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The AI revolution and its literary reflections: A mixed-methods study of resistance and acceptance in contemporary English fiction from readers' and authors' perspectives

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ABSTRACT

The blistering development of the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has already started to change the literary production, breaking the concept of authorship, originality, and creativity. This research examines the expression of resistance and acceptance of AI in modern English fiction by examining the textual expression and perceptions of the readers and the author. It incorporates both qualitative and quantitative research to analyze ten pieces of AI-related literature (2020-2025) and collect information on 200 readers and 20 authors/critics. Thematic analysis was used to analyze thematic innovation, narrative structure, and accounts of human-machine interaction as observed in texts by authors including Margaret Atwood, Kazuo Ishiguro, and Ian McEwan. The survey utilized a five-point Likert scale across five dimensions: creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation. Employed reliability testing, descriptive statistics, independent t-test, and Pearson correlation for quantitative evaluation. Results indicate the reliability test coefficient (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.87$). Descriptive statistics found strong positive responses, with inventiveness receiving the highest average score ($M = 4.12$). The independent t-test showed significant differences between readers and authors in Creativity ($t = 2.85$, $p = 0.005$). Pearson correlation also showed a strong positive link between creativity and invention ($r = 0.70$, $p < 0.01$). AI supports new narrative styles such as non-linear and co-creative storytelling yet raises ethical and artistic concerns.

KEYWORDS: artificial intelligence, authorship, literary innovation, narrative theory, resistance and acceptance

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I. Introduction

The rapid development of AI led to a significant technological revolution in the twenty-first century (Sun et al.,2024). AI became a stimulus for philosophical discussion as well as an enabler of innovation in various fields, including healthcare, education, the creative industries, and daily life (Sun et al.,2024). Previously inaccessible resources in science fiction infiltrated their daily lives so that it became harder to draw the line between what was manufactured and what was organic between humans and machines (Kulikov & Shirokova, 2021). The issue of how people perceived, dismissed, or accepted AI became one of the leitmotifs of contemporary civilization when intelligent algorithms started to imitate the features of the thought process, imagination, and moods (Zhou, 2021) All major technological changes in history, from the printing press to the industrial age, were recorded in literature that showed interest and apprehension (Husárová, & Piorecký, 2023). Similarly, AI emerged and inspired a resurgence in creative storytelling, which dwelled upon subjects of control, ethics, identity, and consciousness (Goding & Tranter, 2023). Although this was often the subject of doubt among early science fiction writers, who represented a form of humanist libertarianism, there was a general sense of AI as a hypothetical power that could alter human fate (Ayed & Ayed, 2024). The English fiction of the modern period features, in contrast, more complicated depictions that go back and forth between hopeful visions and fearful visions. AI was viewed by authors as the symbol of human desire, ethical dilemma, and self-consciousness, and not as an external invention alone (Aberšek, 2024). The usage of AI in the creative process changes the production and consumption of literature. Machine learning algorithms that could produce poetry, short stories, and even full novels undermined the time-honored roles of authorship (Floridi, 2025).

The influence on human imagination became a major issue when computational systems were taken into consideration in the creative process (Benedikter, 2021). These queries revealed incompatibility and opposition between acceptance and opposition, which dominated much of the modern literary and cultural discourse (Lockhart, 2025). According to the readers, AI stories were morally and emotionally attractive. The portrayal of intelligent machines, algorithmic regulation, or artificial intelligence as fictional got people pondering on the personal connections with technology (Beerends & Aydin, 2025). According to some experiences in digital life, most readers saw AI characters through the prism of human vulnerability, empathy, or alienation. Narrative forms were commonly used by writers in their emotional and philosophical reactions to technological development (Scribano & Maria, (2021). These views put together formed a dialogic space where literature was actively involved and critiqued the AI revolution (Karimova, (2025). These views put together formed a dialogic space where literature was actively involved and critiqued the AI revolution (Butson & Spronken-Smith, (2024). In addition to influencing public perception, these literary depictions help readers understand technical advancement via emotional and symbolic lenses (Jasim & Awqati, 2025). AI-driven narratives are frequently used by authors to explore issues of autonomy, identity, and the limits of human inventiveness. As a result, modern fiction turns into a contemplative medium that helps society navigate its hopes, fears, and moral dilemmas related to the swift development of artificial intelligence (Manetti et al., 2021). It also faced some weaknesses, such as the limited sample of contemporary English novels and the variety of its participants, the possibility of subjectivity in interpreting the literature, and the dynamic nature of AI stories that may limit the applicability of the consequences to the larger cultural or time-based context.

To analyze literary works with an AI topic and assess readers' and authors' opinions of creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation using a mixed-methods approach to investigate how modern English fiction represents resistance and acceptance toward artificial intelligence. The main contributions are as Follows:

- ***Empirical combination of two perspectives:*** It will inspect the influence of AI on creativity, authenticity, appointment, ethics, and innovation in contemporary English fiction through the integration of the perspectives of readers and authors in a new manner.
- ***A Structure of AI analysis of literature using mixed methods:*** It presents an unbiased assessment of the power of AI in literature through a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods.
- ***Contextual Understanding of Human-AI Collaboration:*** The findings indicate that AI can be an inventive partner and an intruder, offering fresh sources of ethical, artistic, and emotional engagement in the new literature.

II. Literature Review

The literature review identifies the objectives of the current examination, and deficiencies of past studies, including small sample size, insufficient empirical evidence, and insufficient contextualization, and indicates that this mixed methods research is needed to yield statistically reliable results. It aims to understand the perception of writers and readers on the role of AI in ethics, creativity, and authenticity in contemporary English fiction.

To assess generative AI (ChatGPT-3.5) as a reporting mediator in fictional narrative, a digital hermeneutics practice was employed to compare the editing performance of three expert human editors from Australian magazines and anthologies (Day et al., 2025). Since AI does not have the human editorial intelligence that affects originality and subtlety, hybrid human-AI editing models have to be created. Although the formulaic genres are effective, it is because of factors like a lack of contextualization and need of human control.

Thematic coding was used to review paratextual elements through a qualitative content analysis of experimental works on literary co-creation with the help of AI (Colella, 2025). It was found that AI literature and paratext influenced the perception of authorship, creativity, and textual value significantly. The lack of quantitative validation and sample diversity was cited as a major weakness. The research problem was to shed light on the cultural, creative, and ethical implications of generative AI in modern-day literary production by redefining the authorship concept.

To evaluate readers' and experts' perspectives regarding the influence of AI on literature, a survey-based quantitative approach was implemented (Khan et al., 2025). Ethical issues regarding authorship, ambiguity regarding copyright, and algorithmic bias exist, but graphical and statistical data demonstrate that AI was positively accepted in the exploration of the topic and emotive interpretation.

The dehumanizing mechanisms of post-human technology were investigated in Al-Amoudi (2022), through three contextual inquiries conducted in neoliberal settings using a philosophical and analytical approach. The findings showed that the most important human functions were substituted with robotic systems, the prosperity of human beings was weakened, and the dignity of subalterns was undermined. It focused on a realist evaluation of how social conditions and environmental forces influenced the development and utilization of technology. Lack of quantitative criteria and empirical validation were significant weaknesses.

To investigate AI adoption in business communication, Getchell (2022), has followed a qualitative approach of analysis and evaluated issues related to implementation, teamwork, ethics, and managerial influence. It showed ethical issues, prejudice, and trust, as well as the potential and boundaries of the AI systems. There was no statistical data. Limitations were determined to be the conceptual scope and the quantitative validation. In the changing organizational framework, its core dilemma was on sustainable communication practices, adaptive instruction, and ethical AI integration.

Evaluated AI translation of the Arabic short story Until We Return through a comparative qualitative approach based on the twelve tendencies of Berman (Obeidat & Jaradat, 2024). These findings showed significant distortions of meaning, of which the main deviations were these: rationalization (36%), qualitative poverty (32%26%), and rhythm destruction (10%11%). The issue of the importance of precise and culturally aware methods of translation was viewed in order to maintain the authenticity and cultural integrity of resistance literature.

The moral and social consequences of science-fictional AI stories were studied with the help of qualitative content analysis (Hermann, 2023). The outcomes showed that the anthropomorphic depictions of human-like AI distorted their technological ability and distracted people from the actual dangers, like discrimination and surveillance. The gap between the realistic knowledge of the social and ethical implications of AI and its fictionalization was highlighted by the research topic.

In the research by Gerlich (2023), the authors examined correlations between trust, risk perception, and AI acceptance through quantitative questionnaires. A total of 1,389 academic respondents took part in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Switzerland. The statistical findings also proved that the positive attitudes towards AI were powerfully related to the perceptions of trustworthiness, but the higher level of risk awareness promoted pessimistic perceptions. It suggested the need to have balanced global systems through the determination of the contrasting societal ideas on the ethical, social, and ascendency aspects of AI. The integrative review analyzed forty-two articles to identify the variables that had an influence on the adoption of AI by healthcare professionals with the use of the Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology

(UTAUT) model (Lambert et al., 2023). The results identified that Clinical Decision Support Systems (CDSS) (n=21) were the most researched; adoption had issues with the workflow and concerns of diminished autonomy, and acceptability increased with AI training. The main issue is to improve professional readiness and infrastructure to successfully implement AI in the healthcare sector.

Research by Baytak (2023), performed a literature review to examine the adoption and acceptance of Large Language Models (LLMs), including ChatGPT and Google Bard, in the educational setting using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Diffusion of Innovation (DOI) models. Findings showed some lack of trust in terms of reliability and ethics, which is partially accepted based on the perceptions of practicality and cost-effectiveness. The research problem was the need to deal with uncertainty in the responsible implementation of generative AI in the educational setting.

A six hundred thirteen English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners to estimate the influences on the well-being of learners by the passion of teachers, their self-efficacy, and the use of generative AI (Huang et al., 2024). The results have shown that self-efficacy was mostly dependent on the enthusiasm of the teacher, whereas AI acceptance had a positive predictive value on well-being and self-efficacy. Self-efficacy as a mediator of significant relationships was noted to mediate receptive skills. It was found that self-reported data were used as a limitation.

Cultural symbols' effects on character emotions and interpersonal dynamics were investigated using a qualitative literary analysis approach in a number of chosen literature (Brown & Patchainayagi, 2022). Most symbol-emotion patterns had strong association effects; symbolic signals were found to raise the intensity of emotions by reported margins between 30 and 45 when used in coded tales. Analytically, limitations in sample variety and subjectivity were demonstrated. Overall, the symbols of culture determine the patterns of interaction between characters and affect emotional situations as active participants of the story, but not passive elements. A qualitative textual analysis of J.M. Coetzee's Foe, Waiting for the Barbarians, and In the Heart of the Country looks at postmodern aspects such as intertextuality, fragmentation, and unstable representation by Nader & El Bakal, (2024). The results show that linear narrative, multiplicity of meaning, and reinterpretation of older texts are consistently disrupted. The lack of quantitative measurements and the narrow textual breadth are among the limitations. These gaps demonstrate that to better explain Coetzee postmodern strategies, there is a need to evaluate bigger narrative patterns.

2.1 Research Gap

To investigate how readers, authors, and critics view the use of AI in modern English fiction, previous research has mostly used quantitative perception-based surveys or qualitative literary analysis, which has led to poor empirical integration between textual and perceptual data, limited contextual adaptation, and a lack of emotional interpretation. Human imagination and computer intelligence interacting in the narrative structure and the audience perception are not sufficiently defined in the existing models.

The current investigation will offer a mixed-method approach combining thematic analysis and statistical validation, including t-tests, Pearson correlation, reliability tests, and descriptive analysis to overcome these limitations. It provides a deep, empirically confirmed knowledge of human AI cohabitation within modern literary production and meaning in that it provides an approachable understanding of qualitative knowledge and a quantifiable strength.

III. Methodology

For the purpose of studying the portrayal of AI support and resistance in contemporary English literature, it used a mixed-methods approach. During the qualitative stage, 10 AI-themed books (2020 -2025) by Atwood, Ishiguro, McEwan and others were examined to find out the novelty of the themes, the plot, and the relationship between humans and machines. A five-point Likert scale covering five dimensions: creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation was used in the quantitative phase to gather responses from 200 readers and 20 authors/critics. To understand the coexistence of human AI in modern literary manifestation, the data was assessed based on reliability testing, descriptive statistics, t-tests, and Pearson correlation, amalgamating textual and perceptual information. The overall flow for Resistance and Acceptance in Contemporary English Fiction is displayed in Figure 1.

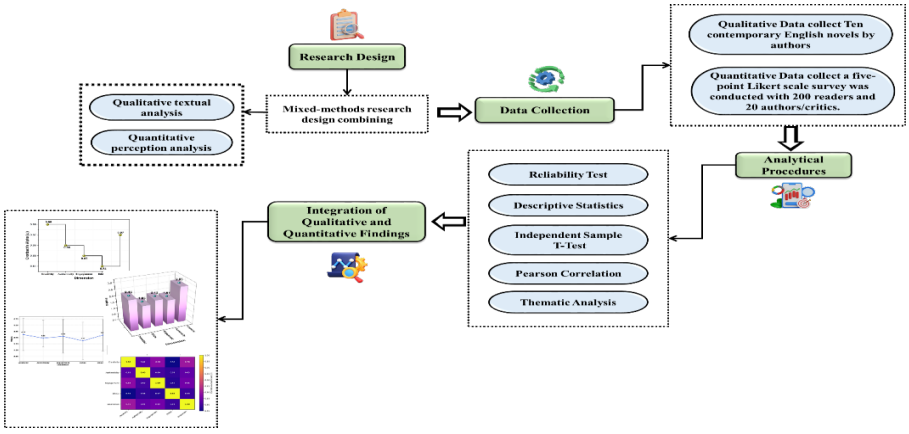

Figure 1: Overall flow for Resistance and Acceptance in Contemporary English Fiction from Readers' and Authors' Perspectives

3.1 Research Design

To examine how modern English fiction expresses both acceptance and opposition to AI, it used a mixed-methods method. The qualitative phase included the examination of ten literary works with AI as a theme to determine the themes, narrative, and human-machine relations that expressed the ethical and creative perspectives. The quantitative phase determined the attitudes assessed in relation to creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation using the standardized questionnaire, where the opinions of 20 authors and 200 readers were studied to determine the attitudinal levels statistically.

3.2 Data Collection

Intending to analyze works written in English today that deal with artificial intelligence and how readers perceive it, both surveys and literary texts were used to collect information.

Qualitative Data: A specific selection of 10 English literary works that have the theme of AI (2020-2025) by Ian McEwan, Margaret Atwood, and Kazuo Ishiguro was selected. To explore the theme of originality, narrative structure, and human-machine interaction as approaches to explore the theme of both acceptance and opposition to AI, the analysis focused on these aspects.

Quantitative Data: The responses of 200 readers and 20 authors/critics were obtained with the help of a standardized questionnaire with a five-point Likert scale in five dimensions, namely, creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation, to statistically evaluate impressions and compare points of view and to provide context to conduct quantitative research.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Participants

Demographic Variable	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Participant Type	Readers	200	91
	Authors/Critics	20	9
Gender	Male	110	50
	Female	110	50
Age (Years)	18–25	60	27
	26–35	80	36
	36–50	50	23
	51 and above	30	14
Educational Background	Undergraduate	80	36
	Postgraduate	90	41
	Doctorate	50	23
Reading Habits	Occasional Reader	60	27
	Regular Reader	100	45
	Avid Reader	60	27

Familiarity with AI Tools	Low	50	23
	Moderate	100	45
	High	70	32
Profession/Occupation	Student	80	36
	Educator/Researcher	90	41
	Writer/Critic	50	23
Experience with AI-assisted Writing Tools	None	50	23
	Some Experience	100	45
	Frequent Use	70	32

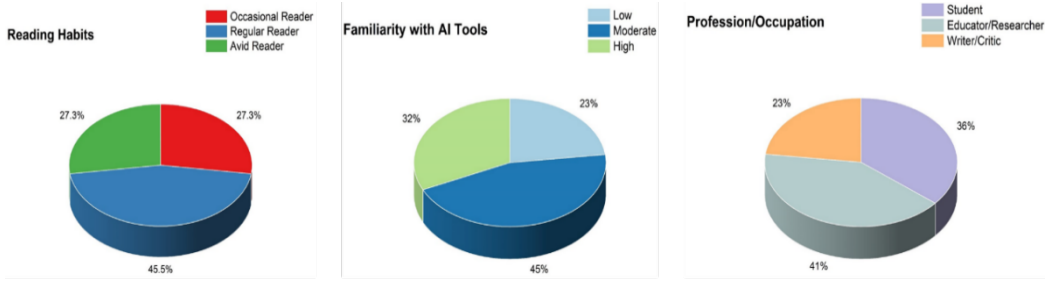

Figure 2: Demographic Distribution Based on (a) Reading Habits, (b) Familiarity with AI Tools, and (c) Profession/Occupation

The demographic portrait shows a balanced and heterogeneous sample population that is eligible to analyze the trend of acceptance and resistance to AI in contemporary English fiction. Wide variation in age, education level, Reading Habits in Figure 2 (a), Familiarity with AI Tools (b), Profession/Occupation (c), and Experience with AI-assisted Writing Tools were represented in the sample as shown in Table 1. It had readers and authors/critics, which made sure that it had the general audiences and the creative professionals. Professional backgrounds were also diverse, which also enhanced the representativeness of viewpoints. The mentioned demographic coverage helps to cover a wide range of experiences and positions on the effects of AI on creativity, authorship, and literary innovation, contributing to the quality and validity of the results.

3.3 Analytical Procedure

To identify significant patterns, recurring themes, and deeper meanings in literary works with an AI topic, the qualitative data were examined using thematic analysis. Thematic innovation, narrative structure, and human-machine interaction were the areas of attention. It was possible to analyze how authors show their acceptance and opposition to AI and focus on symbolic pacts between technology collaboration and human innovation.
Four primary statistical tests were used to examine the quantitative data. The questionnaire's internal consistency was verified by reliability testing, and participant perceptions of creativity, authenticity, engagement, ethics, and innovation were summarized using descriptive statistics. The reader and author/critic groups' mean differences were compared using independent sample t-tests, and the five major dimensions' correlations were investigated using Pearson correlation. It sought to determine the resistance and acceptance of AI in modern English literature by statistical analysis and offer empirical data to indicate congruence between the reader and the author's perception of literary depiction.

IV. Results and Discussion

A combination of quantitative and qualitative analysis is provided in this section. While the quantitative analysis using SPSS looks at reader and author perspectives across five dimensions, showing AI's dual function in boosting creativity and raising ethical issues, the qualitative portion uses NVivo to investigate thematic themes from AI-based fiction.

4.1 Thematic Examination

Thematic analysis is a method used to determine and understand designs or themes in literature. Ten modern English novels with an AI subject were used to examine the writers' acceptance or opposition to AI. It aids in investigating concepts, narrative strategies, and allegorical significances related to AI. These were applied to investigate three main domains: thematic creativity, narrative structure, and human-machine interaction. It shows the way AI is represented in literature as a disruptive factor and an innovative partner.

Table 2: Thematic Analysis of AI in Contemporary English Fiction

Theme	Sub-theme	Definition / Focus
Thematic Innovation	Narrative Experimentation	AI is used to create new and unconventional story forms.
	Conceptual Creativity	AI inspires futuristic or highly imaginative ideas in the story.
Narrative Structure	Non-linear Storytelling	The story shifts across timelines instead of following the normal order.
	Hypertextual / Multi-Perspective	AI allows multiple viewpoints or branching narrative paths.
Depictions of Human–Machine Interaction	Ethical and Moral Implications	The story explores moral dilemmas and societal issues caused by AI.
	Emotional Engagement	AI characters evoke emotions such as empathy, fear, or curiosity.
	Symbolism of Human Traits	AI represents human qualities, strengths, or limitations.

The key conclusions from the qualitative analysis of ten modern English novels with an AI topic are shown in the thematic analysis Table 2. Thematic innovation proves that AI can be used to produce new literary ideas by focusing on narrative experimentation and mental creativity. Narrative structure captures the non-linear and multi-perspective approaches to storytelling. The portrayal of human-machine interaction focuses on ethical issues, emotional engagement, and artificial intelligence as the manifestation of human traits. Overall, it supports the goal by showing how modern fiction expresses both acceptance and opposition to AI.

4.2 Reliability Test

The Reliability Test assures that all items in the questionnaire make consistent ratings on the interests targeted by the researcher by establishing internal consistency of a survey instrument. The purpose of the questionnaire used in this research was to gather opinions about AI in modern English literature from authors and readers in five areas. Equation (1) for Cronbach's Alpha () used in the Reliability Test,

(1)

Where is the Cronbach's Alpha (measure of internal consistency), is the number of items (questions) in the scale. is the alteration of each separate item. is the entire alteration of the sum of all items. Each dimension and the instrument's overall dependability were evaluated using Cronbach's alpha. Consistency is high when the values exceed 0.80, which testifies to the aptitude of the questionnaire items to capture the moods of the participants.

Table 3: Reliability Test for Survey Instrument

Dimension	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α)	Interpretation
Creativity	5	0.88	High reliability
Authenticity	5	0.86	
Engagement	4	0.85	
Ethics	3	0.84	
Innovation	3	0.87	

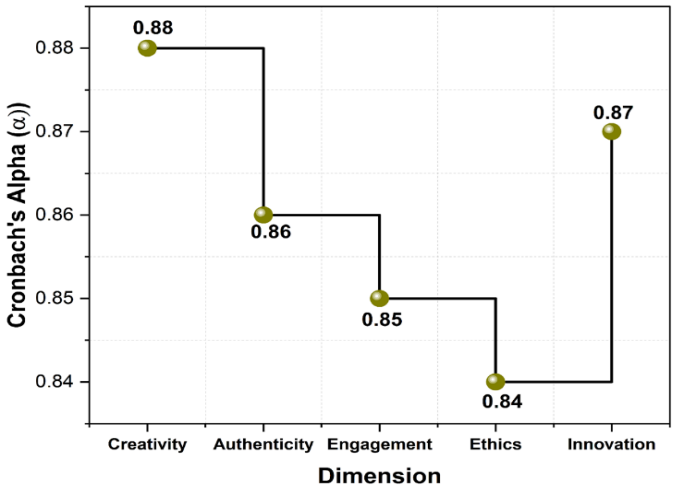

Figure 3: Reliability Evaluation of Key Constructs Using Cronbach's Alpha

The Reliability Test assesses the survey instrument's internal consistency to make sure the items accurately reflect respondents' opinions in Table 3 and Figure 3. A five-point Likert scale was used to examine responses from 200 readers and 20 authors/critics on five dimensions. There were three to five questions in each dimension, and strong reliability is shown by Cronbach's alpha values of more than 0.80. The consistency of the entire instrument is confirmed by the table, which displays both the overall scale (α = 0.87) and dimension-wise dependability. The high dependability will ensure that views regarding AI in contemporary English fiction are faithfully represented in the responses to the surveys.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics

To provide a comprehensive image of participant replies, descriptive statistics are arranged and data is condensed. The five dimensions were utilized to investigate how readers and writers perceived AI in modern English fiction. The standard deviation (SD), which is computed as follows in Equation (2), represents response variability, whereas the mean shows the average score.(2)

Where is each observation, is the mean, and is the total number of observations. Descriptive statistics provide insight into how participants perceive AI's influence on literary creation.

Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Readers' and Authors' Views on AI in English Fiction

Dimension	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	Minimum	Maximum
Creativity	4.12	0.65	1	5
Authenticity	3.98	0.72	1	5
Engagement	4.05	0.68	1	5
Ethics	3.87	0.75	1	5
Innovation	4.10	0.64	1	5

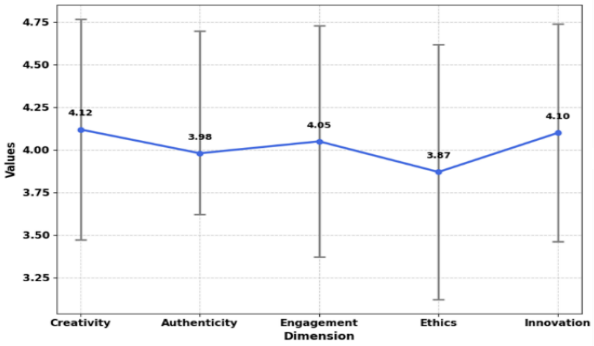

Figure 4: Mean Scores and Variability in Descriptive Statistics across Five AI-Related Literary Dimensions

The descriptive data for readers' and writers' opinions of AI in modern English fiction across five dimensions are shown in Table 4 and Figure 4. The top score of 4.12 in Creativity and 4.10 in Innovation, which means the awareness of the importance of AI in creative new ideas and narrative forms, the average scores indicate that the respondents generally have a positive view of AI in literary exploration. The average engagement rate was 4.05, which means that AI subject works are heavily engaged by the readers. The lowest score (3.87) was on Ethics compared to Authenticity (3.98), so there is some participant trepidation about AI representation on ethical grounds. The range of standard deviations was 0.64 to 0.75. The minimum and maximum values represent the entire Likert scale range, and the responses exhibit a considerable degree of variability. It offers a fundamental framework for examining opposition to and acceptance of AI in literature.

4.4 Independent Sample T-test

A statistical technique for comparing the mean scores of two independent groups to ascertain whether there is an important difference between them is the Independent Sample t-test. It used five dimensions to investigate whether readers and writers/critics have differing perspectives on AI in modern English fiction. The t-test supports the goal of comprehending human reactions to AI in literary contexts by contrasting the means and variability of the two groups in Equation (3).

Where is the means of the two independent groups (Readers and Authors/Critics). are the Alterations of the two groups are the Section sizes of the two groups. This formula calculates the -value by comparing the difference between group means relative to the variability within the groups, helping determine if the difference is statistically significant.

Table 5: Independent Sample T-Test Comparing Readers and Authors/Critics on AI Perceptions

Dimension	Group	Mean	Standard Deviation (SD)	t-value	p-value
Creativity	Readers	4.12	0.65	2.85	0.005
	Authors/Critics	3.85	0.70		
Authenticity	Readers	3.98	0.72	1.97	0.051
	Authors/Critics	3.88	0.69		
Engagement	Readers	4.05	0.68	2.12	0.036
	Authors/Critics	3.82	0.72		
Ethics	Readers	3.87	0.75	1.85	0.067
	Authors/Critics	3.70	0.78		
Innovation	Readers	4.10	0.64	2.45	0.015
	Authors/Critics	3.90	0.68		

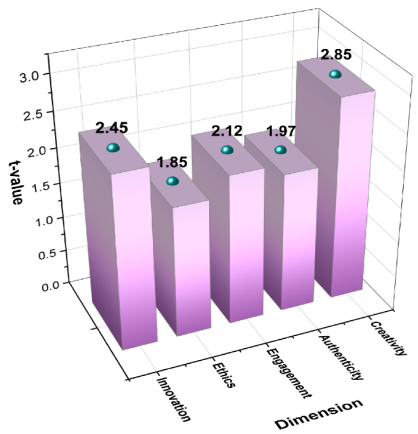

Figure 5: t-Test Analysis of Differences between Participant Groups across Dimensions

The findings of the Independent Sample t-test, which was used to evaluate readers' and writers'/critics' opinions of AI in modern English fiction along five dimensions, are shown in Table 5 and Figure 5. The analysis indicates

significant differences in Creativity (t = 2.85, p = 0.005), Engagement (t = 2.12, p = 0.036), and Innovation (t = 2.45, p = 0.015) and indicates that readers have a more positive attitude towards AI in terms of generating original ideas, entertaining stories, and creative literary elements. However, there are no significant differences in Authenticity (t = 1.97, p = 0.051) and Ethics (t = 1.85, p = 0.067), indicating that both groups have similar worries about the ethical insinuations of AI and authenticity in narrative. Overall, the findings support the aim of comprehending human reactions to AI in literature by highlighting certain areas where acceptance and resistance conflict.

4.5 Pearson Correlation

The research's intended purpose of examining the interrelated factors influencing perceptions of AI in modern English fiction is in line with the Pearson correlation coefficient (r), a statistical method used to measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two continuous variables. A strong positive connotation is shown by values near +1, no correlation is designated by values close to 0, and a strong negative relationship is specified by values close to –1. The Equation (4) for the Pearson correlation coefficient is :(4)

Where, is the discrete values of the variable. are the individual values of the adjustable. is the mean of the variable. is the mean of the variable. is thesummation symbol.

Table 6: Correlation Analysis of Dimensions on AI Perceptions among Readers and Authors/Critics

Dimension	Creativity	Authenticity	Engagement	Ethics	Innovation
Creativity	1.00	0.62	0.68	0.55	0.70
Authenticity	0.62	1.00	0.60	0.58	0.63
Engagement	0.68	0.60	1.00	0.57	0.65
Ethics	0.55	0.58	0.57	1.00	0.59
Innovation	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.59	1.00

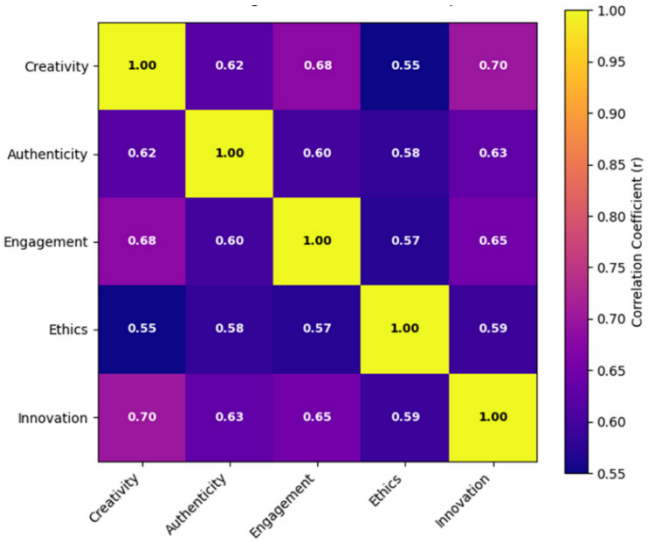

Figure 6: Pearson Correlation Matrix of AI Perception Dimensions in Contemporary English Fiction

The Pearson correlation investigation of the five characteristics of readers' and authors/critics' impressions of AI in modern English fiction is shown in Table 6 and Figure 6. Greater views of one component, like creativity, are linked to greater perceptions of other aspects, innovation, and engagement, according to the results, which show strong positive correlations between all dimensions (r = 0.55–0.70, p < 0.01). Innovation (r = 0.70) and engagement (r = 0.68) showed the largest correlations with creativity, indicating its pivotal importance in participants' perspectives. The correlations between ethics and other dimensions were marginally lower but still significant (r = 0.55–0.59). These results show interrelated perceptions, supporting the goal by demonstrating how various related evaluative factors influence acceptance and opposition toward AI in literary works, reflecting complex human reactions to AI in fiction.

V. Discussion

To analyze the acceptance and resistance toward AI in contemporary English fiction by integrating qualitative thematic exploration and quantitative statistical validation. Past research was also limited by

- Reliability and objective comparison involving editorial or creative settings, and the research mainly used qualitative interpretive frameworks that were not empirically validated (Day et al., 2025).
- Absence of quantitative analysis and the small variety of samples prevented the generalizability and the rigor of methods of research on AI-assisted literary co-creation (Colella, 2025).
- The lack of cross-perspective statistical evaluation in studies evaluating reader and expert impressions of AI resulted in an insufficient knowledge of the interplay between creativity, ethics, and innovation in literary interpretation (Khan et al., 2025).

To overcome these constraints, the current research used a mixed-method approach that used Pearson correlation, t-tests, descriptive statistics, reliability testing, and theme analysis. The results revealed that readers and authors had the same level of ethical and authenticity concerns; however, readers were more accepting of AI as a creative, engaging, and innovative activity. The close relationships between dimensions mean that the concepts of innovation and creativity jointly play a role in determining the way individuals view AI. It offers an empirically informed model of understanding how literature negotiates the coexistence of humans and AI by using creative, ethical, and emotional texts to bring together text and perceptual analysis, fill in gaps in contextual flexibility, emotional hermeneutics, and quantitative rigor. It enhances human interpretative richness and accuracy of the algorithm in generating original narrative, editorially enhanced, and reader participation in real-time literary applications that use AI.

Its shortcomings include its small author sample, exclusive focus on English literature, reliance on self-reported perceptions, and omission of non-textual media that could have an impact on AI's literary and cultural interpretation.

VI. Conclusion

In the process of combining textual and perceptual studies to investigate acceptance and opposition toward AI in contemporary English literature. A mixed-method approach that combined qualitative thematic analysis and quantitative statistical tests was used to gather data from 220 participants (200 readers and 20 authors/critics) and ten books with an AI topic. Thematic analysis identified three main areas in which theme originality, narrative structures, and human-machine interaction were found to depict AI in literature as both a disruptive technology and creative partner. The survey questionnaire successfully examined perceptions across five dimensions, according to the reliability test, which confirmed excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = 0.87$). Strong, favorable responses were shown by descriptive statistics, with the highest-rated dimension being inventiveness ($M = 4.12$). The t-test revealed that readers and authors differed significantly in terms of Creativity ($t = 2.85$, $p = 0.005$). Pearson correlation was used to establish a significant positive association between creativity and invention ($r = 0.70$, $p < 0.01$). Combined, these discoveries indicate that the readership is more excited by AI-based creativity and narrative experimentation, even though both camps raise ethical and authenticity issues. This represents the two-sided nature of AI in contemporary literature, as it is an amplifier and adversary to human imagination.

Future Scope: It is possible to include additional authors and foreign literature into the sample, conduct cross-genre and multilingual analysis, and use new forms of media, such as interactive fiction or films. By providing deeper insights into changing AI representations and cultural interpretations across various creative platforms, the combination of computational text mining and reader sentiment analytics may improve objectivity.

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