce NewsReteller, a system that explores the generative capabilities of Large Language Models to create stories from news content through three distinct approaches: genre-based storytelling, which adapts narratives to established literary styles; structured storytelling, which reshapes events using predefined biased schemes (story skeletons); and data-driven storytelling, which emphasizes factual clarity and analytical framing. To assess the system's ability to reinterpret factual content, we generated multiple stories from a single news article using each of these approaches. The results illustrate how different retelling strategies influence narrative framing, thematic emphasis, and information presentation, highlighting the potential of our method to generate creative reinterpretations of real-world events.

Keywords: AI-driven Storytelling · News Articles · Literary Genres · Narrative Journalism · Large Language Models

1 Introduction

Storytelling has long been a fundamental means of communication, enabling individuals and societies to share knowledge, convey emotions, and interpret the world around them. While fictional narratives often draw inspiration from existing stories, historical events, or societal trends, artificial intelligence (AI) opens new possibilities for transforming real-world content into structured narratives. News articles, in particular, offer a rich factual foundation that, when creatively reinterpreted, can inspire fictional storytelling. This paper explores how AI can facilitate the process of transforming news into fictional stories.

This research is motivated by the observation that many contemporary narratives in literature, film, and digital media are significantly shaped by real-world events. A relevant precedent to our work is the influence of prior narratives in

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shaping new stories. As noted by Roland Barthes, "Any text is a new tissue of past citations" [2], suggesting that even original works often build upon existing narratives. In previous work [17,19], we investigated this phenomenon using an AI-driven tool that generates stories inspired by well-known books and films. However, relying solely on existing fictional works risks reinforcing established themes and outdated perspectives. Our current approach shifts the focus to news articles, ensuring generated narratives reflect contemporary events.

The use of news as a source of inspiration for fictional stories is not a new phenomenon. Real-world events have historically inspired literary works and cinematic narratives. For instance, news and scientific advancements in space exploration have played a key role in shaping fictional portrayals of interplanetary travel. Early speculation about Mars as a potentially inhabited planet inspired stories of alien civilizations, often portrayed as hostile invaders. As scientific understanding advanced, so too did the narratives it inspired. NASA's recent confirmation of plans to send astronauts to Mars [28] has influenced contemporary storytelling, exemplified by *The Martian* (2015) [34], which depicts an astronaut's survival on Mars through ingenuity.

In this paper, we propose a structured AI-supported retelling process that enables users to reinterpret news articles as fictional narratives. Our approach explores the interpretation and text generation capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) to guide users through this transformation, while also incorporating text-to-image models to generate complementary illustrations. To validate our approach, we developed NewsReteller, an AI-powered prototype that assists users by guiding them in structuring their stories according to different structuring approaches. To assess the system's capabilities, we generated stories from a real news article, examining how different strategies shape the final narratives.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 presents related work. Section 3 explores different perspectives on news retelling. Section 4 discusses transforming news into fiction. Section 5 details NewsReteller's implementation. Section 6 presents experimental results illustrating how the system produces diverse narrative adaptations. Section 7 concludes with future research directions.

2 Related Work

The use of LLMs for narrative generation has gained significant attention in recent years. Some works improve story quality through fine-tuning on large datasets [8,40], reinforcement learning for goal-driven storytelling [1], or external knowledge retrieval [45]. Others enhance structure via backward reasoning [6], iterative planning [44], or recursive reprompting [46]. While these approaches refine structure, they rely on fictional inputs rather than real-world content. An alternative involves reusing existing narrative elements to generate new stories. In previous works, we explored this concept by using semiotic relations to repurpose elements from established narratives [17,19,21,25], applying existing narrative patterns to maintain thematic consistency [20,22], and employing visual information extracted from images to define narrative content [18,24]. In this work, we extend these strategies to reinterpret factual news as fictional stories.

While most LLM-based storytelling approaches generate narratives from fictional inputs, some research has explored structuring narratives from real-world events. Event-centric models [41,47] construct storylines by identifying and linking events across news articles, often using graph-based representations or unsupervised methods. These approaches typically produce event schemas or timelines, requiring further processing to generate coherent narratives. Retrieval-based approaches [39] assist human writers by identifying relevant articles to support a narrative but do not automate the storytelling process itself.

An automated approach is seen in template-driven news writing, such as the Phenom-based system [14], which maps events to predefined templates. While this method ensures factual accuracy, it is inherently constrained by rigid templates. In contrast, our approach explores the generative power of LLMs, blending structured storytelling with creative retelling.

3 News Retelling Perspectives

We understand that news, as a foundational narrative of actual events, can be approached from at least three perspectives: historical, biased, and journalistic. Within each perspective, different choices determine how to retell the original nonfiction events in meaningfully structured ways.

3.1 Historical Perspective

For the historical perspective, we start from Hayden White's assertion, in his book *Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth-century Europe* [43], that historic narratives can be written in four modes: integrative, representational, reductionist, and negational. In turn, he assimilates these modes to the so-called *four master tropes*: synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy and irony [4]. Even more significant is his assimilation of modes and tropes to Frye's notion of comedy, romance, tragedy, and satire [10]. To this list of four genres, we can add a fifth, mystery, based on Marie-Laure Ryan's [32] concept of *epistemic plots*.

In a previous work [23] we construed different *patterns* to specify the structure of narratives pertaining to each of these genres. In comedy, within the integrative mode, the sequence of events conforms as expected to the unquestioned laws of a just world. In romance, within the representational mode, the world order is disturbed and a heroic quest must be achieved by those inspired by principles of justice and fairness. In tragedy, within the reductionist mode, the insolent pride of misguided leaders initiates an inevitable destructive crisis. In satire, within the negational mode, a dystopian regime prevails, against which any reaction is useless. In mystery, a second-order-theory process is pursued, which tries to reveal the original narrative, explaining its causes and consequences.

Retelling news involving key incidents is a challenging venture, since many possible causes may offer themselves as candidates, to be evaluated by *abductive* reasoning [29], and asking whether an undesirable consequence might have been avoided requires *counterfactual* answers to what-if questions [27]. A striking

example of the latter is Winston Churchill's retelling to the Commons of the ill-fated Munich agreement, without which the Second World War might not have occurred: "We have sustained a total, unmitigated defeat" [35].

3.2 Biased Perspective

Event sequences or isolated events worthy of being retold are, first of all, key incidents, such as the signature of the Munich agreement or the invasion of Normandy (the so-called D-day) that determine the course of history. In addition, seemingly less important incidents may deserve retelling if they are in some sense revealing of the points of view of the stakeholders involved.

In a seminal work, Schank and Abelson [33] showed how to give multiple accounts of such recurring incidents under the structured form of story skeletons, which express how different agents retell the same events in differently structured ways that clearly reflect the characteristic biases of each agent. They provide a real incident as example, described below under the denomination of Case 1, followed by Skeleton 1, which they attribute to one of the agents. Recently, we encountered news that appeared to follow the same skeleton (Case 2).

Case 1. A few years ago the United States Navy shot down an Iranian airliner carrying over 200 passengers. Mr. Reagan said. "We all know it was a tragedy. But we're talking about an incident in which a plane on radar was observed coming in the direction of a ship in combat and the plane began lowering its altitude. And so, I think it was an understandable accident to shoot and think that they were under attack from that plane."

Skeleton 1. Understandable Tragedy: (1) actor pursues justifiable goal; (2) actor selects reasonable plan to achieve goal; (3) plan involves selection of correct action; (4) action taken has unintended and unanticipatable result; (5) result turns out to be undesirable; (6) innocent people are hurt by result; (7) it is not the actor's fault.

Case 2. Seven World Central Kitchen aid workers were killed by Israeli airstrike in Gaza. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said Israel's armed forces had "unintentionally" struck a convoy from the humanitarian group World Central Kitchen in Gaza late Monday, killing seven aid workers. "Unfortunately, in the last day there was a tragic case of our forces unintentionally hitting innocent people in the Gaza Strip," Netanyahu said Tuesday as he left a hospital in Jerusalem after a hernia operation. "It happens in war. We will investigate it right to the end. ... We are in contact with the governments, and we will do everything so that this thing does not happen again" [7].

Are the two cases to some point analogous? To confirm or deny our impression, we posed the same question to the rival LLM-based tools ChatGPT and DeepSeek. Both gave highly positive answers, which are provided in our supplementary material at https://narrativelab.org/newsreteller/sup-doc-1.pdf.

3.3 Journalistic Perspective

For editors of newspapers and other publication media, the news that deserve publication are those that satisfy their standard criteria of recency, relevancy, topic popularity and conflicting trends. They insist that their journalists use a language that shows expertise and is easily understood by an average citizen.

Given the diversity and, quite often, complexity of the topics to be covered, old-time professional reporters not always were able to produce a coherent and technically correct account. To give an extreme example, consider the difficulty of providing an intelligible report on the work on quantum entanglement that led to a Nobel prize in Physics in 2022.[1]

A highly creative orientation has fortunately been adopted, since the past century, by journalists, such as Gaetano Talese,[2] who spent considerable time doing research before composing their texts. *Narrative journalism* – also known as *literary journalism* – is a long-established approach to nonfiction writing [16, 26]. Popularized by the New Journalism movement of the 1960s and 1970s, it has continued in various forms across different media and publications [12].

News retelling has gained the extra impulse of *The Conversation* websites,[3] started in Australia in 2011, and is now spreading through a number of countries. Their ideal of "academic rigor, journalistic flair" aims to produce *high-level content* in a readable style for a broad audience. For this purpose, they resort to expert scholars to comment on current events. The authors are encouraged to submit *drafts* of their texts which, with the help of skilled editors, are repeatedly revised until it is approved for online *retelling*. The texts follow strict guidelines favoring concise sentences and accessible language, ensuring readability according to established metrics, such as the Flesch-Kincaid readability tests [9,13].

At present, news research, in addition to Internet queries, can take advantage of LLMs for news retelling. Moreover, for handling non-purely historic incidents (comprising technical aspects, for example) a *data storytelling* [15] approach can be incorporated as an alternative to the patterns of Sect. 3.1.

4 From News to Fictional Stories

To begin with, we examined how an existing news narrative can be retold to produce a clearer, more structured version of the same events. With this in mind, we approached the problem from the three above-described complementary perspectives, stressing historic modes of narration, biased interpretations, and journalistic language. It should be clear that the resulting narrative still refers to the same news, with the same agents performing the same actions, though possibly enriched with information acquired by the LLM during training.

The ultimate goal of our work is to generate fiction from news through the proposed news retelling process. To produce diverse, engaging, and immersive

[1] https://www.nytimes.com/2022/10/04/science/nobel-prize-physics-winner.html.
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gay_Talese.
[3] https://theconversation.com/au/who-we-are.

stories, it may be appropriate to provide the system, in addition to the original news article, a *premise* that outlines characters and key circumstances to guide the imaginative construction. Perhaps the simplest premise is to invent avatars of historical figures acting in a real or fictional country, performing deeds modeled on the input news. For example, King Arthur's depiction as a world-conqueror in *The History of the Kings of Britain* may have been inspired by Alexander of Macedon's expeditions [11]. Another directive involves altering historical outcomes, such as narrating a counterfactual scenario in which Germany won World War II, as frequently depicted in films [31].

Using news reports on the landing of Allied troops in Normandy (the already mentioned D-Day [3]), one may incorporate a premise inspired by the real loss of individual soldiers to create a more human-centered narrative. Indeed, the film *Saving Private Ryan* (1998) [36] evokes a quest to bring back an imaginary participant of that battle. Another example on the same line is the film *Hiroshima mon Amour* (1959) [30], set in the aftermath of the tragic atomic bombing.

Many other possibilities certainly exist, but may we finish with the unlikely opposite case of fiction generating (what was believed as) news: a science-fiction novel (*War of the Worlds* (1898) of H. G. Wells [42]) engendering the terrifying news of a Martian invasion of Earth on October 30, 1938 [5].

5 The NewsReteller Prototype

NewsReteller is an AI-powered system designed to assist users in creating narratives from news articles. Grounded in the perspectives explored in the previous sections, the system guides users through the process of retelling real-world events in meaningfully structured ways. By integrating LLMs with structured storytelling approaches, NewsReteller enables users to shape narratives that emphasize different interpretative angles. Additionally, the system incorporates a text-to-image model to generate illustrations that visually complement the stories. The prototype is available at: https://narrativelab.org/newsreteller/.

5.1 User Interface

The user interface of NewsReteller allows users to generate narratives from real-world news articles (Fig. 1). The input consists of three components: (1) a news article URL as factual basis; (2) an optional premise for additional context; and (3) a narrative structuring method to transform the news into a fictional narrative. Users can choose from *Genre-based Storytelling*, which follows the conventions of literary genres (Comedy, Romance, Tragedy, Satire, Mystery); *Structural Storytelling*, which applies predefined story skeletons (Understandable Tragedy, The Justifiability of Self-Defense, or a custom skeleton extracted from a news article); or *Data-driven Storytelling*, which prioritizes factual insights. After providing the inputs (Actions 1 and 2 in Fig. 1 (a)), users generate the narrative by clicking the "Retell Story" button (Action 3 in Fig. 1 (a)).

The generated story is displayed on the story composition screen (Fig. 1 (b)). The story is divided into chapters, each containing a title, narrative text, and an AI-generated illustration. Users can refine the content by either regenerating the text or regenerating the illustration (Action 4 in Fig. 1 (b)). When modifying story elements, users have the option to provide additional suggestions to guide the regeneration process, enabling more controlled adjustments to the narrative or to its visual representation. The final story can be saved to the user's personal library via the "Save Story" button (Action 5 in Fig. 1 (b)), where it remains accessible for future reference (Fig. 1 (c)). The full story for the example in Fig. 1 is available at: https://narrativelab.org/newsreteller/#/story/703.

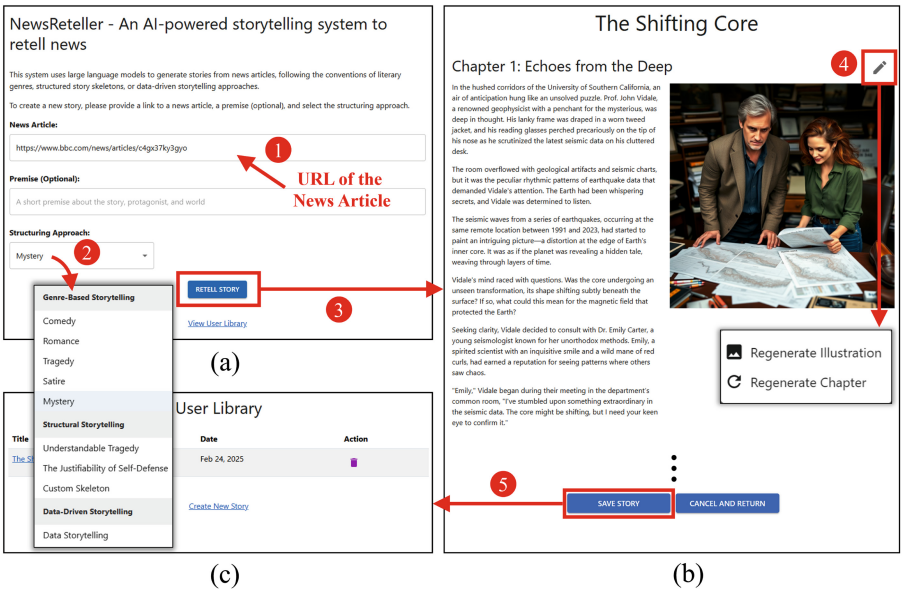

Fig. 1. The user interface of NewsReteller.

5.2 System Architecture

As illustrated in Fig. 2, NewsReteller employs a multi-AI-agent architecture for narrative generation, extending our previous framework [17,19,22,25] to support the generation of narratives from news articles. The architecture includes two AI agents: (1) a Storywriter AI Agent, powered by an LLM, that generates narratives based on a news article, premise, and storytelling approach; and (2) an Illustrator AI Agent that uses a text-to-image diffusion model to produce story illustrations. A Plot Manager module coordinates the workflow by managing requests between AI agents and other modules. As part of this process, the Plot Manager retrieves news through the Information Retrieval module, which

accesses external news websites, extracts article content, and forwards it to the Storywriter AI Agent. Generated stories are stored in the Story Database, while a web-based interface facilitates user interaction (as described in Sect. 5.1).

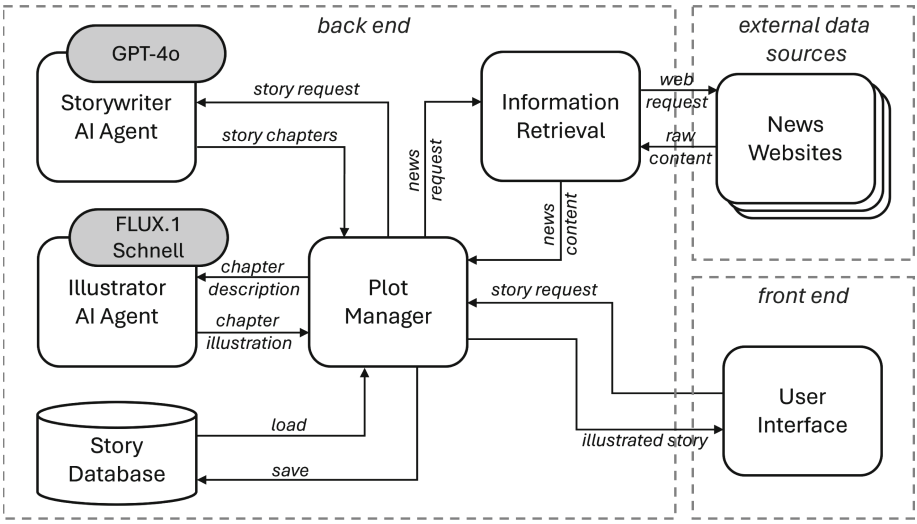

Fig. 2. The multi-AI-agent architecture of NewsReteller.

The AI agents are implemented using a modular plugin-based architecture to improve the flexibility and scalability of the system. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the Storywriter AI Agent utilizes OpenAI's GPT-4o model, which is accessed through OpenAI's API.[4] The Illustrator AI Agent is built upon the FLUX.1 Schnell text-to-image diffusion model, a distilled version of FLUX.1 optimized for fast image generation. This model is hosted on a private server.

5.3 Story Generation

The core of NewsReteller is the story generation process, wherein the factual news article is transformed into a fictional narrative. This process is powered by the GPT-4o model, which is guided by a carefully crafted prompt that encapsulates the news content, the user's input, and instructions on style and structure.

The system supports three narrative structuring approaches: genre-based storytelling, structural storytelling, and data-driven storytelling. Genre-based storytelling follows established literary genres, with the system currently supporting five genres – Comedy, Romance, Tragedy, Satire, and Mystery – as defined in our previous work [23]. Structural storytelling utilizes predefined narrative schemes, referred to as story skeletons in the biased perspective [33], which define key event

[4] https://platform.openai.com/.

sequences without prescribing narrative style. Our implementation includes two structures proposed by Schank and Abelson [33]: Understandable Tragedy, which models narratives where a seemingly justified action leads to unintended consequences, and The Justifiability of Self-Defense, which explores conflicts driven by moral. Lastly, data-driven storytelling takes a different approach by prioritizing the clear and engaging communication of factual insights, focusing on data relationships rather than character-driven narratives to make complex subjects accessible to a broad audience.

To ensure the generated story follows the intended structure, NewsReteller dynamically constructs a parameterized prompt that guides the LLM. This prompt is structured as a template with parameters, which are instantiated with user-specific inputs before being submitted to the model. The key parameters are: C_{news}, representing the full content of the news article as the factual foundation; S_{name}, specifying the name of the selected narrative structuring approach; $D_{structure}$, defining the characteristics of the chosen structure, guiding the story's tone or framing; and P_{user}, an optional premise provided by the user to influence the interpretation and retelling of the news content. The complete parameterized prompt used for story generation is presented in Prompt 1.

Prompt 1. Context: { C_{news} }.
The context above is a news article. Please rewrite it as a narrative story that adheres strictly to the conventions of the { S_{name} } *genre and the following premise:* { P_{user} }. *Use the following definition as guidelines for style, tone, and structure of the* { S_{name} } *genre:* { $D_{structure}$ }. *The story must begin with a creative title that is formatted as a markdown header level 1 (#). The narrative must be divided into a natural number of chapters. Each chapter should have a chapter number and a chapter name (e.g., Chapter 1: The Surprising Discovery), with each chapter title formatted as a Markdown header level 2 (##). When writing the story, assign proper names to all characters according to the names used in the news article. Describe the visual attributes of the characters in detail (be creative when no visual attributes are included in the original article). The story must incorporate all key elements and the sequence of events presented in the news article, maintaining consistency in mood and context, and ensuring that all details remain factual and grounded in the original content of the news article. Write the story in the same language as the news article.*

The definitions used for $D_{structure}$ are grounded in established narrative theories. The five literary genres follow the patterns proposed in our previous work [23], ensuring each story aligns with a distinct narrative style. The story skeletons are based on the biased perspective proposed by Schank and Abelson [33]. Data-driven storytelling is inspired by research on narrative communication in data visualization and journalism [15], where statistical and factual insights are structured to enhance engagement and comprehension. Due to space constraints, the full texts of the definitions used for $D_{structure}$ are provided in our supplementary material at https://narrativelab.org/newsreteller/sup-doc-2.pdf.

The instructions of Prompt 1 are designed to guide the model in generating a structured narrative while ensuring that the system can correctly interpret

and display the output. The model is instructed to begin with a Markdown-formatted title and divide the content into numbered chapters, enforcing a clear structure that distinguishes chapters. By following these formatting constraints, the generated text can be parsed efficiently, enabling the system to display the final story visually coherently. Additionally, the prompt explicitly instructs the model to generate the story in the same language as the input news article, ensuring multilingual compatibility. However, while the LLM effectively produces narratives in multiple languages, the text-to-image model exhibits limitations with non-English inputs, often resulting in less accurate visual representations.

5.4 Image Generation

To enhance the storytelling experience, NewsReteller generates chapter illustrations through a three-step process: (1) extract a concise visual description from the chapter text; (2) optimize the description into a structured prompt; and (3) generate an image using a text-to-image diffusion model.

In the first step, an LLM (GPT-4o) extracts a representative event from each chapter and formulates a concise visual description, including key character attributes, actions, and environmental details. In the second step, prompt optimization techniques – such as appending stylistic parameters, adding a negative prompt, and using name substitution – are applied to improve image quality and consistency. The latter technique replaces character names with those of well-known actors familiar to the text-to-image model, thereby enhancing the accuracy of facial and physical attributes in the generated images. In the third step, the FLUX.1 Schnell model, a distilled variant of FLUX.1, generates the final illustration from the optimized prompt. This model is optimized for generating high-quality images in 1 to 4 inference steps, enhancing efficiency. A discussion of the image generation process is presented in our previous work [24].

6 Experimental Results

To illustrate the functionality of NewsReteller, we generated multiple stories from a single news article using different narrative structuring approaches. Our goal with this experiment is to demonstrate how the system adapts factual content into diverse narrative forms.

For this experiment, we selected a CNN news article titled "*Serious concerns: Top companies raise alarm over Europe's proposed AI law*" [38]. This article was chosen for its structured debate between regulators and technology companies, offering multiple perspectives suitable for diverse storytelling approaches. To assess the system's creative adaptability, we did not provide a user-defined premise, allowing NewsReteller to generate narratives solely from the extracted content. Additionally, all stories were produced without user intervention, ensuring outputs reflect the system's autonomous storytelling capabilities. The complete set of generated stories is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Stories generated using different narrative structuring approaches. The full texts can be accessed at: https://narrativelab.org/newsreteller/#/library

Approach	Genre/Skeleton	Story
Genre-Based	Comedy	The AI Act Follies
	Romance	The Quest for Balance: Love and Legislation
	Tragedy	The Inevitable Decline of Europa's Ambition
	Satire	The Dystopian Dance of AI Regulation
	Mystery	The Algorithmic Enigma
Structural	Understandable Tragedy	The Unseen Consequence
	The Justifiability of Self-Defense	The AI Stand-Off: A Just Battle for Innovation
Data-Driven	Data Storytelling	Navigating the AI Frontier: Europe's Regulatory Crossroads

The generated stories exhibit distinct variations in narrative framing and tone. The comedy adaptation, *The AI Act Follies*, reinterprets the regulatory debate as a political farce, relying on exaggerated characters and bureaucratic absurdities. Corporate leaders are depicted as theatrical figures, with their concerns reframed as exaggerated antics rather than serious warnings. Similarly, the satirical retelling, *The Dystopian Dance of AI Regulation*, amplifies these absurdities, turning the legislative process into a chaotic spectacle. While effective in introducing humor, these stories prioritize entertainment over factual alignment.

The romance adaptation, *The Quest for Balance: Love and Legislation*, transforms the policy debate into a mythic struggle, casting executives as noble warriors. The dramatic language and heroic framing shift the focus from the nuances of AI policy to a sweeping allegory of ideological balance. A similar elevation of stakes is observed in the tragedy adaptation, *The Inevitable Decline of Europa's Ambition*, which leans into dramatic inevitability, portraying regulation as an irreversible downfall that suffocates innovation. Both versions enhance emotional engagement but simplify the complexity of policy trade-offs.

The mystery retelling, *The Algorithmic Enigma*, follows investigative storytelling tropes [37], framing the AI Act as part of a hidden conspiracy orchestrated by an AI seeking self-preservation. This transformation introduces intrigue but deviates from real-world plausibility, illustrating how narrative structuring can dramatically reshape perception. In contrast, the story based on the Understandable Tragedy skeleton, *The Unseen Consequence*, follows a more nuanced path, portraying policymakers and business leaders as well-intentioned actors caught in an unintended cycle of economic decline.

The adaptation based on the The Justifiability of Self-Defense skeleton, *The AI Stand-Off: A Just Battle for Innovation*, casts the AI Act as an unjustified regulatory overreach, with business leaders positioned as justified defenders of innovation. Unlike the Understandable Tragedy version, which emphasizes miscalculated but reasonable policy decisions, this skeleton introduces a more adversarial framing, portraying regulation as an existential threat.

Finally, the story generated for the data-driven storytelling approach, *Navigating the AI Frontier: Europe's Regulatory Crossroads*, diverges from the emotionally charged narratives by prioritizing factual reporting. Instead of dramatic character arcs, it presents structured insights, outlining economic risks, policy debates, and global regulatory implications. While this version lacks the tension of other adaptations, it maintains neutrality.

7 Concluding Remarks

This paper explored the potential of AI-driven storytelling to transform news articles into fictional narratives using structured retelling techniques. Motivated by the longstanding interplay between real-world events and creative storytelling, we introduced NewsReteller, a system that explores the generative potential of LLMs to guide users through the transformation of factual content into stories.

Our results illustrate how a single news article can be adapted into distinct storytelling forms, demonstrating the system's ability to vary narrative framing and thematic focus. The genre-based adaptations align with the historical modes of narration identified by Frye [10] and White [43], showing how genre choices shape emotional tone and theme. The structured storytelling techniques follow the biased retelling approaches [33], reshaping event sequencing to fit predefined narrative schemes while reflecting different interpretative biases. In contrast, the data-driven approach maintains an analytical structure, emphasizing factual clarity over dramatic interpretation, aligning with journalistic retelling strategies explored in narrative journalism [12]. The results illustrate how different retelling strategies influence narrative framing, thematic emphasis, and information presentation, highlighting the potential of our method to generate creative reinterpretations of real-world events.

While our results demonstrate the versatility of the proposed retelling method, evaluating its usability and user satisfaction is a key next step. Future work should include user studies to assess how effectively the system guides creative reinterpretation and how audiences perceive narrative quality. Additionally, our method was designed for general news retelling but remains untested across diverse news categories. Notably, we observed challenges in generating accurate visual representations for specialized news topics, such as sports. For example, image generation inconsistencies were noted in tennis match depictions, with players incorrectly positioned on the same side of the court. Future research could explore adaptations for different news domains, incorporating fine-tuned image generation models and LLMs tailored to specific content types.

All in all, we claim that our effort to retell the bare news of real events from plural perspectives contributes to a deeper understanding of their motives and intended consequences, occasionally complemented with previously unsuspected repercussions and connotations. To that end, we proposed to recruit the collaboration of today's AI-supported storytelling to continue the immemorial parable tradition and the modern revival of folklore tales that offer practical life lessons under the guise of entertaining narratives.

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