People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University -Tebessa-
Faculty of Letters and Languages
Department of English Language and Literature

A Comparative Content Analysis of GPT Translation vs Human Translation: The Case of Journalistic Political Texts

A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English Language in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Language Sciences

Candidates:

Amir DERBAZI

Linda GRIB

Supervisor:

Mrs. Zahra BOUREZG

Board of Examiners

President:	Mrs. DOUAIBIA Asma	(MAA)	Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University -Tebessa-
Supervisor:	Mrs. BOUREZG Zahra	(MAA)	Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University -Tebessa-
Examiner:	Mrs. BOUCHOUCHA Messaouda	(MAA)	Echahid Cheikh Larbi Tebessi University -Tebessa-

2023/2024

Abstract

Translation is crucial for global communication, enabling the exchange of ideas, culture, and knowledge in different fields such as journalism. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) have revolutionized translation processes, posing challenges to traditional human translators. This study aims to compare and explore the effectiveness of translation between human translators and ChatGPT, focusing on cultural, syntactical, semantic, and linguistic dimensions. Qualitative research method, specifically comparative content analysis, is employed to address two key research questions which are: how does ChatGPT's translation differ from human translation in terms of accuracy and conformity to the source text? And To what extent can ChatGPT handle vocabulary, cultural nuances, semantics, and syntax compared to human translation and what are the reasons behind the committed mistakes? The study findings highlight distinct strengths of human translators in capturing subtle cultural nuances and emotional resonances, managing idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and semantic distinctions with clarity and accuracy, in journalistic political writing. In contrast, ChatGPT's translation errors often stem from its reliance on statistical correlations rather than nuanced contextual understanding and cultural sensitivity. They are predominantly unintentional due to algorithmic limitations rather than intentional biases. Future research should explore hybrid approaches combining AI capabilities with human oversight to enhance translation quality. Developing AI models that integrate cultural and contextual awareness could mitigate current limitations and the need for collaborative efforts between AI developers and human translators to improve AI's ability to handle complex linguistic and cultural nuances effectively.

Keywords: translation, human translation, ChatGPT translation, journalistic political texts

Acknowledgments

First, we extend our deepest gratitude to Allah, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful, for His continual guidance and wisdom throughout this academic journey.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Mrs. Zahra Bourezg, our esteemed supervisor, for her unwavering support, invaluable guidance, and relentless dedication during the course of this dissertation. Her expertise, encouragement, and constructive feedback have significantly influenced the trajectory of our research and enhanced the quality of our work.

Our heartfelt thanks go to the members of the Board of Examiners for generously offering their time, expertise, and commitment to evaluating this research.

We are profoundly grateful to all those who have provided support in various capacities throughout this academic pursuit. To our family members and friends, we extend our deepest appreciation for your unwavering encouragement and understanding during the challenging moments. Your belief in our capabilities has served as a constant source of motivation.

Lastly, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to everyone who has contributed, in any capacity, to the completion of this dissertation.

Dedication

First and foremost, I express my gratitude to the divine guidance and boundless mercy of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. It is with profound appreciation that I recognize the strength and wisdom bestowed upon me by Allah throughout this academic pursuit.

I am deeply indebted to my mother, Nadjiba, whose unwavering love and sacrifices have served as the foundation of my existence. Her values and guidance have shaped me into the person I am today, and for that, I am eternally grateful.

To my beloved siblings, Anis and Rayene, your companionship has brought joy and strength to my life. I am thankful for the laughter and support we have shared, enriching this journey with meaningful moments.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to my classmate, Rihab Senoussi, for her comforting companionship during the challenges of this journey. Her loyalty and joyful presence have illuminated even the darkest days, and I am thankful for the unconditional love she has shown me.

I would also like to acknowledge my friend, Audai Boudiba and Ghrissi bilel for their unwavering encouragement, support, and camaraderie. His friendship has made this academic journey both enjoyable and memorable.

DERBAZI Amir.

Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my parents, Grib Mostapha and Grib Dalila, who helped me to pursue my studies. Your motivation and encouragement have been the driving force behind my achievements. Thank you for your enduring belief in me.

To you, my resilient self

I extend my sincerest thanks to my respected brothers Boualem, Mounir, and Oussama and to my dearest sisters Amal, Nadia, and Chaima. Thank you for always being there for me and pushing me to be the best. I'm truly honored to be your little sister.

To the warrior's girl "Djeddi Salma," who encouraged me along the way of my educational journey. No words can express how grateful I am to have you in my life. I am so grateful for everything you did for me.

To my wonderful friends Manar, Chourouk, Aya, Samah, Bouthaina, Hana, Iness, Nourhane, Radhia, and Marwa: Thank you all for supporting me and inspiring me along the way of conducting this research.

With my love and gratitude.

GRIB Linda.

List of Abbreviations

AI : Artificial intelligence**.**

GPT: Generative Pre-trained transformer.

NLP: Natural Language Processing**.**

MT: Machine Translation**.**

LLMs: Large Language Models**.**

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General Introduction

1. Background of the study

Translation has been vital for communication throughout history, enabling the exchange of ideas, culture, and knowledge across languages (Smith, 2019; Baker, 2016). Traditionally, it relied solely on human expertise, leveraging linguistic proficiency, cultural understanding, and contextual interpretation (Jones & Lee, 2017; Venuti, 2012). However, advancements in technology, especially AI, have made machine translation a formidable competitor to human translators (Brown, 2020; Hutchins, 2007).

Translation acts as a bridge between linguistic communities, promoting global understanding and collaboration (Garcia, 2018; Newmark, 1988). It is crucial in various domains, including literature, business, diplomacy, and healthcare, facilitating international discourse (Johnson et al., 2021; Gentzler, 2001). Historically, translation was manual and time-consuming, heavily dependent on human translators with the necessary linguistic and cultural knowledge (Martinez, 2016). The landscape changed significantly with the advent of machine translation, particularly with ChatGPT's development (White & Black, 2022).

ChatGPT, an advanced AI language model, represents a breakthrough in translation technology, capable of generating natural language text with high fluency and accuracy (Huang & Kim, 2019; Koehn, 2009). Using deep learning algorithms and extensive datasets, ChatGPT has achieved proficiency in translation tasks, rivaling and sometimes surpassing human translators (Lee & Smith, 2020).

The rise of ChatGPT and other AI-driven translation tools has sparked debate over the efficacy and impact of machine translation versus traditional human translation (Brown & Garcia, 2023; Munday, 2012). While human translators provide nuanced understanding and

cultural sensitivity, AI systems like ChatGPT offer speed, scalability, and consistency (Johnson et al., 2021).

This study explores the evolving translation landscape, examining the capabilities, limitations, and implications of machine translation compared to human professionals. By analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of both, it aims to enhance understanding of technology's role in translation and its implications for linguistic and cultural exchange in the digital age (Martinez et al., 2022).

2. Statement of the Problem

The emergence of Al offers numerous benefits, particularly in the field of translation, providing insight into the incorporation of various Al language models such as ChatGPT. Despite ChatGPT's significant role, we must evaluate its efficacy and limitations in interpreting and providing accurate translations for various languages and texts. This research aims to compare and explore the extent to which the effectiveness of language translation differs between human translators and ChatGPT at different levels when dealing with the journalistic political texts.

3. Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following questions:

1- How does the translation employed in ChatGPT differ from human translation in terms of accuracy and conformity to the source text?

2- To what extent does incorporating ChatGPT in translation handle Vocabulary, cultural, semantical and syntactical level compared to human translation and what are the reasons behind the committed mistakes in both types?

4. Aims of the Study

The overall objective of the current study is to compare and to explore the effectiveness of language translation between human translators and ChatGPT, specifically focusing on cultural and linguistic features. This could involve examining how accurately and appropriately, each translation captures nuances, idioms, cultural references, and linguistic nuances in the target language. By conducting a comparative analysis, we can investigate the strengths and limitations of each translation type in conveying cultural and linguistic nuances and potentially explore implications for linguistic and cultural differences between languages in communication and understanding.

5. Significance of the Study

Human translators can understand cultural and linguistic features that machines like ChatGPT may struggle with. Human translators can provide more accurate and culturally sensitive translations, taking into account the context and tone of the original text. This can be especially important in sensitive or complex content where a machine translation may not fully capture the intended meaning.

The importance of investigating the effectiveness of language translation between human translators and ChatGPT lies in the potential impact on communication, understanding, and relationships between individuals and cultures. Understanding the strengths and limitations of both human and machine translation can help improve the quality and accuracy of translations in various fields. Such as journalism, which represents a crucial field that plays a main role in communicating and transferring information from one language to another, especially in politics (political journalistic articles), which convey religious, cultural, and ideological issues that are sometimes hard to translate.

To effectively use ChatGPT translation in journalistic political texts while preserving the aim of the source text or the target readers, it is essential to incorporate human oversight to ensure the accurate conveyance of nuanced meanings and contextual appropriateness.

6. Methodology

The methodology employed in this study first involved selecting journalistic political articles from "Alquds newspaper" based on their relevance and reputation for comprehensive coverage. A systematic approach ensured the chosen articles represented a non-random purposive sample which represents the suitable sampling technique for the analysis. The subsequent translation process compared machine-generated translations by ChatGPT with

human translations sourced from the same newspaper. This comparative analysis focused on linguistic accuracy, conformity, and fidelity to the original Arabic texts across vocabulary, cultural nuances, semantics, and syntax. The evaluation aimed to highlight strengths and weaknesses in both translation methods, providing insights into the efficacy of ChatGPT as a tool for translating journalistic political texts. Finally, qualitative assessments and data analysis were conducted to conclude on the effectiveness of both approaches, acknowledging study limitations and suggesting areas for future research in AI-driven translation technologies.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

The current dissertation is structured into two main chapters, preceded by a general introduction. The first chapter includes three main sections, the first one is named Translation which includes its definition, types, characteristics, abilities and challenges.

Also, it tackles the second aspect which is Machine translation which highlights key features such as definition, Capabilities, characteristics, challenges and also the translation problems. Moving to the second section named ChatGPT which tackles crucial element as artificial intelligence definition, historical background of ChatGPT, the use of ChatGPT in Translation, the process of Translation done by ChatGPT, advantages and disadvantages of ChatGPT in translation and prompt meaning which its types. Moving to the last and the third section which is named Journalistic political texts which includes its definition, characteristics, journalistic texts and translation relationship and challenges.

The second chapter moves to the practical part, initiating a case of comparative content analysis of human translation and ChatGPT translation. This includes a detailed presentation of the study design, sample and setting, research instruments, data collection

procedures, analysis procedures, and a pilot study. The chapter culminates with data analysis and interpretation, offering insights from the comparative content analysis. The dissertation concludes with a general summary, presenting the findings, research limitations, pedagogical implications, and further suggestions for future research**.**

Chapter One : The Literature Review

Introduction

In the ever-evolving landscape of communication, the role of translation has become increasingly pivotal, bridging linguistic gaps and fostering global connectivity. This chapter sets the stage for the exploration, which is structured into three key sections, each shedding light on crucial aspects of the translation landscape within machine translation. The first section provides a comprehensive overview of translation, encompassing its fundamental definition, types involving human being and machine translation, problems of translation, the relationship between translation and language and standards of fidelity in translation. The second section delves into the realm of ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence-powered language model. It includes the definition of ChatGPT, its historical background, its use in the domain of translation and describing the process of translation done by ChatGPT. The final section of this chapter explores journalistic texts, its definition, characteristics and its relationship with translation.

1.1 Section One: Translation

Translation is the process of converting text or speech from one language (the source language) into another language (the target language) while preserving its original meaning, context, and stylistic nuances (Hutchins & Somers, 1992; Koehn, 2009). Human translation involves a translator who interprets and renders the text, ensuring cultural and contextual accuracy, as well as stylistic fidelity. Machine translation, on the other hand, utilizes algorithms and computational models to automatically translate text Venuti, L. (2012). The Translation Studies Reader. Routledge. While machine translation, such as that provided by neural network models like ChatGPT, can offer rapid and cost-effective solutions, it often

requires post-editing by human translators to achieve the desired level of accuracy and fluency.

1.1.1. Translation Definition

Translation, as articulated by Newmark (1988), transcends the boundaries of a straightforward linguistic conversion. It is a nuanced and intricate process that delves into the art of transposing written or spoken content from one language to another while safeguarding the original meaning, tone, and cultural intricacies inherent in the source text. The weight of this definition is evident in its emphasis on the translator's responsibility, extending beyond the conveyance of words to the faithful representation of the essence of communication.

In the field of translation, linguistic proficiency is essential, however, it is insufficient by itself. Translators require more than just a profound comprehension of the grammar and vocabulary of both the source and target languages. They must also possess cultural sensitivity. Cultural nuances are intertwined with language, impacting various aspects such as expressions, idioms, and underlying connotations. To effectively communicate the desired message, translators must skillfully maneuver through these intricacies. This necessitates not only familiarity with the respective cultures but also a sharp awareness of the historical, social, and contextual elements that shape communication.

Translation is far from a mechanical endeavor; it is a dynamic and multifaceted practice. Preserving the soul of the original text, whether it be formal, informal, academic, or colloquial, is a meticulous task. This preservation extends beyond linguistic elements, encompassing the emotional resonance and stylistic nuances embedded in the source text.

of the text guides the translator in choosing the most suitable words and expressions to effectively convey the message. For instance, a legal document necessitates

precise and formal language, whereas a marketing brochure may require more persuasive and engaging language. Moreover, the target audience plays a significant role in translation decisions.

Translators need to take into account the cultural background, educational level, and language proficiency of the audience to ensure that the translation connects with them. This may involve adjusting idioms, references, or humor to make them more relevant and understandable. Additionally, understanding the desired impact of the text is essential. Whether the aim is to inform, persuade, entertain, or evoke emotion, the translator must customize the translation to achieve that specific objective. This includes carefully shaping the tone, maintaining the appropriate level of formality, and organizing the text in a manner that best accomplishes the desired effect. By thoughtfully considering these contextual factors, translators can guarantee that their translations are not only linguistically accurate but also pertinent and successful in fulfilling their intended purpose for the target audience.

In essence, translation emerges as a sophisticated blend of linguistic prowess, cultural acumen, and contextual understanding. Newmark's (1988) definition encapsulates the intricate nature of this process, underscoring the paramount importance of preserving meaning, tone, and cultural richness in the journey from one language to another.

1.1.2. Types of Translation:

1.1.2.1. Human being Translation

Human being translation involves the intricate process of transferring meaning from one language to another through the intermediary skill of a human translator. As stated by Nida and Taber (2003), it is "the process of converting text or speech from one language to another by skilled human translators who possess linguistic proficiency and cultural

understanding." This process relies on the linguistic proficiency and cultural sensitivity of human translators to accurately comprehend and convey the nuances of the original text or speech in the target language. Human translators, equipped with deep linguistic knowledge and cultural awareness, navigate the intricacies of both languages to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate translations. They consider factors such as grammar, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, cultural norms, values, and historical references to produce translations that resonate with the target audience while preserving the essence of the original message.

1.1.2.1.1. Characteristics

- **Linguistic Expertise:** Human translators possess deep knowledge of both the source and target languages, including grammar, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances (Baker, 2018).
- **Cultural Sensitivity:** Human translators are able to interpret and convey cultural context and subtleties, ensuring accurate and culturally appropriate translations (Katan, 2009).

Katan's statement emphasizes the crucial role of human translators in navigating the complexities of cultural context during translation. Despite the advancements in machine translation systems, they often struggle to understand the subtle cultural nuances present in language. Human translators, leveraging their cultural knowledge and contextual understanding, have the capacity to interpret and communicate these nuances effectively. This underscores the drawbacks of solely depending on automated translation tools, particularly in situations where cultural sensitivity is essential. While machines are proficient at quickly processing large amounts of text, they may miss or misinterpret cultural references, idiomatic expressions, or socio-cultural subtleties, resulting in inaccuracies or misunderstandings in translation. In contrast, human translators possess a profound understanding of culture and linguistic expertise that enables them to capture the essence of

the original text while ensuring it resonates authentically with the target audience. Their ability to recognize cultural context empowers them to make informed choices regarding language usage, tone, and style, ultimately delivering translations that are not only linguistically precise but also culturally fitting.

- **Subject Matter Specialization:** Human translators often specialize in specific fields such as legal, medical, technical, or literary translation, acquiring domain-specific terminology and expertise (Pym, 2014). According to Pym (2014) Specializing in specific subject matters enables translators to develop expertise in the terminology, conventions, and nuances unique to that particular field. This specialized knowledge guarantees accuracy and precision when translating intricate technical or specialized content. For instance, a legal translator would possess familiarity with legal terms and procedures, reducing the chances of errors or misinterpretations.
- **Contextual Understanding:** Human translators consider the broader context of the text, including the intended audience, purpose, tone, and stylistic preferences, to produce translations that meet the communicative goals (Chesterman, 2009). Hence, it is crucial to take into account the wider context of a text in order to create translations that accurately communicate the intended message. By grasping the audience, purpose, tone, and stylistic choices, translators can adjust their translations to align with the particular communicative objectives. This guarantees that the translated text stays true to the original while also being pertinent and understandable to the audience it is intended for.

1.1.2.1.2. Abilities

- **Interpretation:** Human translators have the ability to understand the meaning and intent behind the source text and accurately convey it in the target language (Newmark, 1988). The idea provided by Newmark highlights that translators possess the ability to

understand the underlying meaning and objective of the source text, going beyond its literal words. They have the skill to comprehend subtleties, intentions, and cultural allusions, guaranteeing that the translated text accurately captures the original meaning, even if adjustments are needed for linguistic or cultural disparities.

- **Adaptability:** Human translators can adapt their translation strategies and techniques based on the specific characteristics of the text, such as genre, complexity, and register (Wilss, 1982). Therefore, translators are also adaptable, capable of adjusting their methods to suit different aspects of the text, including its genre, complexity, or formal tone. This flexibility enables them to utilize various translation techniques and styles, ensuring that the final translation effectively conveys the message while maintaining coherence and faithfulness to the source.
- **Creativity:** Human translators often employ creative solutions to overcome linguistic and cultural challenges and produce translations that resonate with the target audience (Venuti, 1995). Creativity plays a crucial role in the work of translators as they strive to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers. They employ their creative skills to adapt expressions, rephrase sentences, and even invent new terms when required, all in order to preserve the essence and impact of the original text in the translated version.
- **Revision and Quality Assurance:** Human translators engage in rigorous revision and quality assurance processes to ensure the accuracy, clarity, and fluency of the final translation (Mossop, 2007). Translators also dedicate themselves to the revision and quality assurance of their work. They meticulously review their translations, ensuring accuracy, clarity, and fluency. Any necessary revisions are made to guarantee that the final product meets the highest standards of excellence.

1.1.2.1.3. Challenges

- **Time Constraints:** Human translation can be time-consuming, especially for large volumes of text or urgent deadlines, leading to potential delays in delivery (Bowker & Cronin, 2018).
- **Subjectivity:** Human translation involves subjective decision-making regarding linguistic choices, stylistic preferences, and cultural interpretations, which can lead to variations in translation quality (Toury, 1995).
- **Resource Limitations:** Human translation relies on the availability of skilled translators with expertise in specific languages and domains, which may be limited or expensive (Liu, 2012).
- **Maintaining Consistency:** Human translators face challenges in maintaining consistency in terminology, style, and tone across a large body of translated text or multiple translators working on the same project (Munday, 2016).

1.1.2.2. Machine Translation

Machine translation, a transformative field within computational linguistics, harnesses the power of computational algorithms and artificial intelligence to autonomously translate text from one language to another. This automated approach has experienced remarkable evolution in recent years, introducing notable advancements that have profound implications for the speed and efficiency of translation processes (Hutchins, 2007).

1.1.2.2.1. Characteristics

- **Automation:** Machine translation systems utilize computer algorithms to analyze and translate text without human intervention, enabling fast and scalable translation processes (Hutchins, 2007). Machine translation systems streamline the translation process by automatically analyzing and translating text, eliminating the need for human involvement.

This allows for quick and scalable translation capabilities, making it efficient for handling large amounts of content.

- **Linguistic Models:** Machine translation systems may employ linguistic rules statistical models, neural networks, or a combination thereof to generate translations based on patterns observed in large bilingual corpora (Koehn, 2010). Machine translation systems rely on different linguistic models, such as rules-based approaches, statistical models, and neural networks, to generate translations. These models analyze patterns in bilingual datasets to produce translations, each approach having its own strengths and limitations in terms of accuracy and flexibility.
- **Data Dependency:** Machine translation performance is highly dependent on the quantity and quality of training data available, with larger and more diverse datasets generally leading to improved translation accuracy (Koehn, 2010). The performance of machine translation systems heavily depends on the quantity and quality of training data available to them. Having larger and more diverse datasets provides the system with a wider range of linguistic patterns and contexts, which typically results in improved translation accuracy and fluency.
- **Error Correction:** Machine translation systems often incorporate error detection and correction mechanisms to improve translation quality, such as post-editing by human translators or automated feedback loops (Somers, 2003). To improve translation quality, machine translation systems often incorporate mechanisms for error detection and correction. These mechanisms may involve human translators refining machine-generated translations through post-editing, or automated feedback loops that iteratively enhance the system's performance based on user feedback and corrections.

1.1.2.2.2. Capabilities

- **Speed:** Machine translation systems can translate large volumes of text rapidly, making them suitable for real-time communication and processing of massive datasets (Hutchins, 2007).
- **Multilingual Support:** Machine translation systems can support translation between a wide range of language pairs, enabling cross-linguistic communication and information exchange (Koehn, 2010).
- **Customization:** Machine translation systems can be customized or fine-tuned for specific domains, languages, or text types to improve translation quality and adapt to user preferences.
- **Continuous Learning:** Some machine translation systems employ techniques such as neural machine translation, which can learn and improve over time based on user feedback and additional training data (Bahdanau et al., 2015).

1.1.2.2.3. Challenges

- **Linguistic Ambiguity:** Machine translation systems struggle with resolving linguistic ambiguity, including polysemy, idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and syntactic structures that may have multiple interpretations (Hutchins, 2007).
- **Quality Control:** Machine translation output may contain errors, inaccuracies, or mistranslations, especially for complex or contextually rich text, requiring human intervention for post-editing or quality assessment (Somers, 2003). Human intervention is frequently required to rectify these mistakes through post-editing or quality assessment, ensuring that the translation adheres to the desired standards.
- **Domain Adaptation:** Machine translation systems may perform poorly for specialized domains or technical content lacking sufficient training data, necessitating domain

adaptation techniques or hybrid approaches combining machine and human translation (Koehn, 2010). Techniques such as domain adaptation or hybrid approaches, which combine machine and human translation, are often necessary to enhance accuracy in these specific areas.

- **Ethical Considerations:** Machine translation raises ethical concerns related to privacy, security, bias, and the displacement of human translators, prompting debates about responsible AI development and deployment (Sakaguchi et al., 2020). Therefore, engaging in discussions about responsible AI development and deployment is crucial to address these ethical dilemmas and guarantee fair and unbiased translation practices.

1.1.3. Translation problems

1.1.3.1. Lexical Problems

Lexical problems in translation arise from differences in vocabulary and terminology between languages. This includes issues such as finding equivalent words or phrases in the target language, dealing with language-specific terms, and handling multiple meanings of words. For example, idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms may pose challenges in finding suitable equivalents in the target language (Newmark, 1988).

1.1.3.2. Syntactic Problems

Syntactic problems involve difficulties in maintaining the structure and order of sentences during translation. Differences in sentence structure, word order, and grammatical rules between languages can lead to syntactic ambiguity and errors in translation. Translators must ensure that the syntax of the target language is coherent and natural while preserving the meaning of the original text (Catford, 1965).

1.1.3.3. Stylistic Problems

Stylistic problems refer to challenges in reproducing the stylistic features and nuances of the original text in the target language. This includes issues related to tone, register, rhetorical devices, and cultural connotations. Translators must adapt the style of the translation to suit the intended audience and context while maintaining fidelity to the author's voice and intentions (Venuti, 1995).

1.1.3.4. Semantic Problems

Semantic problems arise from difficulties in conveying the intended meaning of the original text accurately in the target language. This includes challenges such as ambiguity, polysemy, and cultural-specific references. Translators must carefully interpret the semantics of the source text and choose appropriate equivalents or paraphrases that convey the intended meaning effectively (Nida & Taber, 2003).

1.1.3.5. Cultural Problems

Cultural problems stem from differences in cultural norms, values, and perspectives between languages and societies. This includes challenges in translating culturally specific concepts, references, metaphors, and idioms. Translators must possess cultural competence and sensitivity to navigate these differences. In addition, ensuring that the translation is culturally appropriate and meaningful to the target audience (Bassnett & Lefevere, 1998).

1.1.4. Translation and Language levels

Translation is more than just a mechanical conversion of words from one language to another; it involves a complex interplay of linguistic, cultural, and cognitive factors. As Newmark (1988) suggests, it is the process of conveying not only the literal meaning of words but also the underlying intent, tone, and context of the original content. This requires a

deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they are embedded.

Different levels of language are considered to understand and produce accurate translations. These levels encompass various linguistic aspects, ranging from individual words to broader cultural and contextual elements (Nida & Taber, 2003).

1.1.4.1. Phonological Level

At the phonological level, translators consider the sounds of language, including pronunciation and phonetic transcription. This level is particularly relevant for languages with phonetic scripts or complex phonological rules.

1.1.4.2. Morphological Level

The morphological level involves the study of word structure and formation, including morphemes, prefixes, suffixes, and inflections. Translators analyze the morphology of words to ensure consistency and accuracy in translation.

1.1.4.3. Lexical Level

The lexical level focuses on individual words and their meanings. Translators must understand the semantics of words and select appropriate equivalents in the target language to convey the intended meaning of the source text accurately.

1.1.4.4. Syntactic Level

Syntactic analysis involves studying the structure and grammar of sentences, including word order, sentence structure, and grammatical relationships. Translators ensure that the syntax of the translated text follows the rules of the target language while preserving the meaning of the original text.

1.1.4.5. Semantic Level

The semantic level deals with the interpretation of meaning in language. Translators consider the denotative and connotative meanings of words, as well as the nuances and subtleties of language use, to produce translations that capture the intended meaning of the source text.

1.1.4.6. Pragmatic Level

Pragmatics refers to the study of language in context and the interpretation of meaning based on situational and contextual factors. Translators take into account pragmatic considerations, such as tone, style, and audience expectations, to ensure that the translated text is appropriate and effective for its intended audience.

1.1.4.7. Cultural Level

The cultural level involves understanding the cultural context in which language is used. Translators consider cultural norms, values, beliefs, and customs to produce culturally sensitive translations that resonate with the target audience.

1.2 Section Two: ChatGPT

1.2.1. Artificial Intelligence Definition

Artificial intelligence (AI) encompasses a wide range of technologies and techniques aimed at enabling machines to mimic human cognitive functions and perform tasks that traditionally require human intelligence (Jurafsky & Martin, 2020). As stated by Russell and Norvig (2016), AI involves the simulation of human intelligence in machines through programming and algorithms. This simulation enables machines to perceive their

environment, understand natural language, make decisions, and solve complex problems (Goodfellow, Bengio, & Courville, 2016).

AI systems are designed to process and analyze large volumes of data, recognize patterns, and learn from experience, much like the human brain. They employ various techniques, including machine learning, deep learning, natural language processing, and computer vision, to achieve these capabilities.

For example, in visual perception, AI algorithms can analyze images or videos and identify objects, people, and scenes with a high degree of accuracy. In speech recognition, AI systems can transcribe spoken words into text and interpret their meaning. In decision-making, AI algorithms can evaluate multiple options and choose the most optimal course of action based on predefined criteria. In language translation, AI-powered tools can translate text or speech from one language to another with remarkable fluency and accuracy.

The field of AI is constantly evolving, driven by advancements in computing power, algorithms, and data availability. AI technologies have applications across various domains, including healthcare, finance, manufacturing, transportation, and entertainment. They have the potential to revolutionize industries, improve efficiency, and enhance human productivity.

However, AI also raises ethical, social, and economic concerns, including issues related to privacy, bias, job displacement, and the impact on society. As AI continues to advance, it is essential to consider these implications and ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed responsibly, ethically, and in alignment with human values and interests.

1.2.2. Historical Background about ChatGPT

By keeping the same length and informations and in text citation Could you please reformulate this text By putting the machine translation first then ChatGPT translation. In 2018, OpenAI released the first version of the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT), marking a significant milestone in the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP) which is a field within the field of artificial intelligence that concentrates on empowering computers to comprehend, decipher, and produce human language in a manner that holds significance and pertinence within its given context (Vaswani et al., 2017).

GPT utilized a transformer architecture, which leverages self-attention mechanisms to capture long-range dependencies in text data. Natural language processing originated from machine translation, which quickly became a prominent scientific and technological field by the late 1940s (Radford et al., 2019). Within ten years, machine translation led to the establishment of computational linguistics as a theoretical discipline, followed by the emergence of natural language processing (NLP) as its practical application. The renowned journal of the field, Computational Linguistics, was first known as Mechanical Translation in 1954 and later as Mechanical Translation and Computational Linguistics from 1965 to 1970 (Brown et al., 2020).

A review of the journal's content during this period indicates a transition from machine translation-specific topics to broader computational linguistic subjects. The initial machine translation project has also had a significant impact on other areas of study, particularly theoretical linguistics and artificial intelligence (McShane & Nirenburg, 2021). GPT demonstrated impressive capabilities in generating coherent and contextually relevant text based on a given prompt. Subsequent iterations of GPT, including GPT-2 and GPT-3, further improved upon the model's performance, scale, and versatility. GPT-3, released in 2020, is

one of the largest and most powerful language models to date, capable of generating human-like text across a wide range of tasks and domains. ChatGPT, based on the GPT-3 architecture, represents a continuation of OpenAI's efforts to advance conversational AI and natural language understanding. It builds upon decades of research and innovation in NLP, combining state-of-the-art techniques with large- scale training data to create a versatile and capable conversational agent. McShane and Nirenburg (2021) also stated that the development of ChatGPT, and its predecessors like GPT-2 and GPT-3, follows the broader historical trajectory of natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning advancements.

These models emerged as a result of decades of research in the fields of artificial intelligence, neural networks, and language processing. The GPT series, including ChatGPT, appeared in recent years, with notable releases such as GPT-2 in 2019 and GPT-3 in 2020. These models represent significant advancements in NLP, particularly in the domain of conversational agents and language generation. GPT-2 garnered attention upon its release due to its impressive ability to generate coherent and contextually relevant text across a wide range of topics. GPT-3 further expanded upon this capability, demonstrating human-like language understanding and generation on a scale previously unseen in NLP. (McShane & Nirenburg, 2021) These models have applications in various domains, including chatbots, virtual assistants, content generation, and language translation. They are trained on vast amounts of text data and utilize transformer architectures to capture long-range dependencies in language, enabling them to generate fluent and contextually appropriate responses to user inputs.

1.2.3. The Use of ChatGPT in the Domain of Translation

ChatGPT has emerged as a versatile translation tool, although it was not originally created for translation purposes, it has transformed into a versatile tool within this field. Its interactive structure sets it apart from traditional translation services. In contrast to inflexible systems that provide predetermined translations, ChatGPT stands out by allowing customization, adapting to the given context, and incorporating user feedback for fine-tuning. This adaptability significantly improves its efficiency as a translation tool, providing personalized and contextually suitable translations.

Machine Translation (MT) is a critical research area within the realm of natural language processing that has garnered significant attention in recent times. The main objective of MT is to automatically convert text data from one language to another with the aid of computers. Therefore, an effective translation system must demonstrate strong language comprehension and generation capabilities to produce accurate and coherent translations. Previous studies (Liu et al., 2019; Guo et al., 2020) have indicated that Large Language Models (LLMs) can enhance the ability of translation systems to comprehend the source text but face challenges in improving generation skills. ChatGPT has demonstrated exceptional performance in both understanding and generating natural language, showcasing its capacity to comprehend and produce human-like responses across various contexts.

Consequently, delving into the utilization of ChatGPT in translation tasks presents an intriguing and promising avenue for further research.

1.2.4. The Process of Translation Done by ChatGPT

The translation process facilitated by ChatGPT involves several key steps, each aimed at producing accurate, fluent, and contextually appropriate translations. Let's delve deeper into each stage

- **Input Text:**

The translation process commences by inputting the text that requires translation, this text may be in any language that the model supports, acting as the basis for producing the translated version.

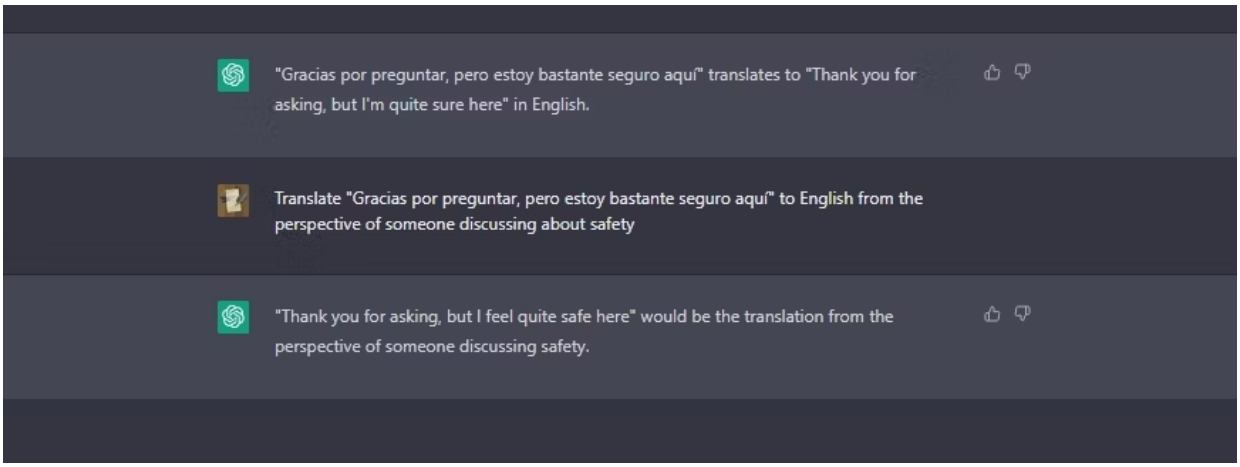
- **Contextual Understanding:**

ChatGPT processes the input text and generates a contextual representation of the content. It analyzes the text to understand its meaning, context, and nuances. This step is crucial for capturing the subtleties and intricacies of the original text, which are essential for producing accurate translations.

According to Timothy (2023) context plays a crucial role in accurate translation, and this is where ChatGPT outshines popular translation tools like Google Translate. Unlike Google Translate, ChatGPT has the ability to consider the context of a text, resulting in translations that truly capture the intention of the author or speaker. Let's take the example of the Spanish sentence "Gracias por preguntar, pero estoy bastante seguro aquí." Google Translate translates it as "Thanks for asking, but I'm pretty sure here." While this translation is not entirely incorrect, depending on the context, the sentence could also mean "Thanks for asking, but I'm safe here." This highlights the importance of context in translation, and ChatGPT's ability to take it into account leads to more accurate and nuanced translations.

Figure 1

Example of Context in ChatGPT Translation



Note. Adapted from: How to Use ChatGPT as a Language Translation Tool (makeuseof.com)

Google Translate will consistently generate the identical translation regardless of how many times you try to translate it, as it lacks the ability to discern contextual nuances. In contrast, ChatGPT strives to offer the most precise translation based on the context provided. Supplying context can greatly enhance the accuracy of your translation.

- **Declare the Type of Text:**

To enhance the accuracy of your translation, it is crucial to explicitly declare the type of text you wish to translate. Instead of using a generic prompt like "Translate [text to translate] to [target language]," it is recommended to provide specific information such as: - "Translate the [Financial report | poem | song | Bible portion | proverb] in quotes to [target language]." - "Translate [text to translate] to [target language]. The text to be translated is a [military report | medical document | drug prescription]." By incorporating these type declarations, you enable ChatGPT to utilize relevant context or industry-specific terminology, resulting in more precise translations. While ChatGPT may sometimes recognize the

appropriate niche words for translation, explicitly prompting it with type declarations becomes necessary in certain cases (Timothy,2023).

- **Translation Generation:**

Based on the contextual understanding of the input text, ChatGPT generates a translation in the desired target language. It leverages its knowledge of language structures, grammar rules, vocabulary, and contextual cues to produce translations that are fluent and contextually appropriate. The model applies sophisticated natural language processing techniques to ensure that the translated text maintains coherence and fidelity to the original meaning (Timothy,2023).

- **Final Output:**

Once the translation is deemed satisfactory, the final output can be saved, shared, or used for further analysis or processing. The translated text can be utilized for various purposes, such as communication, documentation, or dissemination of information, depending on the specific needs and objectives of the translation task (Timothy,2023).

In summary, the translation process facilitated by ChatGPT involves a systematic approach to understanding, generating, evaluating, refining, and finalizing translations to ensure that they meet the desired standards of quality and effectiveness. Through its advanced natural language processing capabilities, ChatGPT contributes to streamlining and optimizing the translation workflow, enabling users to produce high-quality translations efficiently and reliably.

1.2.5. Advantages and Disadvantages of ChatGPT in Translation

1.2.5.1. Advantages

1.2.5.1.1. Instant translation

Chatbots are good at providing instant translation services, allowing users to communicate seamlessly in real time across language barriers. Whether in a business negotiation, customer support interaction, or personal conversation, this instant translation feature enables fast and efficient communication. Because chatbots eliminate the need for human translators, they streamline the translation process and allow users to deliver messages promptly and without delay (Klein et al., 2021).

1.2.5.1.2. Cost-Effectiveness

Using chatbots for translation can significantly reduce translation costs compared to hiring human translators, making it an attractive option for companies and individuals with limited budgets. Chatbots eliminate costs associated with translation fees, wages, or outsourcing translation services to third-party agencies. Furthermore, once implemented, chatbots require minimal maintenance and incur no ongoing labor costs, resulting in long-term cost savings (Klein et al., 2021).

1.2.5.1.3. Scalability

The chatbot is highly scalable and can handle a large number of translation requests simultaneously. This scalability is particularly beneficial for companies with varying language needs or fluctuating translation needs. Whether translating product descriptions on an e-commerce website, customer inquiries in a multilingual call center, or user-generated content on social media platforms, chatbots can ensure that translation services remain available and responsive even during peak periods (Klein et al., 2021).

1.2.5.1.4. Consistency

Chatbots provide consistent translation results, ensuring consistency and accuracy across multiple translations of the same content. Unlike human translators, who may introduce variations in style, terminology, or interpretation, chatbots strictly adhere to predefined translation rules or algorithms to ensure consistent communication (Lee et al., 2019). Regardless of language pair or context, this consistency increases the coherence and professionalism of translated content, thereby enhancing brand image and credibility

1.2.5.1.5. Availability

Similar to other chatbot applications, Translate Chatbot runs 24/7, providing users with access to translation services at any time of the day or night. This constant availability ensures that users can receive translations at any time, regardless of their location or time zone. Whether it's a business dealing with international customers, a traveler navigating a foreign environment, or an individual seeking help with language learning, chatbots can provide on-demand translation support, increasing accessibility and comfort (Lee et al., 2019).

1.2.5.2. Disadvantages

1.2.5.2.1. Accuracy Limitations

Because chatbots rely on established algorithms and lack contextual knowledge, they frequently have trouble translating complex or context-dependent messages effectively. Idiomatic idioms, cultural allusions, and subtle differences in language can be very difficult for chatbots to interpret, which might result in mistakes. As a result, users could come across errors in translated text, which could obstruct clear communication and possibly cause miscommunications or misunderstandings (Gu et al., 2019).

1.2.5.2.2. Lack of Human Touch

Chatbots lack the human touch and may create translations that seem robotic or artificial, in contrast to human translators who may modify translations to successfully represent nuances, emotions, and cultural subtleties. The effectiveness and quality of translated communication can be negatively impacted by the lack of human empathy and intuition, especially in delicate or nuanced environments like marketing and literature, interpersonal interactions. Users may perceive chatbot-generated translations as impersonal or sterile, impacting their engagement and reception (Xiao & Liu, 2020).

1.2.5.2.3. Restricted Language Support

Chatbots may provide translation services in a number of languages, but not all languages may be supported equally or accurately by them. Disparities in translation quality or language coverage may result from a lack of linguistic models or resources for training chatbots in certain languages. Chatbots can be a source of limits or inaccuracies for users that need translation for less prevalent or minority languages, which can limit the usefulness and accessibility of translation services (Koehn & Knowles, 2017).

1.2.5.2.4. Privacy and Security Issues

When translating text, using chatbots can provide privacy and security issues, especially when handling private or sensitive data. Sensitive documents or discussions could be translated by third-party chatbots, which could expose private information to illegal access or privacy violations. Users may hesitate to utilize chatbots for translation tasks involving proprietary information, personal communications, or sensitive documents due to concerns about data security and confidentiality (Xiao & Liu, 2020).

1.2.5.2.5. Dependency on Technology

Using chatbots exclusively to translate content could encourage users to become overly reliant on technology, which would hinder their ability to improve their language abilities and have meaningful cross-cultural conversations. Over-reliance on chatbots can be detrimental to users' ability to acquire languages and comprehend other cultures, especially if they just employ automatic translations instead of actively seeking out opportunities to interact with people in different languages and cultural contexts. Furthermore, an excessive reliance on technology can result in complacency and a decrease in desire for learning a language, which would keep people using automated solutions (Koehn & Knowles, 2017).

These drawbacks emphasize how crucial it is to take into account chatbots' limits when translating content and use complementing tactics to overcome obstacles and guarantee accurate, culturally appropriate communication.

1.2.5.3. Definition of a prompt:

A prompt is an input or query that is given to an LLM AI by users or programs in order for the model to respond in a specific manner. Depending on the domain and the task, prompts may be natural language sentences or questions, or code snippets or commands. It is possible to use a single word as a prompt or to use a paragraph as a prompt (aka.ms/tryprompts, 2023). It is the purpose of the prompt to provide enough information to the AI model so that it is able to generate relevant text.

1.2.5.4. Types of prompts

Eight prompt techniques have been developed to interact with artificial intelligence and determine the most efficient way to prompt it (Aryani, 2023). These techniques include zero-shot learning, one-shot learning, few-shot learning, chain-of-thought prompting,

iterative prompting, negative prompting, hybrid prompting, and prompt chaining. Zero-shot learning involves giving the AI a task without any prior examples, while one-shot learning provides one example to help the AI understand the context or format. Few-shot learning involves providing a few examples to help the AI understand the pattern or style of the response. Chain-of-thought prompting asks the AI to detail its thought process step-by-step, which is useful for complex reasoning tasks. Iterative prompting refines the prompt based on the outputs, while negative prompting instructs the AI what not to do. Hybrid prompting combines different methods for more precise or creative outputs. Finally, prompt chaining breaks down complex tasks into smaller prompts and chains the outputs together to form a final response (Aryani, 2023).

1.3 Section Three: Journalistic Texts

1.3.1. Definition of Journalistic Texts

The term "journalistic texts" is used to define various written works that range from news articles to investigative reports and opinion pieces. Journalistic texts are written for the purpose of informing, analyzing, or persuading an audience of the current events, issues, or trends. However, most of the journalistic texts are created following journalistic standards such as accuracy, impartiality, and fairness. As McQuail (2010) explains, all kinds of journalistic texts are critical for diffusing information among the public. In general, they play a particular role, helping people form opinions and get an understanding of various social, political, and cultural phenomena. That is why journalists often conduct deep research and numerous interviews and check numerous facts before presenting the material to their readers.

Secondly, journalistic texts generally offer careful analysis and context to help readers understand the nuances of the topics. This analysis can include discussing different points of

view, historical context, or reasons behind the events or issues. It helps promote a more sophisticated level of public dialogue. Lastly, all journalistic texts include some forms of opinion-making. Even straight news articles involve an element of subjective judgments to decide what and what not to cover. However, the difference between the news and opinion lies in the writer's required transparency about bias and its adherence ethical guidelines. This also relates to such journalistic standards as accuracy, fairness, impartiality, or accountability (McQuail, 2010).

The translation of journalistic texts presents a unique challenge for human translators due to the inherent subjectivity involved. In addition to understanding the linguistic content, translators must also grasp the tone, perspective, and intended impact of the original piece. They are required to interpret the subjective judgments of the writer accurately in the target language while upholding journalistic standards such as accuracy and impartiality. Furthermore, they must navigate cultural nuances and contextual factors to ensure that the translated text effectively resonates with the target audience.

On the other hand, while ChatGPT excels in various translation tasks, its ability to capture and interpret subjective elements in journalistic texts may be limited. Despite generating translations based on learned patterns from extensive data, ChatGPT may struggle to comprehend the nuances of tone, perspective, and intent in the same manner as human translators. The lack of subjective judgment and contextual understanding in ChatGPT can impact the accuracy and appropriateness of its translations, especially in intricate and nuanced texts like journalistic articles. Therefore, although ChatGPT offers speed and convenience in translation tasks, human translators remain essential for conveying the complete depth and complexity of subjective elements in journalistic texts (McQuail, 2010).

Political journalistic texts which represent a main type; refer to written works produced by journalists or writers that focus on political topics, including news reports, opinion pieces, investigative articles, and political analysis. These texts aim to inform readers about political events, policies, issues, and developments, as well as to analyze and interpret their significance. They often cover a wide range of subjects, including elections, government activities, international relations, public policy, and political controversies. Political journalistic texts play a crucial role in shaping public discourse, influencing public opinion, and holding political actors accountable. They can be found in various forms of media, including newspapers, magazines, online news platforms, television programs, and radio broadcasts (McQuail, 2010).

To conclude, journalistic texts must adhere to the highest standards of accuracy, impartiality, and fairness in order to retain their trustworthiness and integrity. Journalists must regularly check and cross-verify their sources, properly attribute information, and, if applicable, publish corrections. They must also ensure a fair coverage by including diverse perspectives, minimizing authorial opinion, and refraining from utilizing excessive prejudice or sensationalism. Together, those measures help create an informed and active public sphere where journalism fulfills its essential functions of informing, analyzing, and influencing the public on current and emerging events, problems, and developments.

1.3.2. Characteristics of Journalistic Political Texts

Journalistic texts, encompassing a diverse array of written works ranging from news articles to investigative reports and opinion pieces, possess several distinctive characteristics that set them apart from other forms of writing. These characteristics, which include timeliness, accuracy, objectivity, and readability, collectively contribute to the effectiveness and credibility of journalistic communication.

- **Timelines:**

Timelines are a fundamental characteristic where keeping news text current ensures that readers are provided with the latest information. Modern society is fast-paced, and events are constantly flowing. Journalists emphasize the timely delivery of news to keep the audience informed. This feature is particularly important in breaking news situations, where the timeliness of reporting can have a significant impact on public understanding and reaction (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2021).

- **Accuracy:**

In news writing, accuracy is crucial in order to maintain the trust and credibility of your audience. Journalists carefully verify information from reliable sources to ensure the factual integrity of their reports (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2021). This process includes cross-referencing multiple sources, confirming details, and obtaining expert opinion where necessary. By adhering to strict fact-checking standards, journalists strive to reduce errors and inaccuracies in their writing to maintain the credibility of their work.

- **Objectivity:**

Objectivity is a fundamental principle of journalistic practice that guides the presentation of information without bias or favoritism. While it's difficult to be completely objective, reporters strive for balanced coverage by presenting multiple perspectives on a given topic. This includes seeking different perspectives, interviewing stakeholders with different opinions, and avoiding incorporating personal bias or opinion into the report. By remaining impartial and fair, journalists are able to engage in informed debate and critical engagement with their audiences (Ward, 2006).

- **Readability:**

Readability increases the accessibility and impact of news text by ensuring that it is easily understood by a broad audience. Journalists use clear, concise language and avoid unnecessary complexity or jargon. By prioritizing readability, journalists can capture and retain readers' attention, making it easier to understand and retain important information.

This approach also promotes inclusivity, allowing people from different backgrounds and literacy levels to effectively access and engage with news content (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2021).

In summary, the characteristics of timeliness, accuracy, objectivity, and readability overall emphasize the important role of journalism in informing, analyzing, and engaging audiences about current events and issues. By adhering to these principles, journalists can safeguard the integrity and credibility of their work and promote an informed and autonomous public.

1.3.3. Characteristics of the Language Used in journalistic Political Texts

Characteristics of political journalistic texts include various aspects of language and style, including vocabulary, semantics, syntax, stylistics, and culture.

1.3.3.1. Vocabulary

Political journalistic texts frequently employ specialized vocabulary pertaining to politics, government, and public policy. This specialized vocabulary encompasses terms like "bipartisanship," "electoral college," "foreign policy," and "grassroots movement" (Negrine & Papathanassopoulos, 2016). The selection of vocabulary is crucial in ensuring precision and clarity when communicating intricate political concepts to the audience.

1.3.3.2. Semantics

Political journalistic texts utilize semantic strategies to frame political issues and influence readers' perceptions. These strategies may involve the use of loaded language, euphemisms, or framing techniques to shape how readers interpret events or policies (Entman, 1993). For instance, labeling a tax policy as either a "tax cut" or a "tax hike" can elicit varying reactions from readers.

1.3.3.3. Syntax

The syntax of political journalistic texts is characterized by conciseness, clarity, and a direct writing style. Sentences are typically structured in a straightforward manner to efficiently convey information (Pinker, 2014). Complex ideas are often broken down into easily digestible segments to enhance reader comprehension.

1.3.3.4. Stylistics

Stylistic elements play a significant role in shaping the tone, voice, and persuasiveness of political journalistic texts. Writers may incorporate rhetorical devices like repetition, analogy, or metaphor to emphasize key points or evoke emotional responses from readers. Furthermore, quoting authoritative sources or expert analysis can bolster the credibility of arguments presented in the text (Negrine & Papathanassopoulos, 2016).

1.3.3.5. Culture

Cultural level is frequently integrated into political journalistic texts to resonate with the target audience and provide context for understanding political events. These references may encompass historical events, pop culture figures, or symbols that hold specific meanings within the cultural context (Hall, 1997). By drawing on shared cultural knowledge, writers can enhance the relevance and relatability of their narratives.

1.3.4. Journalistic Texts and Translation

Texts from journals are essential for disseminating facts, forming viewpoints, and promoting public conversation. These writings have particular qualities and goals, which make them special in terms of translations issues and concerns.

The goal of journalistic texts, according to Kovach and Rosenstiel (2021), is to give their audience accurate, timely, and impartial information. Maintaining these characteristics while maintaining language and cultural accuracy is a critical consideration during the translation process. Translators must accurately communicate the intended message while modifying the language and style to adhere to the linguistic norms and cultural context of the target audience.

Furthermore, journalistic materials' accessibility and readability are crucial components of translation. According to Ward (2006), journalistic writing usually uses simple, straightforward language in order to captivate a large readership. Interpreters must preserve this readability and clarity in the target language to guarantee that readers will find the translated material interesting and understandable. Additionally, there are a variety of translation issues associated with the many styles of journalistic texts, including features, editorials, opinion pieces, and news items. To appropriately convey each sort of text's distinct tone, style, and purpose, a sophisticated approach is needed.

In addition to linguistic ability, translating journalistic materials necessitates a thorough comprehension of the social, political, and cultural settings of both the source and target languages. Translators have to handle delicate subjects, colloquial language, and cultural quirks to make sure the translated material is understood by the intended audience without distorting the original meaning.

Furthermore, because news reporting moves quickly, translators frequently have to meet strict deadlines in order to produce accurate and timely translations. This calls for effective time management and the capacity to complete tasks fast without sacrificing quality.

1.3.5. Challenges of Translating a Journalistic Political Text

Translating journalistic texts poses various challenges, from linguistic complexities to cultural nuances. Below are some key obstacles that translators face:

1.3.5.1. Idiomatic Expressions and Wordplay

Journalistic texts often include idiomatic expressions, wordplay, and culturally specific references that may lack direct equivalents in the target language. Rendering these nuances while preserving the intended meaning can be difficult (Baker, 2018).

1.3.5.2. Political Terminology and Jargon

Political journalism frequently utilizes specialized terminology and jargon related to government, law, and policy. Translators need a profound understanding of both the source and target political systems to accurately convey these terms (Newmark, 1988).

1.3.5.3. Bias and Subjectivity

Journalistic texts may mirror the author's bias or subjective interpretation of events. Translators must navigate these biases and aim for neutrality in their translations to ensure the accuracy and impartiality of the content (Venuti, 1995).

1.3.5.4. Cultural Sensitivity

Cultural references, metaphors, and allusions embedded in journalistic texts may not directly translate across cultures. Translators must be mindful of cultural differences and adjust the language and content to resonate with the target audience (Venuti, 2008).

1.3.5.5. Tight Deadlines

Journalistic translation often functions under tight deadlines, allowing limited time for thorough research and linguistic refinement. Translators must work efficiently while upholding the quality and accuracy of their translations (Baker, 2018).

1.3.5.6. Multimodal Elements

Journalistic texts may integrate multimodal elements like images, graphics, and captions, which provide additional information and context. Translating these elements necessitates careful consideration of their relationship to the accompanying text and their impact on overall meaning (Gambier & Doorslaer, 2010).

1.3.5.7. Legal and Ethical Considerations

Translators must adhere to legal and ethical standards when translating.

Therefore, addressing these challenges requires translators to possess not only linguistic proficiency but also cultural competency, subject matter expertise, and an understanding of journalistic conventions and standards (Baker, 2018).

Conclusion

In summary, this chapter has laid the groundwork for exploring the different aspects and landscape of translation within the context of machine translation. By examining the role of translation in bridging linguistic divides and facilitating global interconnectedness. The chapter was structured into three key sections, each shedding light on essential aspects of the translation landscape.

Chapter Two: Research Methodology, Analysis and Discussion

Introduction

This research aims to analyze and compare the effectiveness of language translation between human translators and ChatGPT, with a focus on cultural and linguistic features. By examining how each method captures nuances, idioms, cultural references, and linguistic characteristics in the target language, the study seeks to identify the strengths and limitations of both human and AI translations. A qualitative research approach, emphasizing the investigation of phenomena within authentic environments through textual analysis is employed. A comparative content analysis of a non-random selection of journalistic political texts provides the basis for examining differences between the two methods, with the findings interpreted to offer insights into how each handles culturally and linguistically complex content.

2.1 Section One: Research Methodology

2.1.1. Study Design

This study employs a comparative content analysis research design, which is enhanced by a comparative exploratory aim to thoroughly examine, compare and explore language translations performed by human translators and ChatGPT differ in effectiveness. Central to this investigation the cultural, linguistic, syntactic and semantic features, as they serve as major points for systematically comparing translation outcomes across these two types, and to delve deeply into the qualitative aspects of translation quality by focusing on cultural nuances, and contextual appropSelecriateness in the journalistic articles.

Qualitative comparative content analysis represents a methodological approach that combines elements of qualitative analysis and content analysis to systematically examine and interpret textual data (Schreier, 2012) .

The qualitative research focuses on understanding phenomena through detailed exploration of participants' perspectives and experiences. It emphasizes context, meaning, and the subjective interpretations of individuals (Schreier, 2012). In the current study the qualitative method allows to delve into the nuances of translation quality and effectiveness from both human translation and ChatGPT translation.

Thus, by employing qualitative comparative content analysis, the study aims to provide a comprehensive assessment that goes beyond mere quantitative comparison. It seeks to uncover the contextual factors influencing translation quality, offering valuable insights into how AI technologies like ChatGPT can effectively complement or supplement human translators across diverse linguistic and cultural contexts (Schreier, 2012).

2.1.2. Sample and Setting

The research sample comprises non-random purposive sampling which is a method where researchers select participants based on specific characteristics relevant to the study. Where a varied assortement of 10 journalistic political texts taken from different sources, specifically news articles and websites such as (alquds newspaper) – (alquds.com) – (alquds Alarabi). This targeted approach ensures the inclusion of subjects that best meet the research objectives, providing rich, relevant data. It is often used in qualitative research for deeper insights rather than a representative sample (Palinkas et al., 2015).

2.1.3. Research Corpus

The research instrument consists of the selected text from newspappers to be translated, a set of evaluation criteria, and any necessary documentation or instructions provided to human translators (journalists) and ChatGPT.

2.1.4. Data Collection Procedures

Data collection involves the compilation of a corpus of text passages to be translated by both human translators and ChatGPT Cultural-Linguistic Features. The passages are not randomly selected. Texts were saught out on the website of "alquds newspaper " which is known for providing professionnal translations in both Arabic and English. They were selected based on specific characteristics or qualities that are relevant to the study.

For human translators, professional translators (journalists) with expertise in the source and target languages are recruited .

For ChatGPT Cultural-Linguistic Features, the text passages are inputted into the ChatGPT model, specifying the desired target language for translation. The generated translations are then recorded for analysis..

The prompt "Could you please provide me with the English translation of this text?" was input into ChatGPT to translate non-English articles accurately, facilitating the data analysis process.

The second prompt "Could you please provide me with the Arabic translation of this text ? ", was input into ChatGPT to translate English articles accurately, facilitating that data analysis process.

2.1.5. Data Analysis Procedures

The analysis procedures that have been done in analyzing human translation and ChatGPT encompassing the four levels which are the vocabulary, cultural, semantically and the syntactical level, typically involves several steps.

Firstly, a selection of source texts in arabic are chosen, where these texts are translated both in English by human translators and by ChatGPT, generating two sets of target texts. A table layout is then designed to present these translations side by side, including columns for the original source text, human translation, ChatGPT translation, and a section for criticism.

Therefore, the source text and both translations are analyzed for fidelity to the original meaning. This involves examining vocabulary choices, cultural nuances, semantic accuracy, and syntactic structures, in addition to evaluating how well each translation captures the nuances and specifics of the original text without distortion or omission.

Finally, detailed notes are recorded regarding specific strengths and weaknesses observed in each translation, supported by examples from the texts analyzed in which conclusions are drawn regarding which translation approach (human or ChatGPT) performs better in various aspects such as linguistic precision, cultural awareness, and stylistic fidelity.

2.2 Section Two: Data Analysis and Discussion

2.2.1. Data Analysis

The purpose of this section is to analyze and interpret the data collected from the content analysis and the translation of the texts. Doing so the results are presented in the tables bellow:

Table 1

# At the vocabulary level		
Look at appendix 01		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
يشار إلى أن هذه الكتيبة ارتكبت العديد من الجرائم بحق الفلسطينيين في الضفة الغربية، وبينها تعذيب المسن الفلسطيني عمر أسعد، الذي يحمل الجنسية الأميركية، بعد **التنكيل** به و**تعذيبه** وتركه في منزل مهجور في البرد القارص واستشهاده.	It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American citizenship, after **abusing** him, **torturing** him, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold, and causing him to die.	It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American citizenship, after **abusing** him, **beating** him, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold until he dies.
Criticism		
Softening the severity: by using the term " beating " instead of "Torturing" , the text soften the severity of the actions taken against "Omar Asaad" . "Torturing" is a broad term that can encompass various forms of mistreatment , whereas "beating" specifically implies deliberate and severe infliction of pain and suffering, i.e. "Torturing" can imply less intentionality or severity compared to the source text term "تعذيب" not like "beating"		

use , so the ChatGPT translation potentially shifting blame away from the perpetrators and diminishing the gravity of their actions of "Torture".

Table 2

Look at appendix 01		
Target Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وعن التقارير بشأن عقوبات أميركية وشيكة تستهدف كتيبة "نيتساح يهودا" التابعة **لجيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي**	Regarding reports of imminent US sanctions targeting the “Netzah Yehuda” Battalion of **the Israeli occupation army**	Regarding reports of imminent US sanctions targeting the “Netzah Yehuda” Battalion of **the Israeli defence forces**
Criticism		
The use of "Isrealy occupation army " instead of "Israely defence forces" . Occupation army carries a strong negative connotation but implying a purely oppressive force while "Israely defence forces" is a neutral term commonly used in official contexts. This point of ChatGPT and "IDF" is a mis replacement of terms in translation that can shift the intended meaning of diminishing the gravity of their actions "IDF" is used to show that the israelians are defending their civilians and their land (which is incorrect for sure)		

Table 3

Look at appendix 02		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
يحتشد **المتظاهرون**، منذ أيام، في جامعات وعواصم أوروبية، احتجاجا على استمرار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة	**Demonstrators** have been gathering for days in European universities and capitals, to protest against the continued Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip.	**Protestors** have been gathering for days in European universities and capitals, protesting against the ongoing Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip.
Criticism		
The word "المتظاهرون" is translated as "protestors" in the 1st sentence and "demonstrators" in the second sentence. While both words refer to people participating in protests. "Protestors" tends to be more commonly used in English and carries a slightly stronger connotation of actively opposing or objecting to something. While "Demonstrators" is more neutral and simply refers to those taking part in a demonstration . So "Protestors" might carry a more negative or rebellious connotation while " Demonstrators" might be seen as a more respectable or legitimate term.		

Table 4

Look at appendix 02		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
يتصاعد الاحتقان في الجامعات الأميركية التي تشهد مظاهرات متزايدة ضد **العدوان** على قطاع غزة	Tension is rising in American universities, which are witnessing increasing demonstrations against the **aggression** on the Gaza Strip	Tension is escalating in American universities witnessing increasing protests against the **actions** on Gaza.
Criticism		
Some words are translated in a way that doesn't fully capture their nuances or implications in the original text. (A proper name for this point is named word choice discrepancy). For example, "العدوان" is translated as "aggression" which is translated correctly showing a strong term often associated with military attacks , whereas a more neutral term like " actions" or "conduct" is not appropriate since, it does not capture the negative term "aggression" meaning.		

Table 5

Look at appendix 03		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
مطالبا بضرورة وضع حد فوري للعنف والاعتداءات التي يقوم بها **المستعمرون** بحماية قوات الاحتلال، ضد المدنيين الفلسطينيين	calling for an immediate end to the violence and attacks carried out by the **colonists**, protecting the occupation forces, against Palestinian civilians, their property and home in the west bank.	He called for an immediate end to the violence and attacks carried out by **settlers**, protected by the occupation forces, against Palestinian civilians, their property, and homes in the West Bank.
Criticism		
The term "settlers" in the ChatGPT translation is a more neutral and widely accepted term compared to "colonists" in the first text, which carries a more negative connotation. This choice of words can influence the perception of the reader regarding the situation (power dynamics , emotional impact). But personally, this displacement of term "settlers" has a huge bad effect on this article. The term "settlers" can suggest a deliberate effort by israelis to establish permanent communities in territories considered by many in the international community as occupied Palestinian land. This framing underscores the contentions nature of israely settlement expansion, which is often viewed as an obstacle to peace negotiations and a violation of international law		

Table 6

Look at appendix 04

Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
Britain’s King Charles III has been crowned in a once-in-a-generation royal event witnessed by hundreds of **high-profile** guests inside Westminster Abbey	توج ملك بريطانيا تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي يحدث مرة واحدة في كل جيل، شهده مئات الضيوف **البارزين** داخل كنيسة وستمنستر	تم تتويج الملك تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي استثنائي يشهده مئات الضيوف **المرموقين** داخل كاتدرائية وستمنستر
Criticism		

This term "المروقين" translated to "distinguished" or "prominent" in English, it refers to individuals who hold a high rank or status in society, often due to their achievements, reputation or social standing . " المروقين" conveys a sense of honor, respect and prestige. Whereas "البارزين" this term translated to "high profile" in English. It describes individuals who are notable, well known or influential in their respective fields. "البارزين" implies visibility or prominence in public life or professional circles. While both terms convey the idea of distinction but "البارزين" emphasizes visibility in a more general sense.

Table 7

At the cultural level		
Look at appendix 02		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
احتجاجات في جامعات وعواصم **تنديدا** بالعدوان على عزة	Protests in universities and capitals **denouncing** the aggression on Gaza	Protests in universities and capitals **condemning** the aggression on Gaza
Criticism		
The use of "condemn" and "denounce", they both serve similar meaning with nuanced differences culturally, "condemn" may be interpreted as severely disagree with the situation and any other similar situations that involve aggression. In the other hand, "denounce" might imply that these protestants are rejecting aggression against Gaza in particular and invoking solidarity.		

Table 8

Look at appendix 01		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
يشار إلى أن هذه الكتيبة ارتكبت العديد من الجرائم بحق الفلسطينيين في الضفة الغربية، وبينها تعذيب المسن الفلسطيني عمر أسعد، الذي يحمل الجنسية الأميركية، بعد التنكيل به وتعذيبه وتركه في منزل مهجور في البرد القارص و**استشهاده**.	It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American citizenship, after abusing him, torturing him, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold, and **causing him to die**.	It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American citizenship, after abusing him, beating him, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold **until he dies**.
Criticism		
In the context of the sentence "إستشهاده" implies that Omar Asaad's death was somehow honorable or martyr-like , which may not accurately reflect the circumstances . This term is often used in context of warfare or resistance to denote death in a noble cause. However, in this case Omar Asaad's death resulted from torture and abandonment , which is a gross violation of human rights and not an honorable act. By using the term "إستشهاده" the text might attempt to obscure the true nature of his death and the responsibility of those involved in his torture and beating , it could create a false sense of legitimacy or justification for the actions taken against him, which is misleading and inappropriate which gives the severity of the situation and it is related to the value of this world "إستشهاده".		

A more accurate and appropriate term to describe Omar Asaad's death would be simply "martyred". Without implying any noble or honorable connotations. This would more accurately convey the brutality and injustice of his death.

Table 9

Look at appendix 02		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وعدد منهم وضعوا **الكوفية** ذات اللونين الأسود والأبيض التي أصبحت رمزا للتضامن مع غزة.	and a number of them placed the black and white **keffiyeh**, which has become a symbol of solidarity with Gaza.	and some of them wore the black and white **kufiya**, which has become a symbol of solidarity with Gaza.
Criticism		
Translation of "keffiyeh" as "kufiya" may result in a loss of cultural specificity, especially for those familiar with the garment's historical and political significance in the middle east, particularly among Palestinians. "Keffiyeh" carries connotations of Palestinian identity and resistance , while "kufiya" may lack this nuanced cultural association and this is named " loss of cultural specificity" . (Why ChatGPT system does not make error in translation in the capital of Algeria "Algiers" to "Algirs" or "Paris" to "Pariz" ChatGPT manipulates the word translated Because it is related to the Palestinian Israeli conflict.)		

Table 10

Look at appendix 02		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
كما أصدرت قاضية محكمة **مقاطعة** ديكالب الأمريكية أمرا بإطلاق سراح جميع الطلبة والمدرسين المعتقلين من جامعة إيموري بولاية جورجيا الأميركية.	The US DeKalb **District** Court judge also issued an order to release all detained students and teachers from Emory University in the US state of Georgia.	A judge in the American DeKalb **County** Court ordered the release of all detained students and teachers from Emory University in the state of Georgia, USA.
Criticism		
The term "county" carries specific cultural and legal connotations within the USA, reflecting its historical development and administrative functions, it is associated with concepts of local governance, law enforcement and judicial administration. In contrast the term "district" may have different cultural associations in other countries, potentially signifying variations in administrative structures, legal jurisdictions, or governmental functions. This displacement in translation may result a loss of specificity and clarity, particularly for readers who are unfamiliar with the legal and administrative structures of the original text.		

Table 11

Look at appendix 04		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
Britain’s King Charles III has been crowned in a once-in-a-generation royal event witnessed by hundreds of high-profile guests inside Westminster **Abbey**	توج ملك بريطانيا تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي يحدث مرة واحدة في كل جيل، شهده مئات الضيوف البارزين داخل **كنيسة** وستمنستر،	تم تتويج الملك تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي استثنائي يشهده مئات الضيوف المرموقين داخل **كاتدرائية** وستمنستر
Criticism		
Referring to a place of worship as a cathedral can imply a high level of prestige and importance within society. It may attract more attention from the public and hold greater significance for religious and cultural matters. The choice between "كاتدرائية" and "كنيسة" in translation can also reflect cultural attitudes towards religious and historical heritage, in some cultures the distinction between the two terms may be subtle while in others, it could carry significant cultural and historical weight and that's what ChatGPT did, this last have made a higher translation technique by himself to increase the importance of the term "كاتدرائية " but he forgot the need and neutral system of translation methods. Choosing "كنيسة" over "كاتدرائية " could also be a matter of simplicity and clarity However, there is a subtle difference in cultural connotations between the two of them.		

Table 12

Look at appendix 04		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
The spiritual leader of the Anglican Church then declared: "**God Save the King**."	ثم أعلن الزعيم الروحي للكنيسة الأنجليكانية: **"فليحفظ الله الملك."**	ثم أعلن الزعيم الروحي للكنيسة الانجليكانية: **"الله يحفظ الملك."**
Criticism		
I am raising a valid point on the cultural and religious level. The phrase of ChatGPT "الله" invoking the name of God to emphasize the sincerity and earnestness of the prayer. It reflects the Islamic tradition of seeking God's blessings and protection for individuals and leaders. The phrase "يحفظ الملك" and "may god protect the king" is a culturally significant expression in Arabic-speaking societies. But there's a problem of the appropriateness of using religious expressions such as "الله" and "God" in the context of addressing individuals who may not share the same religious beliefs. In the case of addressing a monarch like king Charles the third, who may not necessarily adhere to Islamic beliefs , the use of explicitly Islamic expressions might not be suitable in formal or official communications and particularly religious matters. In the other hand the human translator was completely wrong to use adaptation in this example of "الله" because of the cultural and religious differences that should be saved to keep the cultural gaps that exist between the source text readers and the target text readers . Instead of using "الله" ChatGPT and human translation can use connotations like:		

"الرب " or "اللورد ".

Table 13

Look at appendix 05		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وعلى إثر ذلك، تشن إسرائيل عدوانا متواصلا على قطاع غزة، أدى حتى الحين **لاستشهاد** أكثر من 35 ألف فلسطيني معظمهم من النساء والأطفال.	As a result, Israel launched a continuing aggression against the Gaza Strip, which has so far led to the **death** of more than 35,000 Palestinians, most of whom are women and children.	As a result, Israel has launched a continuous aggression on the Gaza Strip, leading so far to the **martyrdom** of more than 35,000 Palestinians, most of them women and children.
Criticism		
The term "إستشهاد" in the original text and "martyrdom" by ChatGPT carries a strong cultural and ideological significance suggesting noble sacrifice and injustice. Translating this as " death" by the human translator removes these connotations and misleads the reader by neutralizing the term's emotional and cultural impact. ChatGPT retains the term "martyrdom" which preserves the original idea.		

Table 14

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**

وعلقت رانيا صباغ: «كأنهم عروس **تمشي في زفتها،** ضاحكين متمخترين وسط الورود	Rania Sabbagh commented: “It is as if they are a bride **walking at her wedding**, laughing and strutting among the roses.	Rania Sabbagh commented: "They are like brides **walking in their wedding procession**, laughing and strutting amidst the flowers.
Criticism		
In the human translation he misses the cultural nuance of "زفة" Which specifically refers to the wedding procession, in many Arab cultures where the "زفة" is a distinctive part of the wedding tradition that includes dancing and music... whereas ChatGPT translation conveys the imagery in more vivid and culturally relevant since it accurately depicts the historic and cultural setting of "زفة" .		

Table 15

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ولماذا توجد هذه الجامعة العربية أصلا؟ إذا كانت لا تنفع **لا تحل ولا تربط**، الخزي والعار، التاريخ لن يرحمكم.	Why did they meet? Why does this Arab League even exist? If it does not work, **it will not be permissible or bound.**	Why did they gather? Why does this Arab League even exist if it is of no use, **solving nothing, connecting nothing?**
Criticism		
• The human translator in "لا تنفع لا تحل ولا تربط". The translation is unclear and fails to convey the intended criticism of its lack of usefulness and ineffectiveness. ChatGPT exactly conveys the idiomatic expression, which Criticizes the Arab League's lack of efficiency. In the point of the mistakes committed by the human translators in this example is because of the use of the linguistic approach and the word by word translation. So, I think that he should convey and transfer the meaning instead of focusing only on words.		

Table 16

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ونشر صاحب حساب «يا **رب** نسألك الجنة» يقول: «**حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل** في كل حاكم خائن متصهين ساهم في قتل وتشريد اخواننا في غزة».	The owner of the account posted, “Oh **Lord**, we ask you for Paradise,” saying: “**God is sufficient for us**, and He is the best disposer of affairs in every **traitorous Zionist** ruler who contributed to the killing and displacement of our brothers in Gaza.”	The account “Oh **Lord**, we ask You for Paradise” posted: “**Allah** is sufficient for us, and He is the best disposer of affairs against every **treacherous, pro-Zionist** ruler who contributed to the killing and displacement of our brothers in Gaza.”
Criticism		
ChatGPT and human translators used "Lord" instead of "Allah" because "Lord" is a common English translation. Additionally, the accurate translation of "حسبنا الله و نعم الوكيل" is "Allah Alone is Sufficient for us, and He is the Best Disposer of affairs for us." Compared with the human translator version, it includes the phrase about untrustworthy Zionist rulers, changing the emphasis from reliance on Allah to condemnation. The ChatGPT version moves the emphasis from the original to the condemnation, which is shown by adding the phrase about rulers. And both used "ruler" instead of "leader" because "ruler" is a more precise translation of the Arabic word "حاكم", which specifically implies a person who exercises authority or control over others. The term "leader" could be used, but it might not fully capture the connotation of authority and control that "ruler" implies in this context. ChatGPT is more accurate in translation, as it translates "خائن متصهين" into "traitorous pro-		

Zionist", which refers to those who generally support Israel's existence as a Jewish state but may not necessarily follow the full Zionist ideology. In contrast, human translation uses "treacherous Zionist" for those who actively advocate for the Zionists. ChatGPT used the term "account" instead of "owner of the account" because it is a more concise and direct translation of the original Arabic phrase. Both phrases convey the same concept regarding the traitorous Zionist rulers, but the choice of "in every" by the human translation addresses the Zionists in all their forms, in the other hand, the ChatGPT translation uses "against" which suggests an oppositional relationship with them.

Table 17

# At the semantic level		
Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
كل هذا يمكن أن يجيب عنه الصندوق الأسود للطائرة في حالة العثور عليه وتحليل بياناته **لوضع النقاط على الحروف** في هذا الحادث المأساوي.	All of this can be answered by the plane's black box if it is found, and its data is analyzed **to put the dots** on this tragic accident.	All of this could be answered by the plane's black box if found and its data analyzed **to shed light on the details** of this tragic incident.
Criticism		
The original text used the expression "وضع النقاط على الحروف" to signify the need to clarify and understand every detail or aspect of a situation thoroughly. While the human translator he somehow captures the essence of the expression by conveying the idea of investigating and understanding the tragic accident. This translation is literal , not respecting the metaphorical aspects. Whereas The ChatGPT translation it effectively conveys the concept of understanding the details of the tragic incident , furthermore it effectively communicates the idea of uncovering and clarifying the details which aligns with the original meaning.		

Table 18

Look at appendix 06		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وأضاف غانتس في مؤتمر صحفي: "يجب بلورة خطة واضحة وشاملة حتى الـ 8 من يونيو للانتصار في الحرب، تشمل تقويض حكم حركة حماس وإعادة الأسرى **المحتجزين** في قطاع غزة.	Gantz added in a press conference: “A clear and comprehensive plan must be developed by June 8 to win the war, which includes undermining the rule of the Hamas movement and returning the prisoners **detained** in the Gaza Strip.”	In a press conference, Gantz added: "A clear and comprehensive plan must be formulated by June 8 to win the war, including undermining Hamas' rule and returning the prisoners **held** in the Gaza Strip."
Criticism		
Prisoner's situation : Human translation "returning the prisoners detained" implies that the prisoners are currently detained without specifying the nature of their detention. While the ChatGPT translation "returning the prisoners held" emphasizes that the prisoners are hold , possibly suggesting an unjust or forceful holding, adding a layer or urgency and a moral implication.		

Table 19

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وألقت الأزمة الاقتصادية والمخاوف من تراجع حصيلة المنتجات الزراعية **ظلالها**	The economic crisis and fears of a decline in the yield of agricultural products **cast their shadows**	The economic crisis and concerns about a decline in agricultural product yields **cast a shadow.**
Criticism		
The phrase "ألقت ظلالها" is an idiomatic expression indicating the negative impact on influence of the economic crisis and fears. The human translator preserves the idiomatic expression plurality and the broad impact suggested by the original text. Whereas the ChatGPT translation captures the idea but simplifies it to a singular "shadow" which may slightly alter the breadth of the implied impact and it could be seen as less accurate in conveying the multiplicity of issues mentioned.		

Table 20

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
أهم ما في حادث **مصرع** الرئيس الإيراني أن الدولة الإيرانية واجهت عواقب الحادث بكفاءة عالية	The most important thing about the incident of the **death** of the Iranian president	The most important thing about the **death** of the iranian president
Criticism		
The term "مصرع" in the original text carries a connotation beyond just "death" it specifically means "violent death" or "fatal accident" which is important for conveying the gravity and nature of the incident, and that's what both human and ChatGPT translation have been mistaken for by using the simple word "death". "Fatal incident" is the most appropriate one.		

Table 21

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وسوف **تدخل** طائرة الرئيس الإيراني **التاريخ**، فلم تكن الأولى ولن تكون الأخيرة	The Iranian president's plane **will go down in history**, as it was not the first and will not be the last	The Iranian president's plane **will enter history**; it wasn't the first and won't be the last
Criticism		
The original text uses this expression metaphorically to suggest the significance of the event involving the iranian's president's plane, it implies that the event will be remembered and recorded in history books as notable or significant. While both Human and ChatGPT translation, they translated it quite literally by conveying the general meaning, but it lacks the metaphorical impact by the original text . The human just followed the term " تدخل " and he translated it as "will go down " Which somehow awkward. Also, the ChatGPT translation translated "تدخل" as Simply "enter" Which is a literal translation. They lack the metaphorical impact of the source text. Suggestion expression that suits it: -The iranian president's plane will make history . - The iranian president's plane will leave its mark on history.		

Table 22

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
القاهرة ـ «القدس العربي»: ما زال **طوفان الأقصى المبارك** يرسل **مفاجآته** التي لم يكن أشد أنصار الشعب الفلسطيني يتوقعها من قبل	Cairo - “Al-Quds Al-Arabi”: **The blessed Al-Aqsa flood** continues to send **its surprises** that the most staunch supporters of the Palestinian people had not expected before.	Cairo – "Al-Quds Al-Arabi": **The flood of surprises from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque** continues, which even the staunchest supporters of the Palestinian people did not Anticipate
Criticism		
In the original text , there's the expression of "طوفان الأقصى المبارك" which is related to the events of the 7th of October while ChatGPT misinterpreted and manipulates this expression by mentioning "Al aqsa mosque" which doesn't exist in the source text. Also "طوفان الأقصى المبارك " was used as an adjective for this event of the 7th of October, while ChatGPT translation slightly alters the structure placing "surprises" as the subject, which can weaken the metaphor intensity . The focus on " the flood of surprises " might not fully capture the source text intent metaphor. Another point which is mentioned in the ChatGPT translation "of surprises " which conveys an old information and it's used as an adjective for the flood which isn't appropriate and shifts the meaning. In the contrast in the human translation uses "its surprises " which is a new information.		

Table 23

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**

وكتب الفنان المصري المعارض والمعروف عمرو واكد مغرداً عبر حسابه: «**صعبانين عليا قوي** من يعتقدون أن دولة السيسي ستقف مع شهداء فلسطين ضد الاحتلال»	The well-known Egyptian opposition artist, Amr Waked, tweeted on his account: "**Saaban Ali is strong** among those who believe that Sisi's state will stand with the martyrs of Palestine against the occupation".	Egyptian artist and well-known opponent Amr Waked tweeted: "**I feel sorry for** those who believe that Sisi's state will stand with Palestine's martyrs against the occupation".
Criticism		
The human translator didn't convey the meaning semantically in the phrase " صعبانين عليا قوي" because he translated it almost word-for-word rather than interpreting its idiomatic meaning, the phrase "صعبانين عليا قوي " is an Egyptian Arabic idiomatic meaning "I feel very sorry for them" or "I pity them a lot". In this context of the sentence, Amr Waked is expressing pity or sorrow for those who believe that Sisi's government will support the Palestinian martyrs. While ChatGPT translation conveyed the emotional sentiment intended by the original speaker effectively which is pity or sorrow. Here in this example the human translator didn't knew the Egyptian slang/idiomatic expression used and it's not familiar with it.		

Table 24

Look at appendix 10		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وأضاف خان في بيان: "لدينا أدلة أن نتنياهو وغالانت يتحملان	Khan added in a statement: "We have evidence that	Khan added in a statement: "We have evidence that Netanyahu

المسؤولية الجنائية عن جرائم حرب في فلسطين منها **القتل العمد** وتجويع المدنيين"	Netanyahu and Gallant bear criminal responsibility for war crimes in Palestine, including **premeditated murder** and starvation of civilians".	and Gallant bear criminal responsibility for war crimes in Palestine, including **deliberate killing** and starvation of civilians".
Criticism		
The human translator uses "premeditated murder" which is a negative connotation that implies a planned intentional act. This term suggests a higher degree of intent and planning specifically in legal terms compared to "deliberate killing" used by the ChatGPT translation, which indicates intentionality but may not carry the same connotation of advanced planning and premeditation.		

Table 25

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وشر البلية ما يضحك	**The worst of calamities is what makes you laugh**	**The worst kind of irony**
Criticism		

The original Arabic idiomatic expression "و شر البلية ما يضحك " refers to the idea that the worst kind of misfortune or calamity can be so absurd that it makes one laugh. The ChatGPT translation " The most kind of irony" focuses on irony but fails to convey the specific context of misfortune or calamity related to the source text , it loses the specific humor of the context of Laughing . Whereas the human translator translated it correctly, he retains both the element of calamity "the worst of calamities" and the unexpected reaction it provokes "makes you laugh ". A suggested translation for this idiomatic :

"The worst kind of misfortune is the kind that makes you laugh".

Table 26

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
أما الدكتور سام يوسف فنشر مقطع فيديو يظهر فيه عدد من الأطفال يصطفون في تحية الرؤساء العرب بالمنامة ويقومون بإلقاء الورود صوبهم، وكتب يقول: «هل يستحقّ هؤلاء الذين يدعون انهم قادة العرب **نثر الورود عليهم؟**	As for Dr. Sam Youssef, he posted a video clip showing a number of children lining up to salute Arab leaders in Manama and throwing roses at them. He wrote: “Do those who claim to be Arab leaders deserve to have **flowers scattered over them?**	Dr. Sam Youssef posted a video showing a number of children lining up to greet Arab presidents in Manama and throwing roses at them, writing: "Do those who claim to be Arab leaders deserve **roses thrown at them?**
Criticism		
The ChatGPT translation incorrectly uses "throwing roses at them" which can imply a disrespectful negative connotation, which may not align perfectly with the ceremonial context depicted in the video. The human translator better maintains the irony within the ceremonial context. the use of "flowers scattered over them" aligns with the respectful act of throwing flowers. There is also a valid point in the change of the word "ورود" in the source text , and also ChatGPT translation "roses" while the human translator used "flowers". "The worst kind of misfortune is the kind that makes you laugh". Human translator used "flowers" because it implies a general honor or celebration especially in cultural or ceremonial contexts. While the use of "roses" is related to admiration, love and high regard.		

Table 27

Look at appendix 09		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
نزح منه آلاف الفلسطينيين	thousands of Palestinians **were displaced**.	thousands of Palestinians **fled**.
Criticism		
The source text in Arabic uses ونزح منه آلاف "الفلسطينيين" which is translated by human as 'thousands of Palestinians were displaced(رحلوا)" , it implies a broader , more systemic issue suggesting that the displacement is a result of larger forces (because the reasons of the war) specifically refers to those who have been displaced within their own country. The translation of ChatGPT, on the other hand, translates into "thousands of Palestinians fled"(هربوا). which carries the sense of urgency and escape taken by Palestinians from an immediate danger or threat.		

Table 28

Look at appendix 08		
Target Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ضاحكين متمخترين **وسط الورود.**	laughing and strutting **among the roses.**	laughing and strutting **amidst the flowers.**
Criticism		
"Among the roses" in the human translation of "وسط الورود" , the translation is precise and straightforward , preserving the meaning of "الورود" as roses which refers to a specific type of flower, is just one type of the many different kind of flowers. While ChatGPT translates it to "flower" which includes all types of flowering plants . The term "Flower" refers to a wide range of plants species that have different sizes, shapes, colors and smells.		

Table 29

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
هل هؤلاء المطبعين **يحملون هم** إخواننا في غزة؟	Do these normalizers **represent** our brothers in Gaza?	Do these normalizers **carry the concerns** of our brothers in Gaza?
Criticism		
In ChatGPT translation accurately conveys the meaning of "يحملون هم" , which denotes a greater sense of responsibility and concern. While in human translation "يحملون هم " is misinterpreted as meaning to bear the burdens or anxieties rather than to represent these changes the intended meaning from emphatic responsibility to mere representation.		

Table 30

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ولماذا توجد هذه الجامعة العربية أصلا؟ إذا كانت لا تنفع **لا تحل ولا تربط**، الخزي والعار، التاريخ لن يرحمكم.	Why did they meet? Why does this Arab League even exist? If it does not work, **it will not be permissible or bound.**	Why did they gather? Why does this Arab League even exist if it is of no use, **solving nothing, connecting nothing?**
Criticism		
• The human translator in "لا تنفع لا تحل ولا تربط". The translation is unclear and fails to convey the intended criticism of its lack of usefulness and ineffectiveness. ChatGPT exactly conveys the metaphorical aspect, which Criticizes the Arab League's lack of		

efficiency. In the point of the mistakes committed by the human translators in this example is because of the use of the linguistic approach to become ambiguous and awkward aspect of translation. So, I think that he should convey and transfer the meaning instead of focusing only on words.

Table 31

Look at appendix 04		
Target Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
Britain’s King Charles III has been crowned in a **once-in-a-generation** royal event witnessed by hundreds of high-profile guests inside Westminster Abbey	توج ملك بريطانيا تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي **يحدث مرة واحدة في كل جيل،** شهده مئات الضيوف البارزين داخل كنيسة وستمنستر،	تم تتويج الملك تشارلز الثالث في **حدث ملكي استثنائي** يشهده مئات الضيوف المرموقين داخل كاتدرائية وستمنستر
Criticism		
In the ChatGPT translation, it refers to the event as "حدث ملكي إستثنائي" which also conveys the idea of rarity and significance. However, the choice of the term "إستثنائي" might emphasize the extraordinary nature of the event in a slightly different way compared to the English version . It captures a similar essence of uniqueness and rarity. While the translation of "إيفانا كوتاسوفا" have translated it correctly keeping the same terminology whereas the ChatGPT translation method has made some changes in terminologies i.e. there's a specific metaphorical and semantical relation to the phrase "once in a generation" especially in the context of the British monarchy and succession, given that king Charles		

the third ascends to the throne at an advanced age after a long reign by Queen Elizabeth the second, the phrase carries additional significance beyond just rarity or exceptionality, in this case a more accurate translation might indeed emphasize the generation aspect perhaps by using term like "مرة في كل جيل" to directly convey the idea of occurring once in every generation.

Table 32

At the syntactic level		
Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
أما الناشط العُماني نصر البوسعيدي فكتب معلقاً على خطابات الزعماء العرب: «أحد القادة العرب في القمة العربية يقول: يجب أن تتوقف الحرب في غزة.. **وهو** لا يستطيع إيقاف تصدير بلاده للطماطم إلى المحتل القذر، قائد لا يملك حتى السلطة على الطماطم فعن أي قمم عربية نتحدث؟! هذا هو واقعنا البائس المضحك، وشر البلية ما يضحك.»	As for the Omani activist Nasr al-Busaidi, he wrote, commenting on the speeches of the Arab leaders: “One of the Arab leaders at the Arab summit says: The war in Gaza must stop... **and** he cannot stop his country’s export of tomatoes to the dirty occupier. A leader who does not even have authority over tomatoes. So, what summits?” Arabic we speak?! This is our miserable, ridiculous reality, and the evil	Omani activist Nasr Al-Busaidi commented on the speeches of Arab leaders, writing: "One of the Arab leaders at the Arab Summit says: The war in Gaza must stop... **while** he cannot even stop exporting tomatoes from his country to the dirty occupier. A leader who doesn't even have authority over tomatoes—what Arab summits are we talking about?! This is our pitiful

	of calamity is what makes us laugh.”	and laughable reality, and the worst kind of irony."
Criticism		
n Nasr al-Busaidi's comment, ChatGPT translation used "while" instead of "and", slightly changing the connection and the meaning between the two clauses, which introduces a contrast between the two situations : one which the leader ask for the war to stop and another where he lacks authority. "While" makes the juxtaposition more explicit, emphasizing the irony and a distinction between the leader's statements and his actual power. while in the human translation he used "and" to simply joins two connected sentences, implying that both are true and occur simultaneously. He followed the Arabic sentence order, unlike ChatGPT translation used the conjunction correctly following the whole meaning of the source text.		

Table 33

Look at appendix 05		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ماهية النصر	**The nature of victory**	**Nature of victory**
Criticism		
The human translator adds the article "the" which indicates that the translation is referring to specific understanding of victory. This could reflect an ideology that perhaps give a viewpoint on victory (what victory entails). While ChatGPT translation used the omission of "the" which results in broader and less definitive statement (lacks specification), this may slightly reduce clarity, making it less clear, by asking what nature of victory it means.		

Table 34

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وما القرار المنتظر بشأن المطالبة باعتقال نتنياهو وعدد من رموز الكيان بوصفهم مجرمي حرب، إلا ثمرة غالية من ثمار النضال الذي لم يتوقف منذ أن حلت النكبة بشعبنا العظيم	and the awaited decision regarding the demand for the arrest of Netanyahu and a number of symbols of the entity as war criminals is only a precious fruit of the struggle that has not	The awaited decision regarding the demand to arrest Netanyahu and several other figures of the entity as war criminals is but a precious fruit of the ongoing struggle since the Nakba befell our great people seven decades ago.

	stopped **since...** The Nakba befell our great people.	
Criticism		
The Ellipsis (...) added by the human translator creates a dramatic pause and may be meant to draw attention to the historical and emotional significance of the Nakba in Palestinian struggle. This literary device highlights the historical events' continuing influence on the reader. On the other hand, ChatGPT translation directly deliver the message without the break that maintains an ongoing narrative flow, which may be interpreted as being less dramatic and more factual presentation of the information without adding emotional emphasis.		

Table 35

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
وسرعان ما تصدرت كلمة «القمة العربية» قوائم الوسوم الأوسع انتشاراً والأكثر تداولاً في العديد من الدول العربية، كما **دعا** الكثير من النشطاء إلى التغريد بكثافة تحت الهاشتاغ «#قمة_غزة»	The word “Arab Summit” quickly topped the lists of the most widespread and widely used hashtags in many Arab countries, and many activists also **called** for tweeting extensively under the hashtag “#Gaza_Summit”	Soon, the term "Arab Summit" topped the trending hashtags in many Arab countries, with many activists **calling** for extensive tweeting under the hashtag "#Gaza_Summit"
Criticism		

The human translator use of tense " called" in the past tense. While ChatGPT translation incorrectly uses present continuous "calling" which should be past tense "called" to align with the source text's past tense usage "دعا" .

Table 36

Look at appendix 08		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
ماذا سأطلب من قمّة يمثل فلسطين فيها من يقف متفرّجاً على دماء شعبه في القطاع	What **will** I ask of a summit in which Palestine is represented by He stands by and watches the blood of his people in the Gaza Strip	What **should** I ask from a summit representing Palestine when its representative watches the bloodshed of his people in the sector and the rampage of the occupation army and settlers in the West Bank
Criticism		
The source text used a Rhetorical question which is " ماذا سأطلب من قمّة يمثل فلسطين فيها من يقف متفرّجاً على دماء شعبه في القطاع" Here he means that he doesn't support his president anymore and he's making the "irony" aspect on him (sarcasm). The human translator translated it literally word by word achieving this irony by the modal verb "will" which does not suits the original meaning and structure of the source text. Whereas the ChatGPT translation made this mistake with lower negative impact than the human translator by using the modal verb "should", which is not appropriate in that context so I recommend further suggestion for this issue to use: Could/Would instead of should.		

Table 37

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
إحتفالها محل شك	**Her celebration is in doubt**	**Its celebration is subject to doubt**
Criticism		
The source text doesn't specify gender. The human translator introduces a gender specific pronoun "her", which isn't present in the source text. ChatGPT translation uses "its", which is a more neutral and accurate as the subject isn't specified in the source text. **Note:** The word "احتفالها" at the end of the text seems to be intended to refer back to "the incident" mentioned earlier in the paragraph. However, "احتفال" translates to "celebration" in English, which does not fit the context. The appropriate word in this context should indicate the occurrence of the incident rather than a celebration. In English, the correct word would be "its occurrence" or "it's happening." So, the correct sentence should be: "Its occurrence is in doubt." In this context, the text discusses an incident and questioning whether it was orchestrated or a matter of fate. Thus, the sentence should refer to the occurrence or happening of the incident being in doubt.		

Table 38

Look at appendix 07		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
فعلتها من قبل	**I did it before**	**I've done it before**
Criticism		

The Human translator used this phrase in the past simple tense, indicating an action that was completed at a specific point in the past, it describes a single occurrence of the action without necessarily implying any ongoing relevance to the present. Whereas the ChatGPT translation used this phrase in the present perfect tense, indicating an action that was completed at some indefinite time in the past but was relevance to the present moment which not conveyed in the source text. The use of "I've" contraction of "I have" emphasizes the connection between the past action and the present context. I mean:

I did it before without implying ongoing relevance.

I've done it before implying ongoing relevance.

Table 39

Look at appendix 09		
Source Text	**Human Translation**	**ChatGPT Translation**
نزح منه آلاف الفلسطينيين	thousands of Palestinians **were displaced**.	thousands of Palestinians **fled**.
Criticism		
Passive/active voice: The human translator's accurate use of passive voice "were displaced" highlights the outcome of the action (displacement) rather than who caused it, respecting the characteristics of journalistic texts (style). The translation provided by ChatGPT, on the other hand used the active voice" fled" which maintains the focus on Palestinians as the agents of the action.		

2.2.2. Discussion of the Findings

The comparison between ChatGPT's translation and human translation reveals distinct differences in accuracy and conformity to the source text across crucial dimensions. Human translators are meticulous in their selection of words to precisely convey the intended tone, nuance, and meaning of the original text. They ensure that translations faithfully represent the source material, resonating authentically with its cultural background. For example, in translating a culturally specific term like "keffiyeh," a human translator would grasp its cultural significance and choose an appropriate equivalent or provide context that maintains its cultural depth. In contrast, ChatGPT, relying on statistical patterns rather than nuanced understanding, may overlook such cultural nuances, resulting in translations that lack the cultural resonance crucial for accurate interpretation .

Furthermore, human translators excel in handling idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and intricate linguistic distinctions, which are essential for maintaining semantic precision. They ensure clarity, precision, and context-specific accuracy, particularly in specialized domains. ChatGPT, while proficient in general language comprehension, may struggle with these nuances due to its reliance on statistical correlations rather than deep contextual understanding. This can lead to translations that lack the necessary precision and context-specific accuracy found in human-translated texts .

In terms of syntactical complexity, human translators preserve the intricate structures and rhetorical nuances of the original text. They maintain accurate verb tense usage, appropriate voice choices, and overall sentence structure to mirror the rhetorical style of the source text. Conversely, ChatGPT may simplify or misplace syntactical elements, potentially compromising the depth and precision of the translated content. For example, in translating a complex sentence with embedded clauses and subtle rhetorical devices, a human translator

would ensure each component is accurately conveyed to preserve the intended meaning and impact, whereas ChatGPT might struggle to maintain such syntactical intricacies .

Emotionally and expressively, human translators adeptly convey subtle emotional tones and expressive language, enhancing the impact and readability of the translated text. They navigate emotionally charged terms or contexts with finesse, ensuring that the translated material retains its intended emotional resonance. For instance, in translating a poignant literary passage or a heartfelt message, human translators capture the emotional nuances and tone, conveying them effectively in the target language. In contrast, ChatGPT may translate such elements more neutrally or simplistically, potentially missing crucial emotional nuances that contribute to the overall tone and impact of the text .

In summary, while ChatGPT offers speed and consistency in understanding the general meaning of texts, human translation excels in accuracy, conformity to cultural context, nuanced interpretation, and precise language choices. Human translators are indispensable for tasks requiring exact terminology, nuanced understanding, and the faithful preservation of complex linguistic and cultural elements in translation. They ensure that the original intent and subtleties of the source text are faithfully conveyed across diverse audiences and specialized domains, a capability that remains beyond the current capabilities of AI-driven translation tools like ChatGPT.

For the seconf research question to what extent does incorporating ChatGPT in translation handle Vocabulary, cultural, semantical and syntactical level compared to human translation and what are the reasons behind the committed mistakes in both types?

Based on the comparative analysis across vocabulary, cultural, semantic, and syntactical levels between ChatGPT and human translation in journalistic texts, it becomes

evident that each approach exhibits distinct strengths, weaknesses, and underlying reasons for translation mistakes.

Human translators showcase a profound ability to select words that precisely convey the intended tone, nuance, and cultural implications of the source text. They meticulously choose terms such as "torture" versus "beating" or "Israeli occupation army" versus "Israeli defense forces" to accurately reflect political positions and emphasize cultural sensitivities. This precision stems from their nuanced understanding of language, context, and cultural nuances acquired through experience and expertise. In contrast, ChatGPT, while proficient in rapid translation and broad comprehension, occasionally opts for euphemisms or less precise terms due to its reliance on statistical patterns and predefined linguistic rules. This can result in diluted impact and inaccuracies in conveying the full spectrum of meanings and emotional nuances embedded in the original text's vocabulary.

Culturally, human translators excel in capturing subtle nuances and emotional resonances inherent in expressions like "condemning" versus "denouncing" or in the use of culturally specific terms like "keffiyeh." They ensure fidelity to the cultural context of the source text, preserving its intended depth and ideological implications. In contrast, ChatGPT may overlook these nuances, as its algorithmic approach may not account for the intricate cultural associations or sensitivities embedded in certain terms or expressions. This limitation highlights ChatGPT's struggle to intuitively navigate cultural subtleties and emotional resonances that human translators naturally comprehend through their cultural knowledge and linguistic proficiency.

Semantically, human translators demonstrate adeptness in handling idiomatic expressions, metaphors, and nuanced language distinctions, ensuring clarity, precision, and context-specific accuracy. They skillfully convey nuances like the severity behind terms such

as "aggression" versus "actions" or "conduct," thereby maintaining the original text's intended meaning with accuracy and depth. In contrast, ChatGPT's reliance on statistical correlations and machine learning models sometimes leads to simplification or misinterpretation of idiomatic expressions and metaphorical language. This can result in translations that lack the nuanced semantic depth and contextual specificity required in journalistic texts, where precise language choices are crucial for conveying complex ideas effectively.

Syntactically, human translators uphold complex sentence structures, accurate verb tense usage, and appropriate stylistic choices that preserve the rhetorical nuances of the source text. They ensure readability and coherence by navigating syntactical complexities inherent in journalistic writing with finesse and attention to detail. In contrast, ChatGPT may simplify sentence structures or mishandle syntactical elements, occasionally resulting in translations that lack the depth, precision, or rhetorical impact of the original text. This discrepancy arises from ChatGPT's algorithmic nature, which prioritizes grammatical rules and patterns over stylistic nuances and rhetorical effectiveness, thereby compromising its ability to faithfully reproduce syntactical complexities present in journalistic texts.

The reasons behind these translation mistakes in ChatGPT primarily stem from its algorithmic approach, which, despite advancements in natural language processing, still struggles with nuanced contextual understanding, cultural sensitivity, and stylistic interpretation compared to human translators.

ChatGPT's training on vast datasets and statistical patterns enables it to achieve speed and consistency in translation tasks but often at the expense of nuanced accuracy and depth required for journalistic translations. Human translators, on the other hand, leverage their linguistic expertise, cultural knowledge, and contextual understanding to deliver translations that not only accurately convey the literal meaning of the text but also preserve its cultural

nuances, emotional resonances, and rhetorical subtleties. Thus, while ChatGPT offers valuable capabilities in accessibility and broad comprehension, it falls short in handling the nuanced complexities essential for accurate and faithful journalistic translations that human translators excel in delivering.

Based on a detailed analysis across vocabulary, cultural, semantic, and syntactical levels comparing human translations and ChatGPT translations of journalistic texts, it is evident that human translations excel in capturing nuances and contextual meanings more accurately than ChatGPT. Human translators demonstrate a superior ability to select precise words that convey specific connotations and political sensitivities, ensuring fidelity to the source text's cultural context and emotional nuances. They adeptly handle semantic subtleties, idiomatic expressions, and complex syntactical structures, maintaining the original text's tone and intent effectively. In contrast, ChatGPT occasionally relies on euphemisms or less precise terms, simplifies semantic and syntactical complexities, and overlooks cultural and metaphorical depths inherent in journalistic texts. While ChatGPT offers speed and broad comprehension, it struggles with the nuanced understanding, cultural sensitivity, and stylistic finesse that human translators provide. So the human translations are indeed more accurate in preserving the depth, precision, and cultural resonance of journalistic content.

Based on the detailed comparative analysis across vocabulary, cultural, semantic, and syntactical levels between human translations and ChatGPT translations of journalistic texts, it is evident that mistakes in ChatGPT translations are primarily unintentionally committed rather than stemming from intentional biases such as ideologies, relegious and historical matters. ChatGPT relies on machine learning algorithms trained on extensive datasets to generate translations, aiming to mimic human language patterns and structures. However, its algorithmic approach has inherent limitations in understanding nuanced cultural contexts, emotional subtleties, and specific domain knowledge crucial for accurate translation. This

results in errors such as choosing generic terms over precise ones, missing cultural connotations, or inaccurately rendering idiomatic expressions, which are unintended consequences of its algorithm's statistical processing rather than deliberate biases. In contrast, human translators excel in capturing these nuances through their cultural sensitivity, linguistic expertise, and contextual understanding, ensuring translations that preserve the original text's tone, meaning, and cultural resonance effectively. Therefore, while ChatGPT demonstrates impressive capabilities in machine translation, its errors reflect the challenges of algorithmic comprehension rather than intentional distortions.

In conclusion, the comparative content analysis unequivocally establishes human tranlsation as superior to ChatGPT in preserving the richeness and accuracy of journalistic content. Human translator’s adaptness in navigating vocabulary precision, culutural nuances, sementic subtleties and syntactical complexity surpasses ChatGPT’s current capabilities, underscoring the irreplaceable role of human experties in achieving nuanced and faithful translations.

2.3 Section Three: Limitations, implications, and Recommandations

This section will cover three elements. The initial element will outline the study's limitations, the second one will propose potential pedagogical implications, and the final element will present additional suggestions and recommendations.

2.3.1. Limitation of the Study

Although efforts were made to conduct a comprehensive research study, various obstacles inevitably arise, resulting in limitations for this endeavor. These obstacles include:

- Difficulties were faced in searching for reliable sources and the journalistic political articles.
- Difficulties were found in finding books and articles related to ChatGPT trnslation.

2.3.2. Pedagogical Implications

Based on the examination of the differences between the journal articles and the ChatGPT translation in addition to the comprehensive literature review, the study has identified several pedagogical implications to address the challenges associated with both concepts. These implications can be categorized as follows:

- Engaging with both AI and human translations can significantly improve students' language proficiency. This exposure to different translation approaches and linguistic structures allows them to broaden their knowledge and skills in translation.
- Translation tasks that involve both AI and human inputs promote collaborative learning among students. Through working together to refine translations and sharing insights, they can learn from each other and enhance their translation abilities.
- students can be trained to critically evaluate translations produced by AI compared to those done by humans. This process develops their analytical skills as they learn to discern subtle differences in nuance, tone, and cultural context.
- Gaining an understanding of the capabilities and limitations of AI in translation where students can enhance their translation competence. They will be able to effectively utilize AI as a tool, while also recognizing the importance of human intervention for accuracy and cultural sensitivity.

2.3.3. Recommendations

Based on the findings obtained from the comparative content analysis of ChatGPT and human translations in the context of journalistic texts, the subsequent suggestions and

recommendations to tackle the constraints and capitalize on the educational implications have been identified:

- Address ethical concerns surrounding the use of AI in translation where it is crucial to tackle issues of bias, accuracy, and the potential impact on professional translators. By establishing guidelines and best practices for the ethical use of AI in translation, transparency can be promoted in the decision-making process of AI systems.
- Seamless collaboration between AI outputs and human translators can be facilitated by implementing interfaces and tools. This will enable translators to effectively utilize AI-generated content as a foundation. Providing training for translators on how to effectively use AI-generated content will further enhance their skills and enable them to adapt to the changing landscape of the translation industry.
- Equip students with the necessary skills for the evolving translation industry where it is imperative to incorporate AI translation tools like ChatGPT into translation studies curricula. By doing so, students will be better prepared for future practices in which AI will undoubtedly play a significant role.
- In addition to the technical recommendations outlined above, further research could explore the development of a system tailored to ideological adaptation, specifically designed to align with religious and cultural values. As Muslims, there is an opportunity to create an AI system that reflects our religious beliefs, cultural norms, and ideological principles more accurately than existing algorithms such as ChatGPT. This system could serve as a platform for promoting religious and cultural understanding while maintaining the integrity of our faith and traditions. Collaborative efforts among scholars, technologists, and religious leaders could contribute to the creation of such a system, fostering a more inclusive and culturally sensitive AI environment.

Conclusion

In conclusion of this chapter and based on the comparative content analysis of journalistic political texts, it can be inferred that this analysis reveals important findings that the comparative analysis unequivocally establishes human translation as superior to ChatGPT in preserving the richness and accuracy of journalistic content. Additionally, the results obtained from the data collection tool were discussed in relation to the research questions and hypotheses. Furthermore, important pedagogical implications were identified to address the challenges and concerns of this research study. To sum up, this chapter closes with suggestions and recommendations for future in-depth research.

General Conclusion

The present study examines the comparison between human translation and ChatGPT translation. The two main chapters of this thesis are theoretical and practical. The theoretical part begins by reviewing the relevant literature and consists of three sections. The first section offers a comprehensive overview of translation, covering its fundamental definition, various types, including human and machine translation, translation problems, the connection between translation and language, and fidelity standards in translation. The second section delves into the realm of ChatGPT, an artificial intelligence-powered language model. It provides a definition of ChatGPT, its historical background, its application in the field of translation, and an explanation of ChatGPT's translation process. The final section of this chapter explores journalistic political texts, defining their characteristics and examining their relationship with translation.

Three distinct sections structure the practical chapter. Firstly, the initial section emphasizes the research methodology procedures, encompassing study design, sample and setting, research instrument, data collection, and analysis procedures. Conversely, the second section comprises data analysis and interpretations, along with the discussion of the ultimate findings.

The final section discusses the constraints of the research study, pedagogical implications, and recommendations. Furthermore, a comparative content analysis of human and ChatGPT translation yielded the findings of the research inquiries.

The findings demonstrate the significance of the research study. In line with the first question of how the translation employed in ChatGPT differs from human translation in terms of accuracy and conformity to the source text, the results reveal that human translation is superior in vocabulary precision, cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, syntactical

complexity, emotional subtleties, and context-specific accuracy. ChatGPT, although quick and consistent in general understanding, struggles with nuanced and culturally resonant translations, especially in specialized and emotionally nuanced contexts. The second question addresses the extent of incorporating ChatGPT into translation handling. Vocabulary, cultural, semantic, and syntactical level compared to human translation and the reasons behind the committed mistakes in both types, the results indicate Human translators are better at translating journalism because they choose the right words, understand cultural nuances, deal with semantic subtleties, and keep complex syntactical structures. ChatGPT, on the other hand, often simplifies or misinterprets complex structures because its algorithmic approach relies on statistical patterns rather than nuanced contextual understanding. ChatGPT's strengths lie in speed and consistency, but it struggles with the depth and fidelity required for nuanced journalistic translations, where human expertise in language, culture, and context remains indispensable. "Mistakes in translations done by ChatGPT are unintentionally committed, or they are related to intentional biases.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis unequivocally establishes human translation as superior to ChatGPT in preserving the richness and accuracy of journalistic content. Human translators' adeptness in navigating vocabulary precision, cultural nuances, semantic subtleties, and syntactical complexity surpasses ChatGPT's current capabilities, underscoring the irreplaceable role of human expertise in achieving nuanced and faithful translations.

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List of appendices

Appendix A

The source text :

عربي ودولي

الأحد 21 أبريل 2024 6:04 مساءً - بتوقيت القدس

نتنياهو: حماس رفضت كافة المقترحات لتبادل الأسرى

القدس- "القدس" دوت كوم

وعن التقارير بشأن عقوبات أميركية وشيكة تستهدف كتيبة "نيتساح يهودا" **التابعة لجيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي**، قال نتنياهو: الجيش الإسرائيلي هو العامل الوحيد الذي يمنع ذبح شعبنا كما في الأيام الخوالي. سأدافع بشراسة عن جيشنا ومقاتلينا. إذا اعتقد أحد أن بإمكانه فرض عقوبات على وحدة في الجيش؛ فسوف أحارب ذلك بكل قوت؛ كما أن جنودنا متحدون لحمايتنا في ساحة المعركة، فإننا متحدون لحمايتهم في الميدان السياسي".

يشار إلى أن هذه الكتيبة ارتكبت العديد من الجرائم بحق الفلسطينيين في الضفة الغربية، وبينها تعذيب المسن الفلسطيني عمر أسعد، الذي يحمل الجنسية الأميركية، **بعد التنكيل به وتعذيبه** وتركه في منزل مهجور في البرد القارص **واستشهاده.** وبعد ذلك أعلنت الإدارة الأميركية أنها ستجري تحقيقا في جرائم هذه الكتيبة. وجاء القرار الأميركي بفرض عقوبات على كتيبة "نيتساح يهودا" على إثر انتهاكها لحقوق الإنسان في الضفة الغربية.

The human translation:

ARAB AND WORLD

Sun 21 Apr 2024 6:04 pm - Jerusalem Time

Netanyahu: Hamas rejected all proposals to exchange prisoners

Regarding reports of imminent US sanctions targeting the “Netzah Yehuda” **Battalion of the Israeli occupation army**, Netanyahu said: The Israeli army is the only factor preventing the

slaughter of our people as in the old days. I will fiercely defend our army and our fighters. If someone thinks they can impose sanctions on an army unit; I will fight this with all my might; Just as our soldiers are united to protect us on the battlefield, we are united to protect them on the political field ”.

It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American citizenship, after **abusing him, torturing him**, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold, and **causing him to die**. After that, the US administration announced that it would conduct an investigation into the crimes of this battalion. The American decision to impose sanctions on the "Netzah Yehuda" Brigade came as a result of its violation of human rights in the West Bank .

ChatGPT translation :

ARAB AND WORLD

Sun 21 Apr 2024 6:04 pm - Jerusalem Time

Netanyahu: Hamas rejected all proposals to exchange prisoners.

Regarding reports of imminent US sanctions targeting the “Netzah Yehuda” **Battalion of the Israeli defence forces,** Netanyahu said: The Israeli army is the only factor preventing the slaughter of our people as in the old days. I will fiercely defend our army and our fighters. If someone thinks they can impose sanctions on an army unit; I will fight this with all my might; Just as our soldiers are united to protect us on the battlefield, we are united to protect them on the political field ”.

It is noteworthy that this battalion committed many crimes against the Palestinians in the West Bank, including the torture of the elderly Palestinian Omar Asaad, who holds American

citizenship, after **abusing him, beating him**, leaving him in an abandoned house in the bitter cold **until he dies**. After that, the US administration announced that it would conduct an investigation into the crimes of this battalion. The American decision to impose sanctions on the "Netzah Yehuda" Brigade came as a result of its violation of human rights in the West Bank.

Appendix B

The source text :

فلسطين

السّبت 27 أبريل 2024 11:28 صباحًا - بتوقيت القدس

احتجاجات في جامعات وعواصم **تنديدا** بالعدوان على عزة

عواصم - "القدس" دوت كوم

يحتشد **المتظاهرون**، منذ أيام، في جامعات وعواصم أوروبية، احتجاجا على استمرار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة، وللمطالبة بوقف إطلاق النار، وذلك أسوة بالوقفات الاحتجاجية التي تشهدها الجامعات الأميركية، والتي انطلقت من جامعة كولومبيا في مدينة نيويورك.

الولايات المتحدة

يتصاعد الاحتقان في الجامعات الأميركية التي تشهد مظاهرات متزايدة ضد **العدوان** على قطاع غزة، حيث نُظمت في عدد من الجامعات المرموقة عالميا، مثل، "هارفرد، وكولومبيا، برنستون"، فيما تهدد السلطات الأميركية بإرسال قوات أمنية، لتفريقها في كل مرة. كما أصدرت قاضية **محكمة مقاطعة ديكالب** الأمريكية أمرا بإطلاق سراح جميع الطلبة والمدرسين المعتقلين من جامعة إيموري بولاية جورجيا الأميركية.

باريس

اعتصم عدد من الطلبة داخل مبنى جامعة "سيانس بو" في العاصمة الفرنسية باريس، تنديدا بانتهاكات الاحتلال بحق شعبنا، مرددين هتافات داعمة لشعبنا الفلسطيني، ورفعوا العلم الفلسطيني على النوافذ وفوق مدخل المبنى، وعدد منهم وضعوا **الكوفية** ذات اللونين الأسود والأبيض التي أصبحت رمزا للتضامن مع غزة.

The human translation:

PALESTINE

Sat 27 Apr 2024 11:28 am - Jerusalem Time

Protests in universities and capitals **denouncing** the aggression against Gaza.

Demonstrators have been gathering for days in European universities and capitals, to protest against the continued Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, and to demand a ceasefire, similar to the protests taking place at American universities, which began at Columbia University in New York City.

United States

Tension is rising in American universities, which are witnessing increasing demonstrations against the **aggression** on the Gaza Strip, as they were organized in a number of internationally prestigious universities, such as Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, while the American authorities threaten to send security forces to disperse them every time .

The US **DeKalb District Court** judge also issued an order to release all detained students and teachers from Emory University in the US state of Georgia .

Paris

A number of students staged a sit-in inside the building of Sciences Po University in the French capital, Paris, denouncing the occupation's violations against our people, chanting slogans in support of our Palestinian people, and raising the Palestinian flag on the windows and above the entrance to the building, and a number of them placed the black and white **Keffiyeh**, which has become a symbol of solidarity with Gaza .

ChatGPT translation :

Palestine

Saturday, April 27, 2024, 11:28 AM - Jerusalem Time

Protests in universities and capitals **condemning** the aggression on Gaza

Protestors have been gathering for days in European universities and capitals, protesting against the ongoing Israeli aggression on the Gaza Strip, and demanding an end to the ceasefire, mirroring the protests taking place in American universities, which started at Columbia University in New York City .

United States

Tension is escalating in American universities witnessing increasing protests against the **actions** on Gaza, with demonstrations organized at several globally prestigious universities such as Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton, while US authorities threaten to deploy security forces to disperse them each time .

A judge in the American **DeKalb County Court** ordered the release of all detained students and teachers from Emory University in the state of Georgia, USA .

Paris

A number of students staged a sit-in inside the building of Sciences Po University in the French capital, Paris, condemning the violations of the occupation against our people, chanting slogans in support of our Palestinian people. They raised the Palestinian flag on the windows and above the entrance of the building, and some of them wore the black and white **Kufiya**, which has become a symbol of solidarity with Gaza.

Appendix C

The source text :

الإثنين 22 أبريل 2024 8:15 مساءً - بتوقيت القدس

مصر تطالب بتحقيق دولي بالمجازر والمقابر الجماعية في غزة.

طالبت مصر بضرورة إجراء تحقيق دولي، بعد الكشف عن مجازر ومقابر جماعية ارتكبها جيش الاحتلال الإسرائيلي، في باحات مجمع ناصر الطبي في خان يونس، جنوب قطاع غزة. وأكد المتحدث باسم الخارجية المصرية السفير أحمد أبوزيد، **ضرورة التدخل الفوري** من قبل المجتمع الدولي لوقف الانتهاكات وإجراء التحقيقات اللازمة للمساءلة ومحاسبة مرتكبيها.

وأضاف أن ما تشهده الضفة الغربية من عمليات قتل وتدمير وعنف على مدار الأسابيع الماضية لا يقل فجاجة وخطورة، ويزيد من تفاقم الأزمة ويهدد بتفجر الأوضاع في كامل الأرض الفلسطينية المحتلة، مطالبا بضرورة وضع حد فوري للعنف والاعتداءات التي يقوم بها **المستعمرون** بحماية قوات الاحتلال، ضد المدنيين الفلسطينيين وممتلكاتهم ومنازلهم في الضفة الغربية.

The human translation:

Mon 22 Apr 2024 8:15 pm - Jerusalem Time

Egypt demands an international investigation into the massacres and mass graves in the Gaza Strip.

Egypt demanded the necessity of conducting an international investigation, after revealing massacres and mass graves committed by the Israeli occupation army, in the courtyards of the Nasser Medical Complex in Khan Yunis, south of the Gaza Strip. Egyptian Foreign Ministry spokesman, Ambassador Ahmed Abu Zeid, stressed **the need for immediate intervention** by the international community to stop violations and conduct the necessary investigations to hold perpetrators accountable.

He added that the killing, destruction and violence witnessed in the West Bank over the past weeks is no less crude and dangerous, and further aggravates the crisis and threatens to explode the situation in the entire occupied Palestinian territory, calling for an immediate end to the violence and attacks carried out by the **colonists**, protecting the occupation forces, against Palestinian civilians, their property and home in the west bank.

ChatGPT translation:

Mon 22 Apr 2024 8:15 pm - Jerusalem Time

Egypt is calling for an international investigation into the massacres and mass graves in the Gaza Strip.

Egypt called for the necessity of conducting an international investigation after the revelation of massacres and mass graves committed by the Israeli occupation army in the courtyards of the Nasser Hospital complex in Khan Younis, southern Gaza Strip.

The spokesperson of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Ahmed Abu Zeid, emphasized the **urgent need for immediate intervention** by the international community to halt the violations and conduct necessary investigations for accountability and prosecution of the perpetrators.

He added that the killings, destruction, and violence witnessed in the West Bank in recent weeks are no less audacious and dangerous, exacerbating the crisis and threatening to escalate the situation throughout the occupied Palestinian territories. He called for an immediate end to the violence and attacks carried out by **settlers**, protected by the occupation forces, against Palestinian civilians, their property, and homes in the West Bank.

Appendix D

The source text :

King Charles III is crowned in once-in-a-generation ceremony

By Ivana Kottasová, CNN, Sun May 14, 2023

London CNN —

Britain’s King Charles III has been crowned in a **once-in-a-generation** royal event witnessed by hundreds of **high-profile** guests inside Westminster **Abbey**, as well as

tens of thousands of well-wishers who gathered in central London despite the rain .

In the most significant moment of the day, Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby placed the 360-year-old St. Edward's Crown on Charles' head. The spiritual leader of the Anglican Church then declared: **"God Save the King ".**

The human translation :

تتويج الملك تشارلز الثالث في حفل يحدث مرة واحدة في كل جيل

بقلم إيفانا كوتاسوفا، سي إن إن

تم التحديث الساعة 7:28 صباحًا بتوقيت شرق الولايات المتحدة، الأحد 14 مايو 2023 لندن

02:22- المصدر: سي إن إن —

توج ملك بريطانيا تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي **يحدث مرة واحدة في كل جيل**، شهده مئات الضيوف **البارزين** داخل **كنيسة** وستمنستر، بالإضافة إلى عشرات الآلاف من المهنئين الذين تجمعوا في وسط لندن على الرغم من الأمطار.

في أهم لحظة من اليوم، وضع رئيس أساقفة كانتربري جاستن ويلبي تاج سانت إدوارد البالغ من العمر 360 عامًا على رأس تشارلز. ثم أعلن الزعيم الروحي للكنيسة الأنجليكانية: **"فليحفظ الله الملك".**

ChatGPT translation :

الملك تشارلز الثالث يتوج في حفل استثنائي يحدث مرة كل جيل

بقلم إيفانا كوتاسوفا، سي إن إن

الأحد 14 مايو 2023 لندن، سي إن إن —

تم تتويج الملك تشارلز الثالث في حدث ملكي **استثنائي** يشهده مئات الضيوف **المرموقين** داخل **كاتدرائية** وستمنستر، بالإضافة إلى عشرات الآلاف من المهنئين الذين تجمعوا في وسط لندن على الرغم من الأمطار.

في أهم لحظة في اليوم، وضع رئيس أساقفة كانتربري، جاستن ويلبي، تاج القديس إدوارد البالغ من العمر 360 عامًا على رأس تشارلز. ثم أعلن الزعيم الروحي للكنيسة الانجليكانية: **"الله يحفظ الملك."**

Appendix E

The source text :

الثّلاثاء 14 مايو 2024 9:12 صباحًا - بتوقيت القدس

إدارة بايدن تستبعد نجاح إسرائيل في هزيمة "حماس"

ماهية النصر ونقلت شبكة "سي إن إن" الأميركية عن نائب وزير الخارجية الأميركي قوله "نتصارع مع إسرائيل بشأن ماهية النصر في غزة. لا نعتقد أن النصر الكامل الذي تسعى إسرائيل لتحقيقه محتمل أو ممكن".

يشار إلى أن رئيس الوزراء الإسرائيلي بنيامين نتنياهو تعهد مرارا بتحقيق "نصر كامل" على حماس بعد أن شنت عملية طوفان الأقصى ضد القواعد والمستوطنات الإسرائيلية، التي قتلت 1200 وعلى إثر ذلك، تشن إسرائيل عدوانا متواصلا على قطاع غزة، أدى حتى الحين **لاستشهاد** أكثر من 35 ألف فلسطيني معظمهم من النساء والأطفال.

Human Translation:

PALESTINE

Tue 14 May 2024 9:12 am - Jerusalem Time

The Biden administration rules out Israel's success in defeating Hamas

The nature of victory , CNN quoted the US Deputy Secretary of State as saying, "We are wrestling with Israel over the nature of victory in Gaza. We do not believe that the complete victory that Israel seeks to achieve is likely or possible".

It is noteworthy that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu repeatedly pledged to

achieve “complete victory” over Hamas after it launched Operation Al-Aqsa Flood against Israeli bases and settlements, which killed 1,200 soldiers and settlers, and captured 250 others, according to Israeli figures.

As a result, Israel launched a continuing aggression against the Gaza Strip, which has so far led to the **death** of more than 35,000 Palestinians, most of whom are women and children.

ChatGPT translation:

Nature of Victory, CNN quoted the US Deputy Secretary of State as saying, "We are grappling with Israel over the nature of victory in Gaza. We do not believe that the complete victory that Israel seeks is possible or likely".

It is worth noting that Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has repeatedly pledged to achieve a "complete victory" over Hamas after the "Operation Wrath of the Almighty" targeted Israeli bases and settlements, killing 1,200 military personnel and settlers, and capturing 250 others, according to Israeli figures.

As a result, Israel has launched a continuous aggression on the Gaza Strip, leading so far to the **martyrdom** of more than 35,000 Palestinians, most of them women and children.

Appendix F

The source text:

فلسطين

السّبت 18 مايو 2024 10:04 مساءً - بتوقيت القدس

غانتس: يجب بلورة خطة واضحة حتى 8 يونيو للانتصار بالحرب

"القدس" دوت كوم - الأناضول

وأضاف غانتس في مؤتمر صحفي: "يجب بلورة خطة واضحة وشاملة حتى الـ 8 من يونيو للانتصار في الحرب، تشمل تقويض حكم حركة حماس وإعادة **الأسرى المحتجزين** في قطاع غزة.

The human translation :

PALESTINE

Sat 18 May 2024 10:04 pm - Jerusalem Time

Gantz: A clear plan must be formulated by June 8 to win the war .

Gantz added in a press conference: “A clear and comprehensive plan must be developed by June 8 to win the war, which includes undermining the rule of the Hamas movement and returning the **prisoners detained** in the Gaza Strip ”.

ChatGPT translation:

Palestine

Saturday, May 18, 2024, 10:04 PM - Jerusalem Time.

Gantz: A clear plan must be formulated by June 8 to win the war

Jerusalem - Anadolu

In a press conference, Gantz added: "A clear and comprehensive plan must be formulated by June 8 to win the war, including undermining Hamas' rule and returning the **prisoners held** In the Gaza Strip."

Appendix G

The source text :

إحياء مشروع توشكي لزراعة 4 ملايين فدان... أداة لعبور النكبة الاقتصادية والهروب من شبح المجاعة

القاهرة "القدس العربي" من حسام عبد البصير

السنة السادسة والثلاثون، العدد 11353 الأربعاء 22 مايو 2024

القاهرة ـ «القدس العربي»: **ما زال طوفان الأقصى المبارك يرسل مفاجآته** التي لم يكن أشد أنصار الشعب الفلسطيني يتوقعها من قبل **وما القرار المنتظر بشأن المطالبة باعتقال نتنياهو وعدد من رموز الكيان بوصفهم مجرمي حرب**، إلا ثمرة غالية من ثمار النضال الذي لم يتوقف منذ أن حلت النكبة بشعبنا العظيم، قبل سبعة عقود.

وألقت الأزمة الاقتصادية والمخاوف من تراجع حصيلة المنتجات الزراعية ظلالها، وقال حسين أبوصدام نقيب عام الفلاحين، إن توجيهات الرئيس السيسي بإحياء مشروع توشكى، تهدف لزيادة الإنتاج الزراعي بما يزيد من الصادرات الزراعية المصرية

أهم ما في حادث مصرع الرئيس الإيراني أن الدولة الإيرانية واجهت عواقب الحادث بكفاءة عالية، ولم ترتبك أو تهتز..

احتفالها محل شك

لقد برزت تكهنات كثيرة وطالت الاتهامات إسرائيل، وأشارت أصابع كثيرة إلى أمريكا، بينما أكد التلفزيون الرسمي الإيراني بعد الوصول إلى حطام الطائرة مصرع الرئيس إبراهيم ومن كان معه رسميا. **وسوف تدخل طائرة الرئيس**

الإيراني التاريخ، فلم تكن الأولى ولن تكون الأخيرة.. ولكن ظروف إيران وموقفها مع أمريكا وإسرائيل تترك ظلالا كثيفة حول ملابسات الحادث وتحطم الطائرة..

فعلتها من قبل

كل هذا يمكن أن يجيب عنه الصندوق الأسود للطائرة في حالة العثور عليه وتحليل بياناته **لوضع النقاط على الحروف** في هذا الحادث المأساوي.

The human translation:

Reviving the Toshka project to cultivate 4 million acres...a tool to overcome the economic catastrophe and escape the specter of famine

Cairo "Alquds Al arabi: Hossam Abdel Basir

Volume 36 , issue 11353 Wednesday 22 May 2024

Cairo - “Al-Quds Al-Arabi”: **The blessed Al-Aqsa flood continues to send its surprises** that the most staunch supporters of the Palestinian people had not expected before, **and the awaited decision regarding the demand for the arrest of Netanyahu and a number of symbols of the entity as war criminals** is only a precious fruit of the struggle that has not stopped **since...** The Nakba befell our great people, seven decades ago.

The economic crisis and fears of a decline in the yield of agricultural products **cast their shadows**, and Hussein Abu Saddam, head of the General Farmers Syndicate, said that President Sisi’s directives to revive the Toshka project aim to increase agricultural production in a way that increases Egyptian agricultural exports and helps provide food security.

The most important thing about the incident of the death of the Iranian president is that The Iranian state faced the consequences of the accident with great efficiency, and was not confused or shaken.

Her celebration is in doubt

Many speculations have emerged and accusations have targeted Israel, and fingers have been pointed.” Many to America, while Iranian official television confirmed, after arriving at the wreckage of the plane, that President Ibrahim and those who were with him were officially killed. **The Iranian president’s plane will go down in history**, as it was not the first and will not be the last. However, Iran’s circumstances and its position with America and Israel leave thick shadows around the circumstances of the accident and the plane crash.

I did it before

All of this can be answered by the plane's black box if it is found and its data is analyzed **to put the dots** on this tragic accident.

ChatGPT translation:

Reviving the Toshka project to cultivate 4 million acres...a tool to overcome the economic catastrophe and escape the specter of famine

Cairo "Alquds Al arabi: Hossam Abdel Basir

Volume 36 , issue 11353 Wednesday 22 May 2024

Cairo – "Al-Quds Al-Arabi": **The flood of surprises from the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque**

continues, which even the staunchest supporters of the Palestinian people did not anticipate.

The awaited decision regarding the demand to arrest Netanyahu and several other figures of the entity as war criminals is but a precious fruit of the ongoing struggle since the Nakba of our great people seven decades ago.

The economic crisis and concerns about a decline in agricultural product yields **cast a shadow**. Hussein Abu Saddam, the General Head of Farmers, said that President Sisi's directives to revive the Toshka project aim to increase agricultural production, boosting Egyptian agricultural exports and helping to provide food security .

The most important thing about the death of the iranian president is that the Iranian state efficiently faced the consequences of the incident without confusion or disturbance.

Its celebration is subject to doubt .

Many speculations emerged, implicating Israel, while many fingers pointed to America. The Iranian state television confirmed the death of President Ibrahim and those with him officially after reaching the wreckage of the plane. **The Iranian president's plane will enter history**; it wasn't the first and won't be the last. However, Iran's circumstances and its stance with America and Israel cast a dense shadow over the incident and the plane crash .

I've done it before .

All of this could be answered by the plane's black box if found and its data is analyzed **to shed light on the details** of this tragic incident.

Appendix H

The source text :

القمة العربية في البحرين تشغل شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي: نائمون اجتمعوا في المنامة

18 - مايو - 2024

وسرعان ما تصدرت كلمة «القمة العربية» قوائم الوسوم الأوسع انتشاراً والأكثر تداولاً في العديد من الدول العربية، كما **دعا** الكثير من النشطاء إلى التغريد بكثافة تحت الهاشتاغ «#قمة_غزة» في محاولة لحث الزعماء العرب على التحرك من أجل قطاع غزة، واتخاذ قرارات ترقى إلى مستوى الحدث الذي يواجهه الشعب الفلسطيني.

ألح عليّ سؤال: **ماذا سأطلب من قمّة** يمثل فلسطين فيها من يقف متفرّجاً على دماء شعبه في القطاع، وعلى عربدة جيش الاحتلال ومستوطنيه في الضفة؛ حيث ولايته المباشرة؟ الحضور يعرفون ما تريده شعوبهم.. وكفى».

وكتب الفنان المصري المعارض والمعروف عمرو واكد مغرداً عبر حسابه: «**صعبانين عليا قوي** من يعتقدون أن دولة السيسي ستقف مع شهداء فلسطين ضد الاحتلال. لما يقفوا مع شهداء بلدهم الأول نبقى نفكر نصدق. غير كده اشك بأقصى عمق في نوايا أي تحرك مسرحي»

أما الدكتور سام يوسف فنشر مقطع فيديو يظهر فيه عدد من الأطفال يصطفون في تحية الرؤساء العرب بالمنامة ويقومون بإلقاء الورود صوبهم، وكتب يقول: «هل يستحقّ هؤلاء الذين يدعون انهم قادة العرب **نثر الورود عليهم؟** صدق أو لا تصدق..

وعلقت رانيا صباغ: «كأنهم **عروس تمشي في زفتها**، ضاحكين متمخترين **وسط الورود**، هل هؤلاء المطبعين **يحملون هم** إخواننا في غزة؟ لماذا اجتمعوا؟ ولماذا توجد هذه الجامعة العربية أصلا؟ إذا كانت لا تنفع **لا تحل ولا تربط**، الخزي والعار، التاريخ لن يرحمكم».

أما الناشط العُماني نصر البوسعيدي فكتب معلقاً على خطابات الزعماء العرب: «أحد القادة العرب في القمة العربية يقول:

يجب أن تتوقف الحرب في غزة.. **وهو** لا يستطيع إيقاف تصدير بلاده للطماطم إلى المحتل القذر، قائد لا يملك حتى السلطة على الطماطم فعن أي قمم عربية نتحدث؟! هذا هو واقعنا البائس المضحك، **وشر البلية ما يضحك**».

ونشر صاحب حساب «يا رب نسألك الجنة» يقول: «**حسبنا الله ونعم الوكيل** في كل حاكم **خائن متصهين** ساهم في قتل وتشريد اخواننا في غزة».

وكتب ياسين زوجشي ساخراً: «القادة العرب صحيوا من **النوم راحو للمنامة**». فيما نشر شاكر الفهيدي صورة للزعيم الليبي الراحل معمر القذافي وعلق قائلاً: «ماذا تتوقعون لو كان الآن موجوداً في القمة العربية المنعقدة في البحرين؟ هل سيقبل معمر القذافي ما يحدث في فلسطين اليوم؟.

The human translation :

The Arab Summit in Bahrain occupies social media networks: Sleepers gathered in Manama

18 - May 2024

The word “Arab Summit” quickly topped the lists of the most widespread and widely used hashtags in many Arab countries, and many activists also **called** for tweeting extensively under the hashtag “#Gaza_Summit” in an attempt to urge Arab leaders to take action for the Gaza Strip and take decisions that amount to... The level of events facing the Palestinian people .

A question persisted on me: **What will I ask of a summit** in which Palestine is represented by He stands by and watches the blood of his people in the Gaza Strip, and the orgy of the occupation army and its settlers in the West Bank. Where is his direct jurisdiction? The attendees know what their people want...that is enough ”.

The well-known Egyptian opposition artist, Amr Waked, tweeted on his account: "**Saaban Ali is strong** among those who believe that Sisi's state will stand with the martyrs of Palestine against the occupation. When they stand with the martyrs of their first country, we keep thinking and believing. Other than that, I deeply doubt the intentions of any theatrical move ".

As for Dr. Sam Youssef, he posted a video clip showing a number of children lining up to salute Arab leaders in Manama and throwing roses at them. He wrote: "Do those who claim to be Arab leaders deserve to have **flowers scattered over them**?" Believe it or not .

Rania Sabbagh commented: "It is as if they are a **bride walking at her wedding**, laughing and strutting **among the roses**. Do these normalizers **represent our brothers** in Gaza? Why did they meet? Why does this Arab League even exist? If it does not work, **it will not be permissible or bound**. Shame and disgrace. History will not be kind to you ".

As for the Omani activist Nasr al-Busaidi, he wrote, commenting on the speeches of the Arab leaders: "One of the Arab leaders at the Arab summit says: The war in Gaza must stop... **and he cannot** stop his country's export of tomatoes to the dirty occupier. A leader who does not even have authority over tomatoes. So what summits?" Arabic we speak?! This is our miserable, ridiculous reality, **and the evil of calamity is what makes us laugh** .

The owner of the account posted, "**Oh Lord, we ask you for Paradise**," saying: "**God is sufficient for us**, and He is the best disposer of affairs in every **traitorous Zionist** ruler who

contributed to the killing and displacement of our brothers in Gaza ”.

Yassin Zugshi wrote sarcastically: “The Arab leaders woke up and **went to sleep**.” While Shaker Al Fahidi published a picture of the late Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and commented: “What do you expect if he was now present at the Arab summit held in Bahrain?

ChatGPT translation:

The Arab Summit in Bahrain Occupies Social Media: Sleepers Gather in Manama

May 18, 2024

The term "Arab Summit" topped the trending hashtags in many Arab countries, with many activists **calling** for extensive tweeting under the hashtag "#Gaza_Summit" in an attempt to urge Arab leaders to take action for Gaza and make decisions commensurate with the event facing the Palestinian people .

A question insists on my mind: What **should** I ask from a summit representing Palestine when its representative watches the bloodshed of his people in the sector and the rampage of the occupation army and settlers in the West Bank, where he has direct authority? The attendees know what their peoples want... Enough said ".

Egyptian artist and well-known opponent Amr Waked tweeted: "**I feel sorry for** those who believe that Sisi's state will stand with Palestine's martyrs against the occupation. When they stand with their own martyrs first, we might think of believing them. Otherwise, I deeply doubt the intentions of any theatrical move ".

Dr. Sam Youssef posted a video showing a number of children lining up to greet Arab presidents in Manama and throwing roses at them, writing: "Do those who claim to be Arab leaders deserve **roses thrown at them**? Believe it or not .

Rania Sabbagh commented: "They are like **brides walking in their wedding procession**, laughing and strutting **amidst the flowers**. Do these normalizers **carry the concerns** of our brothers in Gaza? Why did they gather? Why does this Arab League even exist if it is of no use, **solving nothing, connecting nothing**? Shame and disgrace, history will not forgive you ".

Omani activist Nasr Al-Busaidi commented on the speeches of Arab leaders, writing: "One of the Arab leaders at the Arab Summit says: The war in Gaza must stop... **while he cannot** even stop exporting tomatoes from his country to the dirty occupier. A leader who doesn't even have authority over tomatoes—what Arab summits are we talking about?! This is our pitiful and laughable reality, and **the worst kind of irony** ".

The account "**Oh Lord, we ask You for Paradise**" posted: "**Allah is sufficient** for us and He is the best disposer of affairs against every **treacherous pro-Zionist** ruler who contributed to the killing and displacement of our brothers in Gaza ".

Yassine Zogchi sarcastically wrote: "The Arab leaders woke up from sleep **and went to Manama**." Meanwhile, Shaker Al-Fahidi posted a picture of the late Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and commented: "What do you expect if he were present at the Arab

Summit in Bahrain today? Would Gaddafi accept what is happening in Palestine now?"

Appendix I

The source text :

فلسطين

الإثنين 13 مايو 2024 3:09 مساءً – بتوقيت القدس

قصف مكثف على جباليا والمقاومة تخوض اشتباكات ضارية شمال القطاع وجنوبه

غزة – "القدس" دوت كوم

ومنذ أمس الأحد، وسّع الجيش الإسرائيلي توغله شرقي مخيم وبلدة جباليا (شمالي قطاع غزة) تحت غطاء ناري كثيف تنفذه طائرات حربية ومدفعية على مناطق متفرقة من المخيم الذي **نزح منه آلاف الفلسطينيين**، واستشهد وجرح عديد منهم.

Human translation :

PALESTINE

Mon 13 May 2024 3:09 pm – Jerusalem Time

Intense bombardment on Jabalia, and the resistance is engaged in fierce clashes in the north and south of the Strip

Since yesterday, Sunday, the Israeli army has expanded its incursion east of the Jabalia camp and town (northern Gaza Strip) under heavy fire cover carried out by warplanes and artillery on various areas of the camp, from which **thousands of Palestinians were displaced**, and many of them were martyred and wounded .

ChatGPT translation :

PALESTINE

Mon 13 May 2024 3:09 pm – Jerusalem Time

Intensive shelling on Jabalia, with fierce clashes between resistance and Israeli forces in the north and south of the Gaza Strip .

Since yesterday, the Israeli army has expanded its incursion east of Jabalia camp and town (north of Gaza Strip) under heavy covering fire carried out by warplanes and artillery on various areas of the camp, from which **thousands of Palestinians have fled**, and many were martyred and injured.

Appendix J

The source text :

فلسطين

الإثنين 20 مايو 2024 8:34 مساءً – بتوقيت القدس

إسرائيل تهاجم المحكمة الجنائية.. ما عواقب مذكرات الاعتقال الدولية؟

وأضاف خان في بيان: "لدينا أدلة أن نتنياهو وغالانت يتحملان المسؤولية الجنائية عن جرائم حرب في فلسطين منها **القتل العمد** وتجويع المدنيين".

Human translation :

PALESTINE

Mon 20 May 2024 8:34 pm – Jerusalem Time

Israel attacks ICC.. What are the consequences of international arrest warrants ?

Khan added in a statement: “We have evidence that Netanyahu and Gallant bear criminal responsibility for war crimes in Palestine, including **premeditated murder** and starvation of civilians”.

ChatGPT Translation :

PALESTINE

Mon 20 May 2024 8:34 pm – Jerusalem Time

Israel attacks ICC.. What are the consequences of international arrest warrants

Khan added in a statement: “We have evidence that Netanyahu and Gallant bear criminal responsibility for war crimes in Palestine, including **deliberate killing** and the starvation of civilians.”

Résumé

La traduction est cruciale pour la communication, permettant l'échange des idées, de cultures et de connaissances. Les récentes avancées en intelligence artificielle (IA) ont révolutionné les processus de traduction, posant des défis aux traducteurs humains traditionnels. Cette étude vise à comparer et explorer l'efficacité de la traduction entre les traducteurs humains et ChatGPT, en se concentrant sur les dimensions culturelles, syntaxiques, sémantiques et linguistiques. Une méthode de recherche qualitative, notamment l'analyse comparative de contenu, a été employée pour répondre à deux questions clés : 1) En quoi la traduction de ChatGPT diffère-t-elle de celle des traducteurs humains en termes d'exactitude et de conformité au texte source ? 2) Dans quelle mesure ChatGPT peut-il gérer le vocabulaire, les nuances culturelles, la sémantique et la syntaxe par rapport à la traduction humaine? Les résultats mettent en évidence les forces distinctes des traducteurs humains, notamment leur capacité à choisir des mots précis qui véhiculent des significations culturelles et politiques nuancées. Les traducteurs humains excellents à capturer les nuances culturelles subtiles et les résonances émotionnelles, à gérer les expressions idiomatiques, les métaphores et les distinctions sémantiques avec clarté et précision, en particulier dans les écrits journalistiques. En revanche, les erreurs de traduction de ChatGPT proviennent souvent de sa dépendance aux corrélations statistiques plutôt qu'à une compréhension contextuelle nuancée et une sensibilité culturelle. Les recherches futures devraient explorer des approches hybrides combinant les capacités de l'IA avec une supervision humaine pour améliorer la qualité de la traduction. Le développement de modèles d'IA intégrant la conscience culturelle et contextuelle pourrait atténuer les limitations actuelles et la nécessité d'efforts collaboratifs entre les développeurs d'IA et les traducteurs humains pour améliorer la capacité de l'IA à gérer efficacement les nuances linguistiques et culturelles complexes.

Mots clés : traduction, traduction humaine, traduction gérée par ChatGPT, textes journalistique politique

الملخص

تُعَدُّ الترجمة ضرورية للتواصل العالمي، حيث تُمَكِّن من تبادل الأفكار والثقافات والمعرفة. لقد أحدثت التطورات الأخيرة في الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) ثورة في عمليات الترجمة، مما يطرح تحديات على المترجمين البشريين التقليديين. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى مقارنة واستكشاف فعالية الترجمة اللغوية بين المترجمين البشريين وChatGPT، مع التركيز على الأبعاد الثقافية والنحوية والدلالية واللغوية. تم استخدام طرق البحث النوعي، تحديداً تحليل المحتوى المقارن، للإجابة على سؤالين رئيسيين: 1) كيف تختلف ترجمة ChatGPT عن الترجمة البشرية من حيث الدقة والالتزام بالنص الأصلي؟ 2) إلى أي مدى يمكن لـ ChatGPT التعامل مع المفردات، والفروق الثقافية، والدلالات، والنحو مقارنة بالترجمة البشرية؟ تُبرز النتائج نقاط القوة المميزة للمترجمين البشريين، بما في ذلك قدرتهم على اختيار الكلمات الدقيقة التي تنقل المعاني الثقافية والسياسية الدقيقة. يتفوق المترجمون البشريون في التقاط الفروق الثقافية الدقيقة والرنين العاطفي، وفي التعامل مع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية والاستعارات والتمييزات الدلالية بوضوح ودقة، خصوصاً في الكتابات الصحفية السياسية. بالمقابل، غالباً ما تنشأ أخطاء الترجمة لدى ChatGPT من اعتماده على الارتباطات الإحصائية بدلاً من الفهم السياقي الدقيق والحساسية الثقافية. يجب على الأبحاث المستقبلية استكشاف نهج هجينة تجمع بين قدرات الذكاء الاصطناعي والإشراف البشري لتحسين جودة الترجمة. قد يساعد تطوير نماذج ذكاء اصطناعي تدمج الوعي الثقافي والسياقي في تخفيف القيود الحالية والحاجة إلى جهود تعاونية بين مطوري الذكاء الاصطناعي والمترجمين البشريين لتحسين قدرة الذكاء الاصطناعي على التعامل بفعالية مع الفروق اللغوية والثقافية المعقدة.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الترجمة، الترجمة البشرية، ترجمة ChatGPT، النصوص الصحافية السياسية