Voices of Freelance Professional Writers on AI: Limitations, Expectations, and Fears

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

The rapid development of AI-driven tools, particularly large language models (LLMs), is reshaping professional writing. Still, key aspects of their adoption such as language support, ethics, and long-term impact on writers' voice and creativity remain underexplored. In this work, we conducted a questionnaire ($N = 301$) and an interactive task ($N = 36$) targeting freelance professional writers regularly using AI. We examined AI-assisted writing practices across 25+ languages, ethical concerns, and user expectations. The findings of the survey demonstrate important insights, reflecting upon the importance of AI adoption for non-English speakers; the degree of misinformation, domain and style adaptation; usability and key features of AI chatbots.

1 Introduction

Recent advancements in large language models (LLMs) have led to their adoption across various professional occupations. While research has explored the integration of LLM-backed AI chatbots in areas such as research writing (Liao et al., 2024), software engineering (Stack Overflow, 2024), or creative industries (Guo et al., 2024), little attention has been paid to their adoption in freelance professional writing. The latter includes, e.g. copywriting, content creation for social media, or editing. This assumes strong writing skills and expertise in a specific genre or domain Kellogg (2018). Recently, AI chatbots have found their place among specialized tools to enhance the productivity of writers and the quality of their grammar and style. Still, their efficacy in practice is underexplored.

We conduct a large-scale study of freelance professional writers' experiences with AI chatbots[1]. First, a questionnaire (N = 301 from 49 countries; Figure 1) captures writers' practices, language-specific challenges, expectations, limitations, and ethical concerns. Second, an interactive task (N = 36) invites participants to showcase their best practices. Our focus is on writers who rely primarily on freelance work, including part-time projects on the crowd-sourcing platform `Anonymized`. We ask the following research questions:

RQ1 How do freelance professional writers use AI chatbots?

RQ2 How do AI chatbots influence the writing experience?

RQ3 How useful are they in languages other than English?

RQ4 Do they represent and respect cultural knowledge from diverse user backgrounds?

RQ5 What are the main limitations, and what improvements are expected in the future?

RQ6 What are writers' expectations and concerns regarding job security, authorship rights, and writing ethics?

Our findings show a gap in performance between languages, which makes multilingual users prefer English when interacting with AI chatbots. Writers differ in their views on AI's role in authorship rights, its cultural and linguistic representation, and its potential impact on the future of the writing profession. Writers value chatbots for quick idea generation, writing speed, translation support, and the ability to adjust tone for specific audiences. Common complaints include awkward phrasing, fabricated sources, and factual errors. Top expectations for future AI tools include fact-checking, up-to-date knowledge, personalization, and better handling of cultural content. Writers also wish better reflection of linguistic nuance and reduces redundancy. We see a need for increased awareness, especially in the context of low-resource languages. Despite technical support for many languages, users are often unaware of the tools available or do not perceive them as accessible or relevant.

[1] Response data will be released via GitHub under a permissive license in the camera-ready version.

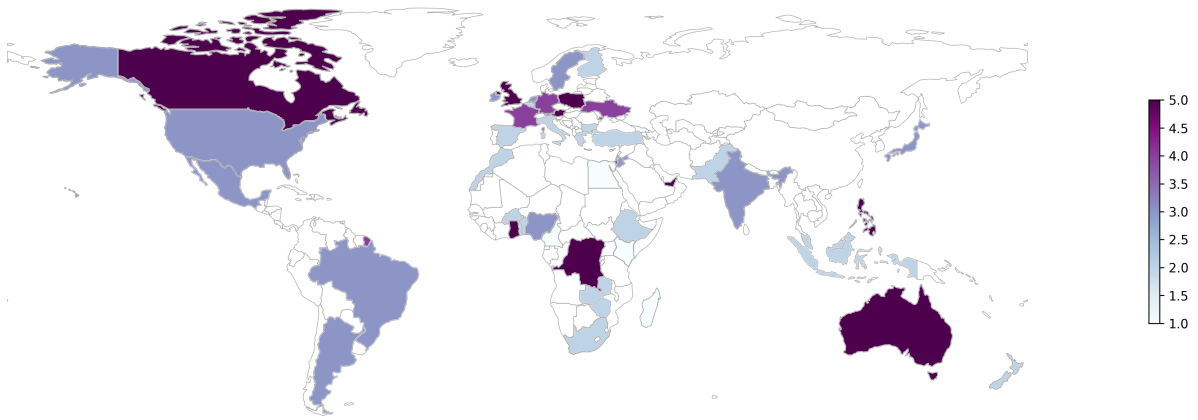

Figure 1: Perceived cultural representation in AI chatbots (N = 301).

2 Related work

Human-AI Collaboration in Writing The proliferation of AI tools has sparked research into collaborative strategies with these systems across various domains. Academic writing has been a major focus, with studies exploring how researchers interact with AI (Fecher et al., 2023; Morris, 2023; Liao et al., 2024; Monge Roffarello et al., 2025). These studies have explored common use cases in academic writing, from proofreading to collaborative brainstorming, as well as diverse techniques, ranging from prompt engineering to custom multi-tool pipelines. They also examine overall sentiment and perception, considering authorship, current limitations, and expectations for future AI-based tools. Similarly, creative writing has gathered significant attention, with recent studies of how AI can augment human creativity, provide unexpected twists, and help overcome writer's block as well as affected writers' sense of ownership, authenticity and representation (Guo et al., 2024; Chakrabarty et al., 2024; Wan et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2024). In professional writing, AI tools have become increasingly prevalent, assisting in various tasks. To name a few, LLM-powered generators like ChatGPT (OpenAI, 2025) and Gemini (DeepMind, 2025) assist in efficient content creation. Grammar and style checkers such as Grammarly (Grammarly Inc., 2025), QuillBot (2025), and Hemingway (2025) backed with LLMs enhance writing by improving accuracy and consistency. A related line of research highlights the growing use of AI-assisted writing by professional writers in the corporate domain (Liang et al., 2025) and on social media (Sun et al., 2024).

Expectations and Limitations of Multilingual AI Users of multilingual large language models (LLMs) often encounter challenges that impact their experience. While these models may exhibit fluency and naturalness in non-English languages, they frequently struggle with deeper knowledge across diverse languages and cultures (Huang et al., 2024; Pawar et al., 2024). This issue arises because multilingual LLMs are predominantly trained on English-language data, leading to English-specific biases that can result in language inaccuracies (Shaib et al., 2024), factual errors (Zhao et al., 2024), and a lack of cultural context in non-English outputs (Myung et al., 2024). Such shortcomings can lead to user dissatisfaction and disengagement, potentially creating inequities in technology adoption among multilingual users (Helm et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2024; Biswas et al., 2025). Previous studies have investigated user needs in language technologies, focusing on tools tailored for specific languages rather than a single chatbot or LLM, especially concerning native speakers of low-resource languages. These studies highlight a significant demand for tools that support native language input and effective machine translation systems (Way et al., 2022; Blaschke et al., 2024). Additionally, entertainment and non-professional use have been identified as primary usage intents (Millour, 2019). Furthermore, proficiency in high-prestige languages often correlates with a reduced need or desire for technological support in other languages (Lent et al., 2022).

AI Impact and Ethical Challenges Sentiment towards AI chatbots has been explored with respect to personality traits (Stein et al., 2024), professional occupation (Scott et al., 2021; Ramadan et al., 2024; Stack Overflow, 2024; Agyare et al., 2025), socio-demographic status (Rahman et al., 2024), and across country-specific populations (Kelley

et al., 2021; Sindermann et al., 2021; Lian et al., 2024; Gnambs et al., 2025). AI adoption brings numerous benefits, including increased productivity and the potential in augmenting human creativity (Dell'Acqua et al., 2023; Lee and Chung, 2024). Primary barriers to AI adoption stem from ethical concerns, including the spread of misinformation and fake news, organizational and governmental oversight, fear of job displacement, and the potential influence of opinionated biases embedded in LLMs (Wach et al., 2023; Augenstein et al., 2024; Babiker et al., 2024; Jakesch et al., 2023). Individuals in creative industries often express concerns about a lack of authorship feeling when using AI and show negative sentiment toward the inclusion of their work in pre-training data (Lovato et al., 2024; Draxler et al., 2024; Lee et al., 2024). Finally, Fang and Lee (2025) explores the factors influencing whether users disclose AI assistance in writing, and how trust, authorship, and transparency are negotiated in practice.

3 Methodology

Participant selection All participants in our study are verified freelance writers on Anonymized, a crowdsourcing platform for data labeling and high-quality annotation for downstream applications in generative AI. The writers engaged in Anonymized primarily work with textual data and have undergone a prior selection process based on their professional background. On the Anonymized platform, contributors are assigned qualifications such as writer or tagger, which allow requesters to target groups based on specific skill sets. Questionnaire participants were invited via email based on self-disclosed proficiency in multiple languages, prior experience with open-ended annotation tasks (qualified as "writer"), and professional backgrounds in a relevant field. These criteria target multilingual freelance writers who were likely to have encountered AI chatbots in their work. Due to the Anonymized 's code of conduct and privacy policies, we could not access detailed records of individual writing activity, such as hours spent or the specific nature of their contributions. All participants received compensation at their established hourly rates for their Anonymized work. They gave informed consent that the results would be published in anonymized form.

Questionnaire design Our questionnaire is inspired by prior research exploring sentiment towards AI in professional and language communities (Liao et al., 2024; Stack Overflow, 2024; Guo et al., 2024; Blaschke et al., 2024). To better position the questions and multiple choice answers options, we initially conducted video interviews with five volunteer writers that consisted of open-ended questions about their prior experience and attitude toward AI chatbots. For maximum diversity, the volunteers were selected as three females and two males, aged between 25 and over 50, speaking Zulu, Brazilian Portuguese, Hindi, Filipino, and Afrikaans. Their educational backgrounds varied: three held degrees in media studies, one in philology and literature, and one in an unrelated field. Each participant had at least ten years of professional experience in writing/editing. Based on their feedback, we developed an initial draft of the questionnaire, which was later shared with 10 freelance writers for further refinement.

The final questionnaire consisted of 64 questions (Appendix A), organized as:

1. **Demographics and basic information**: Country of birth and residence, age, gender, education, preferred languages of communication, and work experience.
2. **AI chatbot usage patterns**: Frequency of use, preferred AI chatbots, prompting strategies, tasks performed, and willingness to pay for using AI chatbots.
3. **AI chatbots in writing tasks:** Main advantages and disadvantages, influence on writing style and voice, and ability to recognize machine-generated texts.
4. **(Only for non-English speakers) Experience with AI chatbots in non-English languages**: participants' proficiency in other languages, their use at work, frequency of use in the language for work and personal needs, tasks performed, performance evaluation, and reasons against in the language, if applicable.
5. **Cultural knowledge**: Perception of cultural representation in AI chatbot outputs.
6. **Limitations and expectations**: Limitations of current AI chatbots, expectations for future developments, changes in perception of AI over time, and ease of learning to use AI chatbots.
7. **AI impact and ethical issues**: Job displacement and plagiarism, sentiments toward AI progress, sense of ownership and authorship in collaborative work with AI chatbots.

Interactive task design The interactive survey (Appendix B) explored how writers engage with AI chatbots in non-English languages. Participants were tasked with creating a local event advertisement using their preferred chatbot and refining its output. They submitted their chatbot interactions, the generated version they were satisfied with, the final edited advertisement, and comments on their revisions, particularly highlighting any cultural or linguistic issues encountered.

Setup The questionnaire and interactive task were hosted on `Anonymized`. Completion time for each was estimated at ∼45 minutes. In the questionnaire, most questions were mandatory, except for the optional section on non-English language use and the open-ended questions. All questions in the interactive task were mandatory. The questionnaire ran from Jan 1 to Feb 10, 2025; the interactive task from Feb 11 to Mar 12, 2025.

Data preprocessing and statistical methods We encoded non-numeric variables as ordinal when a natural order existed in the answer options (e.g., age intervals) or as one-hot vectors when no such order was present (e.g., methods of learning to use AI chatbots). Countries of birth and residence were encoded based on their frequency in our sample. After encoding all data and removing zero-variance features, we obtained 75 variables for analysis.

Factor analysis was performed on the 220 respondents who reported using AI chatbots, as factor-related questions were only applicable to users. We used maximum likelihood estimation (`sklearn.decomposition.FactorAnalysis`) on non-demographic and non-target variables to capture underlying attitude patterns. Missing values were imputed using mean substitution. The optimal number of factors was determined through PCA scree plot analysis, yielding seven factors that collectively explained 21.4% of the variance. Factors were interpreted based on variables with absolute loadings greater than 0.4, following established guidelines (Hair et al., 2013). These factor scores were then used as predictor variables in linear regression analyses to address our research questions.

Relationships between variables were examined using appropriate statistical methods based on variable types. Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (Spearman, 1961) was applied for ordinal variables, chi-square (χ^2) tests (Pearson, 1900) for binary variables, and point-biserial correlation (MacCallum et al., 2002) for binary-ordinal relationships. Statistical analyses were implemented using `scikit-learn` (Pedregosa et al., 2011). All reported p-values are corrected for multiple comparisons using the Benjamini-Hochberg procedure.

4 Results

This section summarizes our main findings. For detailed analysis refer to the Appendix E.1.

Background of participants The study included 301 participants born in 49 countries (Figure 1), with an almost equal gender distribution (52% men and 47% women). Nearly 40% of respondents hold a master's degree, and 37% have an undergraduate degree, with others reporting postgraduate, doctoral, or high school education. Figure 3 and Appendix C present the distribution of age and work experience. The most common writers' daily tasks are, in order of popularity: writing, editing, proofreading, researching new content, communicating with teams and management, analyzing content performance, and translating. Over half of the respondents also engage in part-time or full-time activities unrelated to writing, such as employment or academic study.

RQ1: AI chatbot usage patterns Of the 301 respondents, 220 (73%) reported using AI chatbots. Non-users did not differ significantly from users in terms of age, gender, educational background, work experience, or everyday tasks. However, they differed in several attitudes: users were more likely to view enhanced creativity as an advantage of AI use (χ^2 = 12.76***), to report that their colleagues also use AI (χ^2 = 27.16**, individuals whose colleagues mostly use AI tend to use it as well), and to express more positive first and current impressions of AI chatbots (χ^2 = 25.49** and χ^2 = 42.23**, respectively). We did not explicitly ask why some respondents do not use AI chatbots, but the results suggest that non-use is not driven by perceived disadvantages or learning barriers. Instead, it appears linked to habitual preferences and concerns about losing personal style or entrusting creative tasks to AI. Colleagues' usage also influences individual adoption, consistent with the *Diffusion of Innovations* theory (Rogers, 2003), which posits that adoption likelihood increases as more people within a community use a technology.

Among users, 56% use them almost always and 35% often, revealing a polarization: writers tend to either avoid AI chatbots or rely on them heavily. Factor analysis on these 220 users identified seven

factors (explaining 21.4% of variance) that cluster attitude patterns into the following user profiles:

1. **Users questioning AI-generated text quality and using other tools:** Users of AI detectors, AI text humanizers, paraphrasing tools, plagiarism detectors, and style enhancement tools. They likely do not blindly rely on generated text;
2. **Users with technical background:** Technical users who optimize content for search engines, use SEO tools, and are familiar with AI terminology;
3. **Efficiency-focused users:** Those valuing reduced costs and increased speed as current AI advantages and as expectations for next-generation AI;
4. **Heavy AI chatbot users:** High overall AI usage frequency, particularly ChatGPT, with willingness to pay for services (measured in coffee cup equivalents) and subscription usage, along with positive current impressions;
5. **Traditional writing task specialists:** Users engaged with classical writing activities such as editing, writing, and proofreading (excluding web searching and translation);
6. **Translation specialists:** Users for whom translation is a common daily task, using AI and other tools for translation purposes;
7. **Ethics-aware users:** Users prioritizing improved bias mitigation and toxicity prevention, with concerns about environmental impact and editor reliance, showing some subscription engagement.

These profiles can overlap, as individual writers may exhibit characteristics from multiple categories.

More than 90% of AI users work primarily in English, with the remaining 10% using French, German, Arabic, Portuguese, or Russian (not due to limited English proficiency). 75% improve outputs through iterative prompting and audience specification; only 7% use no specific strategies. ChatGPT dominates with 90%+ preference over Gemini, Perplexity, Claude, Copilot, and DeepSeek[2]. 35% have paid subscriptions while 65% use free versions. For valuation, 22.5% would never pay, 37.3% would pay up to five coffee cups monthly. Positive AI assessment correlates with higher valuation (ρ = 0.25**) and subscription likelihood (ρ = 0.23**). Most respondents estimate colleague AI usage at 75%+, 51–75%, or 26–50% (20% each). Perceiving higher colleague usage correlates with subscription likelihood ($\rho = 0.21^*$) and willingness to pay ($\rho = 0.35^*$), aligning with social influence on adoption (Rogers, 2003; Venkatesh et al., 2003).

RQ2: AI advantages and impact on writing practice The main advantages include increased speed, quick responses, enhanced creativity, and translation support (Figure 2, left). Factor analysis revealed that **efficiency-focused users** (Factor 3) particularly value speed and cost reduction. Only quick responses significantly correlate with paid subscriptions (χ^2 = 8.25*). Primary disadvantages include unnatural language, factual inaccuracies, and fabricated references (Figure 2, right). Unnatural language concerns correlate with non-payment (χ^2 = 17.94***). About half reported no writing style change, while frequent usage increases AI's style impact (ρ = 0.21**). Over half can usually recognize AI-generated text, but no correlations with experience were found.

RQ3: AI chatbots in non-English languages Nearly half of multilingual respondents interact with AI only in English. Some lack language support (Yoruba, Nigerian Pidgin, Igbo, Setswana, Urdu), while others perceive no need. Notably, speakers of languages like Swahili, Bulgarian, Turkish, Tagalog, Georgian incorrectly believed their languages were unsupported by ChatGPT (OpenAI et al., 2024). Among English-only users, 60% never attempted non-English AI interaction. Half of writers use AI in both English and other languages, with German and French most popular, followed by Bengali, Zulu, Portuguese, Swahili, Spanish, and Turkish. Even multilingual users often prefer English. When rating AI performance (English=10), most languages scored 6+, with Hebrew, Swedish, Portuguese, French, Spanish, German, and Russian averaging 8+ (Table 1).

Our findings confirm documented English-other language performance gaps. Most respondents agreed AI generates more accurate outputs in English and struggles with grammar and idioms in other languages. However, 22% reported similar performance across languages, citing parity in French, German, Spanish, Russian, Arabic, and Swahili. For non-English tasks, translation dominates (German, French, Spanish, Arabic), followed by summarization, brainstorming, and quality improvement. Among native/fluent speakers, 40% use AI weekly for personal purposes versus 50%

[2]Usage grew after DeepSeek R1 launch (Jan 2025)

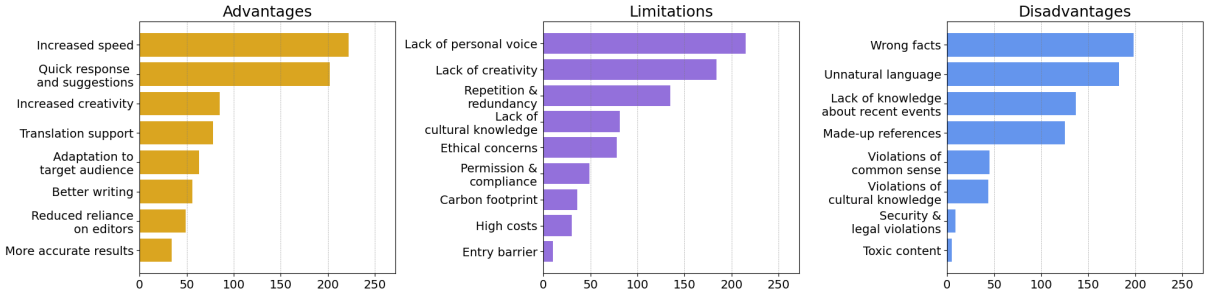

Figure 2: Perceived advantages (left), limitations (center), disadvantages (right) of AI chatbots (N=301).

daily for professional tasks. Half use AI more for work than personal purposes, 20% show reverse patterns, and 30% use equally.

Most respondents (70%) write prompts directly in target languages using standard scripts, while 20% write English prompts then translate outputs. Latin script phonetic transcription appears rarely (e.g., Arabic).

RQ4: Cultural knowledge in AI chatbots We analyzed cultural backgrounds through country of birth, residence, and languages, asking writers to evaluate cultural representation separately from language use. 29% do not use AI for culture-specific content and cannot assess representation. Additionally, 13.6% feel their culture is not represented, while 26% consider it slightly represented. Underrepresentation is most reported by respondents from African countries (Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt), India, Greece, Cameroon, and Bulgaria. Conversely, those from the U.S., Germany, U.K., and Canada perceive adequate representation (Figure 1). Among U.S.-born respondents, 43% feel adequately represented while 20% (all English speakers) report no representation, likely reflecting diverse social backgrounds. Over half consider linguistic and cultural nuance respect extremely important, while 9% deem it unimportant, preferring to modify content themselves. No correlation exists between these preferences and geographic or language backgrounds.

RQ5: Limitations and expectations Writers face several major limitations, with over 60% reporting issues such as loss of personal voice, lack of genuine creativity, repetition, and redundancy, lack of cultural knowledge, and ethical concerns – particularly regarding content ownership (Figure 2, center). Less frequently cited concerns include compliance with policies (uncertainty about potential penalties for using AI chatbots), carbon footprint, high costs, and entry barriers are considered limitations by a smaller number of respondents. Users' expectations for next-generation AI chatbots vary in popularity. Fact-checking is the most popular choice (58% of respondents), followed up-to-date knowledge (35%), personalization (33%), web search (33%), multimodality (31%). Other, less popular features include cultural awareness, domain-specific knowledge (particularly for university-level topics), speech processing, efficiency, safety, and improved user experience.

RQ6: AI impact and ethical issues Job displacement concerns are widespread regardless of adoption: 43% view AI as a potential threat while believing human expertise remains essential, 23% perceive minor threat, and 18% significant threat. Authorship views, plagiarism concerns, and threat perceptions did not differ significantly between users and non-users. However, users held significantly more positive views about AI progress in general (χ^2 = 23.79***), suggesting adoption is driven by general optimism rather than diminished job security concerns.

Among AI users, technology-open (ρ = -0.21***) and AI-positive respondents (ρ = -0.26***) perceive less threat. Nearly 50% claim full authorship viewing AI as a tool, 18% support partial user ownership, and 19% are uncertain. Authorship claimers perceive less job threat (ρ = -0.17**) and disclose less (ρ = -0.19**), while threat-perceivers disclose more (ρ = 0.15**). For disclosure, 64% would voluntarily reveal AI use; half worry about plagiarism flagging.

Demographics explained minimal variance (R^2 = 0.02-0.05). Adding factor scores improved prediction (R^2 = 0.14-0.25), indicating attitudes and usage patterns matter more than demographics. The modest explained variance aligns with the exploratory nature of our study and suggests AI adoption in creative work is shaped by factors beyond our survey, including individual preferences, orga-

Language	Mean ± std	Language	Mean ± std	Language	Mean ± std
Hebrew	9.5 ± 0.5	Afrikaans	9.0 ± 0.0	Filipino	9.0 ± 0.0
French	8.5 ± 1.12	Portuguese	8.5 ± 1.50	Swedish	8.5 ± 0.5
Spanish	8.27 ± 1.21	German	8.0 ± 1.47	Russian	8.0 ± 1.10
Dutch	8.0 ± 0.0	Hausa	8.0 ± 0.0	Arabic	7.56 ± 1.12
Italian	7.5 ± 1.5	Swahili	7.25 ± 2.11	Bengali	7.0 ± 1.0
Turkish	7.0 ± 0.0	Ukrainian	7.0 ± 0.0	Hindi	7.0 ± 0.0
Greek	6.33 ± 0.94	Zulu	6.0 ± 0.0	Chinese	6.0 ± 0.0
Malay	5.0 ± 0.0	Bulgarian	4.5 ± 0.5	Yoruba	4.0 ± 0.0
Bemba	3.0 ± 0.0	Nigerian Pidgin Eng.	2.0 ± 0.0		

Table 1: Mean scores for different languages when compared to English (rated as 10).

nizational context, and specific use cases.

Interactive task results The interactive task collected 36 responses from participants working in a variety of languages. Most respondents had prior experience writing marketing texts and predominantly used ChatGPT. The number of interaction rounds ranged from 1 to 18, indicating considerable variability in revision depth and prompting style. Two dominant prompting strategies emerged: (1) specifying tone and target audience followed by targeted revision instructions, and (2) requesting multiple alternative versions and synthesizing them into a final draft. To quantify human intervention, final texts were compared to the original AI outputs using the `SequenceMatcher` similarity ratio (Figure 4, Appendix D). Based on this metric, 58% of responses required only minor edits, 16% moderate edits, and 25% major rewrites, with an average similarity score of 0.84. The results suggest that AI chatbots enable most writers to obtain usable drafts with minimal editing effort, but a substantial minority of writers engaged in extensive rewriting due to their level of trust and satisfaction with AI-generated content.

Editing efforts focused on improving naturalness, correcting grammar and tone, and adjusting formatting. Participants rewrote passages that felt like literal translations from English and corrected cultural inaccuracies (Egyptian Arabic, Swahili), aligning with multilingual findings in **RQ3, RQ4**. These observations validate the questionnaire results: writers view AI chatbots as efficient drafting tools (**RQ1, RQ2**) but consistently intervene to correct stylistic awkwardness, cultural misalignment, and factual inaccuracies. For detailed analysis, see Appendix E.2.

5 Discussion

AI is a game changer in writing Many respondents highlight: "AI has been a game changer in the writing world." F[1]. Beyond boosting productivity, AI shifts creativity – writers are no longer the sole creative force F[2]. Still, some argue AI lacks true originality F[3] and believe human writing remains irreplaceable: "The unique voice of human writing gets blurred—texts start to sound lifeless, correct yet missing a soul." F[4].

Beyond official capabilities Our survey shows that AI chatbots exceed their documented features and language support. Although Nigerian Pidgin English and Yoruba are not officially supported by the chatbots used by respondents, some speakers of these languages report that, despite limited proficiency, the chatbots can engage in basic interactions. Users also explore applications as interpreting Old Hebrew F[5] and seeking emotional support in their native languages F[6]. AI assists with trade school translations F[7], synonym generation F[8], paraphrasing, and word retrieval F[9]. Others rely on AI chatbots for foreign language practice F[10] and helping older relatives with translations F[11, 12].

Language-specific expectations African language speakers show more acceptance of limitations, while European speakers are more critical F[12-15]. Well-represented language speakers criticize dialect gaps, while newly supported speakers express excitement despite shortcomings F[16-18].

Limited demand for non-English AI While the NLP community advocates for greater linguistic diversity in AI, only 55% of writers who speak non-English languages use AI chatbots in those languages. This is especially low, considering many postcolonial citizens are fluent in their colonizer's language. When asked about avoiding AI in their language, the most common answers were "I never thought I would need it" (60%) and "I don't know" (12%). This suggests that the lack of AI usage is less about technological limitations and more about limited opportunities to use the language in daily

life. For example, one respondent said, *"Since I left the village, I haven't spoken it [my native language] because I haven't met anyone who speaks it"* (F[19]). Some also assumed that AI could not support their language, but as noted in Section 4, some do not know it is available. Thus, the fundamental issue lies within sociolinguistic concerns: many languages are socially and, consequently, technologically left behind.

ChatGPT limitations Despite 90% usage, ChatGPT receives mixed feedback. Users report difficulty getting adequate responses F[20], occasional failures F[21], and unnatural language compared to alternatives F[23]. Factual errors and fabricated references erode trust F[24,25].

Negative expectations on AI Some writers express strong concerns about AI chatbots. One respondent stated: *"AI has helped me in terms of quality and speed, but its ultimate goal is domination, control, and manipulation, leading to Orwellian outcomes"* F[26]. While not all responses share this sentiment, such views highlight the need for ethical AI development. Without evaluating overall sentiment toward AI progress, we suggest that similar opinions (F[27]) signal the need for responsible AI use, which is partly the responsibility of the NLP community, even though the social fears mentioned are primarily driven by corporate and governmental implementations.

Author identity and AI use Many respondents emphasize that AI should only be used as an assistant, not a replacement. As one participant noted, *I think for you to be a good writer, you will use AI as your assistant only and never rely on it completely"* (F[28]). Machine-generated texts are seen as problematic for lacking unique voice (F[30]). AI involvement also raises concerns about creativity: *there is a potential threat that this will significantly diminish creativity and the 'ability to think' and only make us think a certain way - that the AI wants us to think"* F[28].

Ethical considerations While bias and ethical concerns were not the most frequently cited disadvantages, some respondents emphasized the importance of responsible AI development (*"Ethical aspects and bias should be prioritized when developing AI chatbots"* F[31]) and safe (*"AI chatbots should be perfectly safe and reliable"* F[32]). Concerns also extended to the room AI leaves for misuse in education (F[33]) and not enough representation of different cultures (F[34]). Apart from AI which should be safe, one person from our initial interview expressed the opinion that more AI chatbots applications for social good could be found, i.e, for supporting endangered languages.

6 Conclusion

This paper examines freelance professional writers' perceptions and use of AI chatbots. In **RQ1**, we find widespread adoption (73%) driven more by peer influence and perceived creative advantages than demographics. Non-users did not differ demographically but reported less AI exposure among colleagues and were less likely to view AI as enhancing creativity. In **RQ2**, AI is valued for productivity and efficiency. Interactive writing tasks (N=36) confirmed that 58% of AI-assisted drafts required only minor edits, while major rewrites addressed style, tone, or cultural inaccuracies. In **RQ3**, English remains the default for multilingual users due to performance gaps, while **RQ4** shows that over half of respondents consider cultural and linguistic representation extremely important, with underrepresentation most reported by writers from African countries and India. Two documented instances (Egyptian Arabic, Swahili) involved AI-generated errors regarding local cultural festivities. **RQ5** highlights expectations for better fact-checking and more natural outputs, and **RQ6** reveals that job insecurity concerns are widespread regardless of AI adoption, though users are more optimistic about AI's broader societal impact. Views on authorship are divided, with 49% claiming full authorship while opinions on disclosure vary substantially.

Our findings clarify the expectations and concerns of freelance writers across linguistic and cultural contexts. While ChatGPT and similar tools offer clear productivity benefits, fundamental challenges in language quality, cultural representation, and authorship remain unresolved across both users and non-users. Regression models explained modest variance ($R^2 = 0.14$-0.25), indicating that adoption is influenced by factors beyond those captured in our survey; however, convergence between survey responses and observed behaviors in interactive tasks validates the identified patterns. Future work should broaden language coverage, examine long-term adoption patterns, and prioritize transparency and cultural sensitivity in AI development. Building equitable and trustworthy AI tools requires collaboration with writers.

Limitations

Respondent selection Despite our effort to maximize diversity of the participants, we acknowledge potential sources of data bias such as using a single crowdsourcing platform, no enforced explicit control over the participants' countries of origin, and the sample size.

Focus on chat-based interfaces In this study, we focus on AI chatbots with a chat-based interface, such as ChatGPT or DeepSeek, for the sake of generality. The current ecosystem includes a variety of AI-assisted tools for writing. However, our study deliberately focuses on AI chatbots powered by large language models (LLMs). Unlike tools such as translators or grammar checkers,which are typically single-purpose and long-established, LLM-based chatbots are general-purpose and more recent, enabling writers to use them for a wide range of diverse tasks. This broader functionality results in more diverse and complex patterns of use and perception. We observe that the perceived impact of LLM-powered AI chatbots is significantly greater among our respondents compared to that of single-purpose tools.

Ethics Statement

Fair Payment and Consent Participants were explicitly informed before starting the survey that their responses would be used in aggregate anonymized form for research purposes. In addition, all participants had previously completed a platform-wide consent form when registering, which includes agreement to the reuse of submitted responses for purposes that include research.

Use of AI-assistants We use Grammarly and ChatGPT to correct grammar, spelling, phrasing, and style errors in our paper. Therefore, specific text segments can be detected as machine-generated, machine-edited, or human-generated & machine-edited.

References

Benjamin Agyare, Joseph Asare, Amani Kraishan, Isaac Nkrumah, and Daniel Kwasi Adjekum. 2025. A cross-national assessment of artificial intelligence (ai) chatbot user perceptions in collegiate physics education. *Computers and Education: Artificial Intelligence*, 8:100365.

Isabelle Augenstein, Timothy Baldwin, Meeyoung Cha, Tanmoy Chakraborty, Giovanni Luca Ciampaglia, David Corney, Renee DiResta, Emilio Ferrara, Scott Hale, Alon Halevy, and 1 others. 2024. Factuality challenges in the era of large language models and opportunities for fact-checking. *Nature Machine Intelligence*, 6(8):852–863.

Areej Babiker, Sameha Alshakhsi, Dena Al-Thani, Christian Montag, and Raian Ali. 2024. Attitude towards AI: Potential influence of conspiracy belief, XAI experience and locus of control. *International Journal of Human–Computer Interaction*, pages 1–13.

Shreyan Biswas, Alexander Erlei, and Ujwal Gadiraju. 2025. Mind the gap! choice independence in using multilingual llms for persuasive co-writing tasks in different languages. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.09532*.

Verena Blaschke, Christoph Purschke, Hinrich Schuetze, and Barbara Plank. 2024. What do dialect speakers want? a survey of attitudes towards language technology for German dialects. In *Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 2: Short Papers)*, pages 823–841, Bangkok, Thailand. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Tuhin Chakrabarty, Vishakh Padmakumar, Faeze Brahman, and Smaranda Muresan. 2024. Creativity Support in the Age of Large Language Models: An Empirical Study Involving Professional Writers. In *Proceedings of the 16th Conference on Creativity & Cognition*, pages 132–155.

Google DeepMind. 2025. Gemini: A multimodal ai model. Accessed: 2025-03-28.

Fabrizio Dell'Acqua, Edward McFowland III, Ethan R Mollick, Hila Lifshitz-Assaf, Katherine Kellogg, Saran Rajendran, Lisa Krayer, François Candelon, and Karim R Lakhani. 2023. Navigating the jagged technological frontier: Field experimental evidence of the effects of ai on knowledge worker productivity and quality. *Harvard Business School Technology & Operations Mgt. Unit Working Paper*, (24-013).

Fiona Draxler, Anna Werner, Florian Lehmann, Matthias Hoppe, Albrecht Schmidt, Daniel Buschek, and Robin Welsch. 2024. The ai ghostwriter effect: When users do not perceive ownership of ai-generated text but self-declare as authors. *ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction*, 31(2):1–40.

Jingchao Fang and Mina Lee. 2025. What shapes writers' decisions to disclose ai use? *arXiv preprint arXiv:2505.20727*.

Benedikt Fecher, Marcel Hebing, Melissa Laufer, Jörg Pohle, and Fabian Sofsky. 2023. Friend or Foe? Exploring the Implications of Large Language Models on the Science System. *Ai & Society*, pages 1–13.

Timo Gnambs, Jan-Philipp Stein, Sabine Zinn, Florian Griese, and Markus Appel. 2025. Attitudes, experiences, and usage intentions of artificial intelligence:

A population study in germany. *Telematics and Informatics*, page 102265.

Grammarly Inc. 2025. Grammarly: Your personal writing assistant. Accessed: 2025-03-28.

Alicia Guo, Shreya Sathyanarayanan, Leijie Wang, Jeffrey Heer, and Amy Zhang. 2024. From Pen to Prompt: How Creative Writers Integrate AI into Their Writing Practice. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2411.03137*.

Joseph F Hair, William C Black, Barry J Babin, and Rolph E Anderson. 2013. *Multivariate data analysis: Pearson new international edition PDF eBook*. Pearson Higher Ed.

Paula Helm, Gábor Bella, Gertraud Koch, and Fausto Giunchiglia. 2023. Diversity and language technology: how techno-linguistic bias can cause epistemic injustice. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2307.13714*.

Hemingway. 2025. Hemingway app. Accessed: 2025-03-28.

Kaiyu Huang, Fengran Mo, Xinyu Zhang, Hongliang Li, You Li, Yuanchi Zhang, Weijian Yi, Yulong Mao, Jinchen Liu, Yuzhuang Xu, and 1 others. 2024. A survey on large language models with multilingualism: Recent advances and new frontiers. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.10936*.

Maurice Jakesch, Advait Bhat, Daniel Buschek, Lior Zalmanson, and Mor Naaman. 2023. Co-writing with opinionated language models affects users' views. In *Proceedings of the 2023 CHI conference on human factors in computing systems*, pages 1–15.

Patrick Gage Kelley, Yongwei Yang, Courtney Heldreth, Christopher Moessner, Aaron Sedley, Andreas Kramm, David T Newman, and Allison Woodruff. 2021. Exciting, useful, worrying, futuristic: Public perception of artificial intelligence in 8 countries. In *Proceedings of the 2021 AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society*, pages 627–637.

Ronald T. Kellogg. 2018. *Professional Writing Expertise*, page 413–430. Cambridge Handbooks in Psychology. Cambridge University Press.

Byung Cheol Lee and Jaeyeon Chung. 2024. An empirical investigation of the impact of chatgpt on creativity. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 8(10):1906–1914.

Mina Lee, Katy Ilonka Gero, John Joon Young Chung, Simon Buckingham Shum, Vipul Raheja, Hua Shen, Subhashini Venugopalan, Thiemo Wambsganss, David Zhou, Emad A Alghamdi, and 1 others. 2024. A design space for intelligent and interactive writing assistants. In *Proceedings of the 2024 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, pages 1–35.

Heather Lent, Kelechi Ogueji, Miryam de Lhoneux, Orevaoghene Ahia, and Anders Søgaard. 2022. What a creole wants, what a creole needs. In *Proceedings of the Thirteenth Language Resources and Evaluation Conference*, pages 6439–6449, Marseille, France. European Language Resources Association.

Ying Lian, Huiting Tang, Mengting Xiang, and Xuefan Dong. 2024. Public attitudes and sentiments toward chatgpt in china: A text mining analysis based on social media. *Technology in Society*, 76:102442.

Weixin Liang, Yaohui Zhang, Mihai Codreanu, Jiayu Wang, Hancheng Cao, and James Zou. 2025. The Widespread Adoption of Large Language Model-Assisted Writing Across Society. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.09747*.

Zhehui Liao, Maria Antoniak, Inyoung Cheong, Evie Yu-Yen Cheng, Ai-Heng Lee, Kyle Lo, Joseph Chee Chang, and Amy X Zhang. 2024. LLMs as Research Tools: A Large Scale Survey of Researchers' Usage and Perceptions. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2411.05025*.

Juniper Lovato, Julia Witte Zimmerman, Isabelle Smith, Peter Dodds, and Jennifer L Karson. 2024. Foregrounding artist opinions: A survey study on transparency, ownership, and fairness in ai generative art. In *Proceedings of the aaai/acm conference on ai, ethics, and society*, volume 7, pages 905–916.

Robert C MacCallum, Shaobo Zhang, Kristopher J Preacher, and Derek D Rucker. 2002. On the practice of dichotomization of quantitative variables. *Psychological methods*, 7(1):19.

Alice Millour. 2019. Getting to Know the Speakers: a Survey of a Non-Standardized Language Digital Use. In *9th Language & Technology Conference: Human Language Technologies as a Challenge for Computer Science and Linguistics*.

Alberto Monge Roffarello, Tommaso Calò, Luca Scibetta, Luigi De Russis, and 1 others. 2025. Investigating How Computer Science Researchers Design Their Co-Writing Experiences With AI. In *CHI'25: Proceedings of the 2025 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, pages 1–25. Association for Computing Machinery.

Meredith Ringel Morris. 2023. Scientists' Perspectives on the Potential for Generative AI in their Fields. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2304.01420*.

Junho Myung, Nayeon Lee, Yi Zhou, Jiho Jin, Rifki Putri, Dimosthenis Antypas, Hsuvas Borkakoty, Eunsu Kim, Carla Perez-Almendros, Abinew Ali Ayele, and 1 others. 2024. Blend: A benchmark for llms on everyday knowledge in diverse cultures and languages. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 37:78104–78146.

OpenAI. 2025. Chatgpt. Accessed: 2025-03-28.

OpenAI, Josh Achiam, Steven Adler, Sandhini Agarwal, Lama Ahmad, Ilge Akkaya, Florencia Leoni Aleman, Diogo Almeida, Janko Altenschmidt, Sam Altman, Shyamal Anadkat, Red Avila, Igor Babuschkin, Suchir Balaji, Valerie Balcom, Paul Baltescu, Haiming Bao, Mohammad Bavarian, Jeff Belgum, and

262 others. 2024. Gpt-4 technical report. *Preprint*, arXiv:2303.08774.

Siddhesh Pawar, Junyeong Park, Jiho Jin, Arnav Arora, Junho Myung, Srishti Yadav, Faiz Ghifari Haznitrama, Inhwa Song, Alice Oh, and Isabelle Augenstein. 2024. Survey of Cultural Awareness in Language Models: Text and Beyond. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2411.00860*.

Karl Pearson. 1900. X. on the criterion that a given system of deviations from the probable in the case of a correlated system of variables is such that it can be reasonably supposed to have arisen from random sampling. *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, 50(302):157–175.

F. Pedregosa, G. Varoquaux, A. Gramfort, V. Michel, B. Thirion, O. Grisel, M. Blondel, P. Prettenhofer, R. Weiss, V. Dubourg, J. Vanderplas, A. Passos, D. Cournapeau, M. Brucher, M. Perrot, and E. Duchesnay. 2011. Scikit-learn: Machine learning in Python. *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 12:2825–2830.

QuillBot. 2025. Quillbot. Accessed: 2025-03-28.

Mohammad Mominur Rahman, Areej Babiker, and Raian Ali. 2024. Motivation, concerns, and attitudes towards ai: Differences by gender, age, and culture. In *International Conference on Web Information Systems Engineering*, pages 375–391. Springer.

Osama Mohamed Elsayed Ramadan, Majed Mowanes Alruwaili, Abeer Nuwayfi Alruwaili, Mohamed Gamal Elsehrawy, and Sulaiman Alanazi. 2024. Facilitators and barriers to ai adoption in nursing practice: a qualitative study of registered nurses' perspectives. *BMC nursing*, 23(1):891.

Everett M. Rogers. 2003. *Diffusion of innovations*, 5th edition. Free Press, New York, NY [u.a.].

Ian A Scott, Stacy M Carter, and Enrico Coiera. 2021. Exploring stakeholder attitudes towards ai in clinical practice. *BMJ Health & Care Informatics*, 28(1):e100450.

Chantal Shaib, Yanai Elazar, Junyi Jessy Li, and Byron C Wallace. 2024. Detection and measurement of syntactic templates in generated text. In *Proceedings of the 2024 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 6416–6431, Miami, Florida, USA. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Cornelia Sindermann, Peng Sha, Min Zhou, Jennifer Wernicke, Helena S Schmitt, Mei Li, Rayna Sariyska, Maria Stavrou, Benjamin Becker, and Christian Montag. 2021. Assessing the attitude towards artificial intelligence: Introduction of a short measure in german, chinese, and english language. *KI-Künstliche intelligenz*, 35(1):109–118.

Charles Spearman. 1961. The proof and measurement of association between two things.

Stack Overflow. 2024. 2024 stack overflow developer survey. Accessed: 2025-03-19.

Jan-Philipp Stein, Tanja Messingschlager, Timo Gnambs, Fabian Hutmacher, and Markus Appel. 2024. Attitudes towards ai: measurement and associations with personality. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1):2909.

Zhen Sun, Zongmin Zhang, Xinyue Shen, Ziyi Zhang, Yule Liu, Michael Backes, Yang Zhang, and Xinlei He. 2024. Are We in the AI-Generated Text World Already? Quantifying and Monitoring AIGT on Social Media. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2412.18148*.

Viswanath Venkatesh, Michael G Morris, Gordon B Davis, and Fred D Davis. 2003. User acceptance of information technology: Toward a unified view. *MIS quarterly*, pages 425–478.

Krzysztof Wach, Cong Doanh Duong, Joanna Ejdys, Rūta Kazlauskaitė, Pawel Korzynski, Grzegorz Mazurek, Joanna Paliszkiewicz, and Ewa Ziemba. 2023. The dark side of generative artificial intelligence: A critical analysis of controversies and risks of chatgpt. *Entrepreneurial Business and Economics Review*, 11(2):7–30.

Qian Wan, Siying Hu, Yu Zhang, Piaohong Wang, Bo Wen, and Zhicong Lu. 2024. "It Felt Like Having a Second Min"': Investigating Human-AI Co-creativity in Prewriting with Large Language Models. *Proceedings of the ACM on Human-Computer Interaction*, 8(CSCW1):1–26.

Jiayin Wang, Weizhi Ma, Peijie Sun, Min Zhang, and Jian-Yun Nie. 2024. Understanding user experience in large language model interactions. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2401.08329*.

Andy Way, Georg Rehm, Jane Dunne, Jan Hajič, Teresa Lynn, Maria Giagkou, Natalia Resende, Tereza Vojtěchová, Stelios Piperidis, Andrejs Vasiljevs, Aivars Berzins, Gerhard Backfried, Marcin Skowron, Jose Manuel Gomez-Perez, Andres Garcia-Silva, Martin Kaltenböck, and Artem Revenko. 2022. Report on all external consultations and surveys. Technical report, European Language Equality. Accessed: 2025-03-19.

Xin Zhao, Naoki Yoshinaga, and Daisuke Oba. 2024. Tracing the roots of facts in multilingual language models: Independent, shared, and transferred knowledge. In *Proceedings of the 18th Conference of the European Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 2088–2102, St. Julian's, Malta. Association for Computational Linguistics.

A Survey Questions

Introduction

1. Payment processing question 1

2. Payment processing question 2

3. What is your country of birth?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ Choices omitted for brevity

4. What is your country of residence?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ Choices omitted for brevity

5. What is your age?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ 18-25 years
   - ☐ 26-35 years
   - ☐ 36-45 years
   - ☐ 46-55 years
   - ☐ 56-65 years
   - ☐ 66+ years

6. What is your highest attained level of education?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ High school
   - ☐ Undergraduate degree
   - ☐ Postgraduate degree
   - ☐ Master's degree
   - ☐ Doctoral degree
   - ☐ None of the above

7. Is your education connected with professional writing?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ Yes
   - ☐ No

8. What is your gender?

   Mark only one option

   - ☐ Male
   - ☐ Female
   - ☐ Prefer not to say
   - ☐ Other

9. What is your preferred language for thinking and reasoning? *Mark only one option*

   - ☐ English
   - ☐ Other language

10. How many years of work experience related to writing do you have?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ Less than 1 year
    - ☐ 1-3 years
    - ☐ 3-5 years
    - ☐ 6-10 years
    - ☐ 10+ years

11. Do you have another part-time or full-time activity (job or academic education) that doesn't involve writing?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No

12. What is your writing specialization?

    Mark all options that apply

    - ☐ Journalism
    - ☐ Marketing and advertising
    - ☐ Technical writing
    - ☐ PR and communications
    - ☐ Academic and educational writing
    - ☐ Freelance and online content
    - ☐ Corporate and legal writing
    - ☐ Translation
    - ☐ Other: _____

13. What industry have you worked in?

    Mark all options that apply

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Media & communication
- ☐ Healthcare
- ☐ Finance
- ☐ Technology Manufacturing
- ☐ Legal & law
- ☐ Retail
- ☐ Tourism
- ☐ Other: _____

14. What are your typical daily writing tasks?

    Mark all options that apply

    - ☐ Write
    - ☐ Edit
    - ☐ Translate
    - ☐ Proofread
    - ☐ Research for new content
    - ☐ Optimize for SEO
    - ☐ Analyze content performance / Quality assurance
    - ☐ Communicate with management and teams
    - ☐ Other: _____

15. How often do you use English in professional contexts (e.g. for writing)?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ Daily
    - ☐ Several times a week
    - ☐ Once a week
    - ☐ A few times a month
    - ☐ Rarely or never

16. How do you assess your proficiency in English for writing skills?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ Excellent
    - ☐ Good
    - ☐ Fair
    - ☐ Poor
    - ☐ Beginner

17. Which language do you primarily use when interacting with AI chatbots?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ English
    - ☐ Other language

18. In your everyday tasks, do you use AI chatbots like ChatGPT?

    Mark only one option

    - ☐ Yes → Skip to question 19
    - ☐ No → Skip to question 25

Using AI chatbots in writing tasks

19. Which AI chatbots do you use, and how often?

    (Mark only one option per row.)

	Never	Rarely	Often	Almost always
ChatGPT	○	○	○	○
Perplexity	○	○	○	○
Gemini	○	○	○	○
Copilot	○	○	○	○

20. If anything other (e. g. self-hosted LLMs), please specify:

    _____

21. How often do you use AI chatbots for each of the following tasks?

    (Mark only one option per row)

	Never	Rarely	Often	Almost always
Writing content from scratch	○	○	○	○
Expanding short texts into longer, more detailed ones	○	○	○	○
Improving the quality of a text (e.g., style, grammar, clarity)	○	○	○	○
Summarizing texts	○	○	○	○
Analyzing a text (e.g., identifying themes, extracting key points)	○	○	○	○
Translating text	○	○	○	○
Answering questions based on a text	○	○	○	○
Brainstorming ideas	○	○	○	○
Retrieving relevant web pages or sources	○	○	○	○
Creating outlines or structured plans	○	○	○	○
Paraphrasing or rewording content	○	○	○	○
Conducting language-specific tasks (checking tone or cultural nuances)	○	○	○	○
Formatting content (e.g. creatinh references)	○	○	○	○

22. Do you use any specific tricks or strategies to improve the quality of answers from AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ I focus on clarifying requests or specifying the target audience
    - ☐ I use other specific strategies to improve responses
    - ☐ No, I don't use any strategies

23. Do you pay for using AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Yes, I have a subscription
    - ☐ No, but I had a subscription in the past
    - ☐ No, I don't have a subscription
    - ☐ No, but I might consider getting a subscription in the near future

24. What is the maximum amount you would be willing to spend per month on your favorite AI chatbot, expressed in the equivalent number of coffee cups (based on the average cost of one cup of coffee you typically buy)?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Up to 5 coffee cups per month
    - ☐ 6 to 10 coffee cups per month
    - ☐ 11 to 20 coffee cups per month
    - ☐ 21 to 30 coffee cups per month
    - ☐ More than 30 coffee cups per month
    - ☐ I would not pay for an AI chat bots

25. What are the main advantages of using AI chatbots for professional writing?

    (Mark up to three options)

    - ☐ Increased speed
    - ☐ Increased creativity
    - ☐ Better writing
    - ☐ More accurate results Translation support
    - ☐ Adaptation to target audience
    - ☐ Quick response and suggestions
    - ☐ Reduced reliance on editors
    - ☐ Other: _____

26. What percentage of your writing colleagues do you think use AI chatbots in their work, assuming it is not forbidden?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Less than 10%
    - ☐ 10-25%
    - ☐ 26-50%
    - ☐ 51-75%
    - ☐ More than 75%
    - ☐ I don't know

27. Do you feel AI chatbots introduce things from the lists?

    (Mark up to three options)

    - ☐ Wrong facts
    - ☐ Violations of common sense and world knowledge
    - ☐ Toxic content
    - ☐ Unnatural language
    - ☐ Violations of culture-specific knowledge
    - ☐ Lack of knowledge about recent events
    - ☐ Providing infomation that violaties security and legal standarts

- ☐ Unexisting and made-up references that back up responses
- ☐ Other: _____

28. Do you think AI chatbots influenced your writing style or voice?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Not at all – My writing style and voice remain unchanged
    - ☐ Slightly – I've noticed minor changes, but they are not significant
    - ☐ Moderately – AI chatbots have had a noticeable impact on my writing style
    - ☐ Completely – My writing style or voice has been transformed by AI chatbots
    - ☐ I'm not sure – I haven't observed any clear changes

29. Are you able to tell if a text is AI-generated?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Yes, in most cases by my impression
    - ☐ Yes, about 50% of the time by my impression
    - ☐ Yes, but quite rarely
    - ☐ Not at all or almost never

30. Do you agree that professional writers can recognize AI-generated texts better than non-experts?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Strongly agree
    - ☐ Agree
    - ☐ Disagree
    - ☐ Strongly disagree
    - ☐ Don't know

Using AI chatbots in non-English languages

31. What languages other than English can you speak fluently or natively? Please list them, separated by commas:

    _____

32. If there are any details on dialects you speak, please specify:

    _____

33. Do you use AI chatbots in any language other than English?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Yes → Skip to question 34
    - ☐ Yes → Skip to question 44

Using AI chatbots in non-English languages

Let's call the language in which you use AI chatbots most (excluding English) the Language*.

34. What is your Language*?

    _____

35. How do you assess your proficiency in the Language* for writing skills?

1 Beginner	2	3	4	5 Native
○	○	○	○	○

36. How often do you use this Language* in professional contexts (e.g., for writing)?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Daily
    - ☐ Several times a week
    - ☐ Once a week
    - ☐ A few times a month
    - ☐ Rarely or never

37. How often do you use this Language* for personal needs?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Daily
    - ☐ Several times a week
    - ☐ Once a week
    - ☐ A few times a month
    - ☐ Rarely or never

38. Check all tasks you use AI chatbots for in the Language*

    Mark all options that apply

- ☐ Writing content from scratch
- ☐ Expanding short texts into longer, more detailed ones
- ☐ Improving the quality of a text (e.g., style, grammar, clarity)
- ☐ Summarizing texts
- ☐ Analyzing a text (e.g., identifying themes, extracting key points)
- ☐ Translating text
- ☐ Answering questions based on a text
- ☐ Brainstorming ideas
- ☐ Retrieving relevant web pages or sources
- ☐ Creating outlines or structured plans
- ☐ Paraphrasing or rewording content
- ☐ Conducting language-specific tasks (e.g., checking tone or cultural nuances)
- ☐ Formatting content (e. g. creating references)

39. If your favorite AI chatbot performs at 10 out of 10 in English, what would its score be in Language*?

    (Mark only one option)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

40. How does the use of AI chatbots differ between English and the Language*?

    (Mark up to three options)

    - ☐ There are fewer tools or platforms available for working in Language*
    - ☐ AI performs better in English, with more accurate and relevant outputs
    - ☐ AI tends to struggle with grammar, vocabulary, or idiomatic expressions in the Language*
    - ☐ AI works better in English for certain tasks (e.g., creative writing, summarization, etc.)
    - ☐ AI is more culturally accurate or contextually appropriate in English than in the Language*
    - ☐ The experience is similar for both English and the Language*, with no significant difference
    - ☐ Other: _____

41. In which way do you mostly write prompts when working in your Language*?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Write prompts in English, then translate the generated output into the Language*
    - ☐ Write prompts directly in the Language* using the common script for that language
    - ☐ Write prompts phonetically in the Language* using English letters
    - ☐ Other: _____

42. How do you get quality answers from AI chatbots in your Language*?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ In the same way I do for English.
    - ☐ In nearly the same way I do for English, but I should manually edit the response more.
    - ☐ Not in the same way I do for English

43. Feel free to share your opinions regarding AI chatbots in your Language*. For instance, if you have interesting use cases (e.g., you use AI in the Language* at the translation request of your older relatives)

    → Skip to question 46

    _____

44. Why don't you use AI chatbots in languages other than English?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ In the same way I do for English.
    - ☐ In nearly the same way I do for English, but I should manually edit the response more.
    - ☐ Not in the same way I do for English

45. Have you ever tried to use AI chatbots in any of your languages?

(Mark only one option)

- ☐ Yes, and it worked perfectly
- ☐ Yes, and it worked sufficiently
- ☐ Yes, and it poorly
- ☐ No

Cultural nuances in the use of AI chatbots

46. Do you feel your culture is adequately represented in AI chatbots, regardless of the language used?

(Mark only one option)

- ☐ Not at all represented – There are many errors in culture-specific content and linguistic nuances
- ☐ Slightly represented
- ☐ Well represented
- ☐ Very well represented – Usually there are no errors in culture-specific content and
- ☐ I do not know, I don't use AI for culture-specific content

47. How important is it for you personally that AI chatbots respect linguistic and cultural nuances?

(Mark only one option)

- ☐ Not at all important – I can always modify the content
- ☐ Moderately important
- ☐ Extremely important – I would not use a tool that makes errors in culturally specific content or fails to respect linguistic nuances

48. How important is it for you personally that AI chatbots respect linguistic and cultural nuances?

(Mark only one option)

- ☐ Manually change the output to better fit the language or culture
- ☐ Use specific prompts to make the responses more accurate
- ☐ Lack of cultural understanding doesn't significantly impact my work
- ☐ Use AI chatbots mainly for ideas or structure and handle cultural nuances manually
- ☐ Avoid using AI chatbots for tasks that need cultural understanding

49. What other tools do you use for professional writing besides AI chatbots?

Mark all options that apply

- ☐ Spellcheckers
- ☐ Voice input (dictation)
- ☐ Voice output (text-to-speech) SEO tools
- ☐ Translation tools
- ☐ Plagiarism detectors Paraphrasing tools
- ☐ Dictionaries and corpora
- ☐ AI detectors
- ☐ Humanizers of AI-generated texts

50. What are the limitations of using AI chatbots for professional writing?

(Mark up to three options)

- ☐ Lack of genuine creativity: AI generates clichés or predictable texts
- ☐ Loss of personal voice: Generated texts seem less authentic and dilute the writer's unique voice
- ☐ Lack of cultural knowledge: AI isn't able to generate content appropriate for specific audiences or cultures
- ☐ Repetition and redundancy: Generated content reads as repetitive, blunt, and redundant
- ☐ Costs: AI chatbots are expensive to use
- ☐ Carbon footprint: AI chatbots generate a significant amount of CO_2
- ☐ Entry barrier: It takes a lot of time to learn how to use AI chatbots and prompt them effectively
- ☐ Ethical concerns: One can't be sure they own the work written with the help of an AI chatbot

- ☐ Compliance with policies: One can't be sure they won't be penalized for using AI chatbots
- ☐ Other: _____

51. What are your expectations for the next generation of AI chatbots? Please choose up to 3 options from the list.

    (Mark up to three options)

    - ☐ Speech processing: Speech recognition and synthesis for voice input and output
    - ☐ Multimodality: Processing texts together with images or audio
    - ☐ Fact-checking: The ability to cite reliable sources for factual data
    - ☐ Web search: The ability to search on the internet and reference relevant sites
    - ☐ Domain-specific knowledge: Understanding of university-level topics
    - ☐ Culture awareness: Understanding of diverse cultural contexts
    - ☐ Personalization: The ability to remember and adapt to user preferences and requirements
    - ☐ Safety: Improved bias and toxicity mitigation with prevention of harmful idea perpetuation
    - ☐ Efficiency: Reduced costs and increased speed
    - ☐ Up-to-date knowledge: Understanding of recent events
    - ☐ User experience: Improved user interface and enhanced usability

52. Do you consider yourself open to adopting new technologies in general?

1 Not open	2	3	4	5 Open
○	○	○	○	○

53. How did you learn to use AI chatbots?

    Mark all options that apply

    - ☐ Trial and error
    - ☐ Self-taught through online tutorials and resources Formal training or courses
    - ☐ Help from colleagues or peers
    - ☐ Official documentation and user manuals Community forums and discussion groups

54. Which phrase best describes your first impression of AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ I was skeptical and had low expectations
    - ☐ I found them confusing and difficult to use initially
    - ☐ I was neutral and didn't have strong feelings either way. I was disappointed by the initial results
    - ☐ I had a decent experience but wasn't overly impressed. I was surprised by how well they performed

55. Which phrase best describes your current impression of AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ I remain skeptical and have low expectations
    - ☐ I find them confusing and difficult to use
    - ☐ I am neutral and don't have strong feelings either way
    - ☐ I am disappointed by their current results
    - ☐ I have a decent experience but am not overly impressed. I am surprised by how well they continue to perform

56. Are you interested in the topic of AI in general? To what extent?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Very interested: I actively seek out information, follow specialized AI channels
    - ☐ Moderately interested: I follow AI news and trends but don't actively seek out detailed information
    - ☐ Somewhat interested: I have a general interest in AI and read news when I come across it
    - ☐ Slightly interested: I have a passing interest in AI but don't engage with it often

- ☐ Not interested: I do not think I'm interested in the topic and do not actively follow AI news or developments

57. Check the terms you are familiar with in the context of AI chatbots:

    Mark all options that apply

    - ☐ Transformer models
    - ☐ Large Language Models
    - ☐ AI hallucinations
    - ☐ Multihead attention
    - ☐ Reinforcement learning
    - ☐ Loss function
    - ☐ GPU
    - ☐ Gradient
    - ☐ Supervised learning
    - ☐ Unsupervised learning
    - ☐ Pre-trained models
    - ☐ Model fine-tuning
    - ☐ Training data

AI impact and ethical issues

58. To what extent do you view AI chatbots as a potential threat to your profession?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Significant threat: I view AI as a significant threat to my profession and job security
    - ☐ Potential threat: I see AI as a potential threat, but I believe there will always be a need for human expertise in my field
    - ☐ Minor threat: I don't view AI as a major threat, but I recognize it could change the way we work
    - ☐ Neutral: I am neutral and unsure whether AI will have a major impact on my profession
    - ☐ No threat: I don't view AI as a threat at all; it is just another tool for productivity

59. What do you think about the progress in AI in general?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Very positive: I believe AI is making significant strides and will have a transformative impact on society
    - ☐ Positive: I think AI is progressing well and will bring many benefits, but there are also challenges to address
    - ☐ Neutral: I have a balanced view; AI has potential but also raises concerns that need to be managed
    - ☐ Slightly negative: I am somewhat concerned about the pace and direction of AI development
    - ☐ Negative: I am very concerned about risks and ethical issues associated with AI progress
    - ☐ Not sure: I don't have a strong opinion on the progress of AI

60. How do you perceive the ownership and authorship of content created in collaboration with AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ I believe content created with an AI belongs to the user, as they direct the prompts and refine the output
    - ☐ I see AI as a tool that assists in content creation, but I retain full ownership and authorship
    - ☐ AI contributes significantly to the content, and authorship should be shared between the user and the AI chat bot
    - ☐ I believe content created with AI should be considered public domain or owned by the platform/provider
    - ☐ I'm unsure about how to determine ownership or authorship in AI-assisted content

61. Do you notice a difference in authorship when an AI chatbot is used for writing a text versus editing it?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Yes, there is a significant difference: Using AI for writing involves more creative

input from the AI, so the AI chatbot has more authorship rights than when used for editing

- ☐ Yes, there is a slight difference: The AI's role is somewhat different in writing versus editing, but the overall authorship still largely belongs to the user
- ☐ No, there is no difference: The AI's contribution is the same whether it is used for writing or editing
- ☐ It depends on the extent of the AI involvement: The difference in authorship depends on how much the AI chatbot contributes to the final text
- ☐ I'm unsure: I don't have a clear opinion on the difference in authorship between AI-assisted writing and editing

62. Would you disclose if a piece of work was co-created with an AI chatbot, if there is no specific policy concerning the use of AI in this work project?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ Yes
    - ☐ No

63. Do you have concerns about plagiarism when using AI chatbots?

    (Mark only one option)

    - ☐ No, I'm not concerned about plagiarism since I see AI as tools for inspiration rather than direct content creation
    - ☐ No, I don't have concerns about plagiarism because AI generates unique content
    - ☐ Yes, I rely on plagiarism detection tools to verify the originality of AI-generated content
    - ☐ Yes, I am concerned that the content generated by AI may be flagged as plagiarized
    - ☐ I'm not concerned with this question

64. Is there anything more you would like to share concerning the topics of this survey? Feel free to share!

_____

B Interactive Task Questions

1. What is your highest attained level of education?

   Mark only one option

   ☐ I have no experience

   ☐ I have some experience

   ☐ I have significant experience

   Let's call the language in which you use AI chatbots most, excluding English, the Language*.

   In the case you use AI chatbots only in English, your Language* is English.

2. What is your Language* (NOT English)?

   ☐ _____

3. Which AI chatbot do you use mostly in the Language*?

   ☐ _____

   Use your most-used chatbot to write a text-based advertisement in Language* (not in English!) for a local event, designed to attract and engage a local audience. Come up with your own idea for a local event, whether it's a cultural festival, a community gathering, or a business opening. Think about what would be most relevant and engaging for your local audience. Choose the best medium for sharing your advertisement—social media, flyers, or another common method. Make sure the length and structure follow effective marketing practices in your area.

   Share the chat history with us. Collect the prompts in Language* that you used to create the advertisement, your refinement requests, and all chatbot outputs in a Google document. Then, share this document with us. PLEASE USE YOUR LANGUAGE*, NOT ENGLISH!

4. Submit your file:

   ☐ _____

5. Paste the best option created with the help of the AI Chatbot here:

   ☐ _____

   Edit the AI-generated text in Language* if needed. Correct all grammatical, lexical, stylistic, and cultural errors. Feel free to omit or rewrite parts as necessary and make any changes you see fit.

6. Paste the edited text in Language* here:

   ☐ _____

7. Please provide brief yet informative comments in English on all the changes you have made. If the AI chatbot has made any culture-specific errors, please explain them in detail.

   ☐ _____

8. If you recall any instances from past experience where AI chatbots violated cultural nuances, feel free to share them.

   ☐ _____

C Statistics

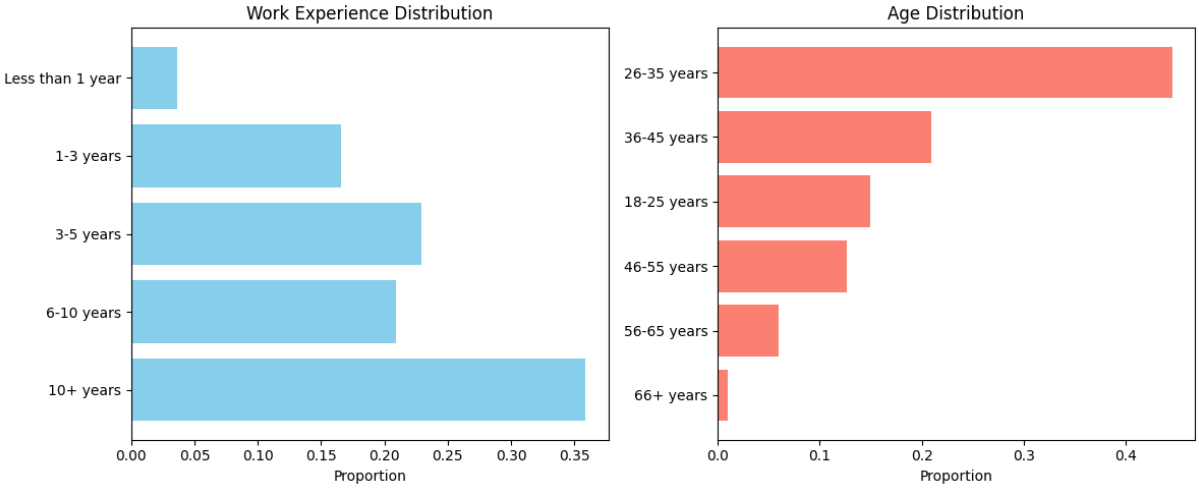

Figure 3: Age and work experience distribution in questionnaire respondents (N=301).

D Interactive survey examples

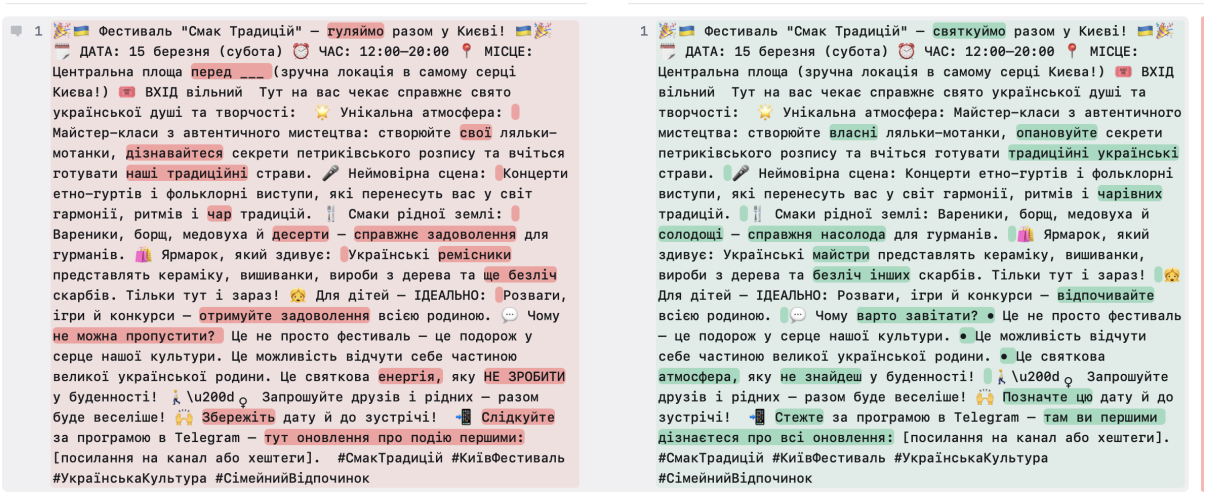

Figure 4: Example submission to the interactive survey. The language is Ukrainian. Left: ChatGPT output. Right: human-edited version. The similarity score is 0.74.

E Detailed Analysis of Results

E.1 Detailed questionnary survey results

E.1.1 AI Advantages, Disadvantages, and Writing Impact

Additional Correlations: Fabricated references also correlate with non-payment (χ^2 = 8.01*). Toxic content ranked low among concerns (¡3%). Experience reduces AI's style impact (ρ = -0.15**), likely due to established stylistic habits. Most agreed that professional writers outperform non-experts at AI detection. **Factor Analysis Integration: Traditional writing task specialists** (Factor 5) showed mixed advantage responses, balancing benefits against professional threat concerns (ρ = 0.35**). **Ethics-aware users** (Factor 7) were more likely to report bias and toxicity disadvantages despite low overall rankings. **Coffee Cup Valuation:** Only unnatural language concerns significantly correlated with lower payment willingness (χ^2 = 18.06, p = 0.0029). No advantages correlated with payment willingness, suggesting disadvantages drive non-payment more than advantages drive payment. **AI Detection Details:** Recognition rates: $>$ 50% usually detect AI text, 25% detect half the time, 11% rarely, $>$ 2% cannot. Few answered "uncertain" about style impact, indicating writers are conscious of AI's creative influence.

E.1.2 Authorship and Plagiarism

Authorship Attribution Nuances: Most writers distinguish between AI-assisted writing and editing in terms of authorship. However, opinions vary significantly: 30% say AI involvement doesn't affect authorship, 24% think AI should receive more credit for writing than editing, and another 24% suggest authorship depends on the extent of AI involvement. The remaining respondents advocate for shared ownership between user and AI platform or full platform ownership. **Plagiarism Perspectives:** While approximately half of respondents are concerned that AI-generated content may be flagged as plagiarized by detection systems, others view AI differently—some use it purely for inspiration, while others believe AI generates sufficiently unique content that plagiarism concerns are unfounded. **Additional Correlations:** The relationship between authorship perception and job threat extends beyond simple ownership claims. Writers who view themselves as collaborators with AI (rather than sole authors) show intermediate levels of both disclosure willingness and threat perception, suggesting a nuanced understanding of human-AI creative partnerships.

E.2 Detailed interactive survey results

A total of 36 responses were collected, covering a diverse set of languages (German (8), French (7), Russian (4), Swahili (3), Arabic (3)). Participants reported either significant or some experience in writing for marketing campaigns, with only three participants indicating no prior experience. The most commonly used AI chatbot was ChatGPT (28), followed by DeepSeek (3). Most findings correspond to **RQ1** and **RQ3**.

The number of back-and-forth exchanges between the writer and the AI chatbot ranged from 1 to 18. Short interactions often consisted of a single prompt and revision, while longer conversations revealed two prompting strategies. First, many participants specified the intended audience or desired tone and provided suggestions on what aspects to adjust. Second, participants requested multiple variations of a response and combined elements from different drafts.

To quantify the degree of human intervention, we compared the AI-generated drafts with the final edited versions using automated text similarity measures. Specifically, we applied the `SequenceMatcher` algorithm from the `difflib` library[3], which calculates a similarity ratio between two strings based on the number of matching sequences. Note that this matching algorithm tends to produce inflated scores as it relies on surface-level string similarity (Figure 4 in Appendix B for examples of submissions scored as major rewrites). The resulting score ranges from 0 (completely different) to 1 (identical). We grouped the texts into three categories based on similarity scores: 58% required minor or no edits (score $>$ 0.95), 16% moderate edits (0.75–0.95), and 25% major rewrites (score $<$ 0.75). The average similarity score for all submissions was 0.84. This suggests that most respondents arrived at satisfactory AI outputs, which require only polishing.

Finally, an analysis of participants' comments revealed common editing themes. The most frequently mentioned corrections included improving naturalness, correcting word choice and grammar, and refining tone or style. Many respondents mentioned adding extra or removing unnecessary emojis or correcting the formatting. Some reported

[3] python.org/difflib

rewriting sections that felt like translations from English. A few also mentioned correcting factual inconsistencies such as dates. In two cases (Egyptian Arabic, Swahili), respondents reported that the AI chatbot provided incorrect information related to cultural festivities.

Overall, findings from the interactive survey support the results of the questionnaire: most writers find the outputs of AI chatbots in their language satisfactory, with the main issues related to language disfluencies, translationese, and a lack of cultural knowledge.

F Respondent Citations

[1] *AI has been a game changer in the writing world.*

[2] *I think although AI is a game changer in terms of speed in task delivery and information collection, we should treat it carefully because of all the dangers related to job insecurity for humans and the impact on human creativity.*

[3] *I just think that AI tools are not doing a good job when it comes to creativity and originality. Especially as it concerns tone and voice. Only a few AI platforms are able to truly mimic a semblance of unique and natural sounding writing. One of which is claude Ai.*

[4] *I feel the unique voice of human writing gets blurred—texts start to sound lifeless, correct yet missing a soul.*

[5] *I often use A.I. to help me understand Old Hebrew.*

[6] *I use AI chatbots in my native language (Arabic) when I want to share something that's bothering me, and I receive an excellent response, as if a real person is consoling me.*

[7] *I teach at a trade high school with many ELL students whose native language is Spanish. I regularly use AI to help translate short instructions and allow them to submit work in Spanish for specific assignments. AI helps me translate. I feel it is not 100% accurate, but it provides enough accuracy to improve our communication and writing skills.*

[8] *I use ChatGPT when I need a synonym for a particular word in my language. I primarily work on EN-BG translations, and sometimes Bulgarian lacks a direct equivalent for an English word, so I either explain it or find a similar Bulgarian word that conveys the meaning.*

[9] *AI is of limited use to me, but it can be very helpful. I use it most when I feel an individual sentence isn't 'working.' AI suggests four or five rewordings, and I can usually find one that fits. It's also useful for finding words that are 'on the tip of my tongue'*

[10] *I'm learning French and use AI chatbots to evaluate my written text and interpret complex French passages.*

[11] *AI chatbots in Arabic are useful, especially for translation and assisting older relatives with formal messages. However, they struggle with dialects like Egyptian or Gulf Arabic and often miss nuances.*

[12] *I use AI chatbots in Spanish for translations, assisting older relatives, and generating content, though I've noticed some limitations in contextual accuracy and natural phrasing. Improvements in understanding cultural nuances and adapting to different dialects would enhance their effectiveness.*

[13] *Take professionals, i.e. people who can speak and write flawlessly and who can also hear the nuances/accentuations etc. when it comes to refining the German language.*

[14] *AI gives me the feeling that it was not trained by German native speakers but rather by people who are not familiar with the subtleties of the German language. Training by German communication scientists, journalists, linguists etc. would definitely bring the performance to a suitable level.*

[15] *AI chatbots have still more problems with the logic and the way of German thinking*

[16] *AI Chat bots are amazing in terms of translation into my native language, Hausa for example but it struggles with tone and cultural fits of the words.*

[17] *I think existing AI chatbots need to be fine-tuned a little bit to adapt to the Language* (Swahili) since it's commonly spoken in several countries (more than 8) within my region. The existing chatbots do not always provide accurate data, especially in longer texts or summarization texts. Generally, there is a need for retraining the existing models.*

[18] *Sometimes i see mistakes in Arabic mainly in feminine and masculine words and it just feels weird to read but understandable.*

[19] *My native language of Nkum. There are more than 500 unique languages spoken in Nigeria. Mine is just one of them, and we are the minority of the minorities. There aren't up to 20 thousand people who speak my language. I'm not sure whether my actual native language even has a written form. Since I left*

the village, I haven't spoken it once because I literaly haven't met anyone in the city who speaks it.

[20] *Sometimes, it [AI chatbot] does not give a proper answer on first attempt, not until when the prompt is tweaked.*

[21] *Chat GPT is sometimes overwhelmed with my correction requests. The chat bot remains friendly and tells me it is working on it, but nothing happens.*

[22] *my experiences with chatgpt4 can be interesting in terms of dialogues, but become infuriating when the ai is unable to remember my language preferences or topics we have already covered. it is like talking with someone with dementia.*

[23] *I feel that a few AI models are addresses the issue of creativity and personalization well. Ai models like Claude Ai are doing well in that regard. They can almost be said to be creative.*

[24] *My experience is that it is safe to work with AI chatbots when I am working on a topic where I have a lot of background knowledge. However, I have encountered research cases where the AI chatbot made fatal mistakes—completely incorrect information mixed with facts that were correct. If I hadn't had knowledge of the topic, I wouldn't have detected that misinformation.*

[25] *When a chatbot provides nonexistent references, it also loses writers' trust. One respondent shared, "I've tried a few times to use AI to recheck my essays, and it gave me ideas containing false information. I was writing about *The Great Gatsby* and needed some inspiration for my essay, but 30% of the information ChatGPT provided was wrong. I don't trust these tools since they can mislead." Additionally, some users expressed a fear of being betrayed by AI-generated misinformation.*

[26] *As much as AI has been very useful in helping me do my work, both in terms of the quality I can create and the speed with which I can create it, I know where AI is heading. I'm not just talking about AI taking my job from me, which it will, but the fact that it's end "goal", that is, the goal of those driving its development and adaption, is domination, control, manipulation, deception, brainwashing, and a bunch of other Orwellian nightmare things that I can see clearly barrelling towards us.*

[27] *AI and content generation can go hand in hand but there is a potential threat that this will significantly diminish creativity and the 'ability to think' and only make us think a certain way - that the AI wants us to think.*

[28] *I think for you to be a good writer, you will use AI as your assistant only and never rely on it completely. You use your own voice and skills, and AI will just help you elevate that.*

[29] *AI and content generation can go hand in hand but there is a potential threat that this will significantly diminish creativity and the 'ability to think' and only make us think a certain way - that the AI wants us to think.*

[30] *I use Chatgpt to write description for products I'm selling on-site in my city because I don't know how to make the description more appealing and attractive to the sellers. I always reform the answer because it feels less human, and some words are not matching in grammar or in meaning. So, I do my human touches on the response to make it even better than what is generated.*

[31] *The topics in this survey are amazing. However, I would add that based on the phase the AI is taking, ethical aspects and biasness should be priorized when considering the various available AI chatbots to promote positivity when using them. Generally, this survey covers key aspects that a professional writer like me would be interested in understanding more about the AI. It's actually informative as it assesses diverse writers' perspectives about AI chatbots and their use.*

[32] *I believe that AI chatbots should be perfectly safe and reliable. They should not generate any harmful or biased content.*

[33] *While most of these AI tools would generally benefit us as working professionals, it leaves room for how these tools can be 'abused' in learning institutions. More research on this should be done.*

[34] *AI chatbots have the potential to boost creativity and productivity, but we need to tackle ethical issues and respect cultural differences. Working together with AI and staying informed about its capabilities are key.*