

الذكاء الاصطناعي وتقييم جودة الترجمة

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(مُلخَصُ البَحْث)

مازال الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) يحدث ثورةً في مجال الترجمة بعد أن كانت الترجمة تعتمد تقليدياً على المترجمين البشر. ومن خلال تدخله في عمليات الترجمة، ساهم الذكاء الاصطناعي في تطوير مشهد الترجمة الى حد بعيد. وفي الوقت الحاضر، يمكن لنماذج الذكاء الاصطناعي إنتاج ترجمات في وقت قياسي مقارنة بالمترجمين البشر، وقد مهد هذا الطريق لتواصل أكثر سرعة وفعالية من حيث قلة التكلفة عبر الحواجز اللغوية. ومع أن نماذج ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي توفر إمكانيات هائلة، إلا أنها تتطوي على العديد من التحديات والمخاوف. وفي ضوء ذلك، تحاول الدراسة الحالية إجراء تقييم لنماذج من ترجمات الذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال مقارنتها بنماذج لترجمات البشر. وعلى وجه التحديد، تهدف الدراسة الحالية إلى تقييم درجة دقة هذه النماذج عند القيام بنشاط الترجمة وقدرتها على نقل المعاني المضمرة والصور البيانية والأسلوبية للنص الأصل الى اللغة الهدف. ولتحقيق هذا الغرض اعتمدت الدراسة نموذج هاوس (٢٠١٦) لتقييم جودة الترجمة. وتقوم الدراسة بتحليل إثنتين من المقطعات من نصوص مختلفة (أدبية و فلسفية) تم تحميلها على نموذجين من برامج الذكاء الاصطناعي هما: Google Translate و ChatGPT. يجري بعد ذلك تقييم نتائج الترجمة من حيث دقة معنى النص وجزالته وإنسيابيته عبر مقارنات تلك الترجمات بترجمات بشرية لمترجمين محترفين. وتشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أنه ومع أن نماذج ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي تُظهر درجة جيدة من الدقة من حيث التعبير عن قصدية النص المصدر، إلا أن قدرتها على استبدال المترجم البشري، في الحفاظ على دلالات النص المصدر المضمرة وجزالته وقوته التعبيرية وإنسيابيته، لا تزال غير كافية. كما أن هذه الفرضية لا تبدو ممكنة التحقق على أرض الواقع.

الكلمات الأساسية: دقة الترجمة، الذكاء الاصطناعي، جزالة الترجمة، تقييم جودة الترجمة.

Artificial Intelligence and Translation Quality Assessment

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the field of translation after it traditionally has relied on human translators. By doing so, AI has advanced the landscape of translation. Nowadays, AI models can generate translations in a fraction of the time compared to human translators. This has paved the way for more rapid and cost-effective communication across language barriers. However, although AI translation models offer immense potential, they also present challenges and concerns. In light of this, the present study attempts to carry out a translation quality assessment of the products of AI translation models, namely *Google Translate* and *ChatGPT*. Specifically, it aims to evaluate the degree of accuracy of these models when doing a translation activity. To achieve this objective, the study adopts House's (2016) model of translation quality assessment which focuses on elegance, accuracy and fluency. Data of the study are represented by two extracts taken different text types (literary and philosophical) uploaded to these models. Then, the translation outcomes are evaluated in terms of accuracy, elegance and fluency in comparison with the reference human translation. The findings of the study indicate that despite the fact that AI translation models show a good degree of accuracy in terms of expressing the ST intentionality, yet their ability to replace human translator, in maintaining the ST embedded connotations and its elegance, is still inadequate and too far from reality.

Keywords: translation, translation accuracy, artificial intelligence, elegance, translation quality assessment.

1. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence has become an inevitable scientific reality since its applications are indispensable in all areas of life, especially in translation. Artificial intelligence applications can be used in language learning, translation, text analysis and preparing dictionaries. At the beginning of its appearance, machine translation (MT) performed timidly and poorly, but it gradually developed with the advance of artificial intelligence (AI) and the increasing need for it in a world

characterized by multiple cross-cultural communication. It is worth noting that AI is doing well in the field of translation today and translation tools and applications using artificial intelligence have considerably yielded good results.

Machine translation, as defined by MIT Technology Review, is an automated technology that allows texts to be translated from one language to another using computer algorithms without any human intervention. It is used to translate texts of large sizes at a high speed that is impossible to achieve by relying on traditional methods (Ali, 2023). MT consists of three types: The first is rule-based MT (RBMT), which refers to literal transformation, or word-for-word translation, and its basis is linguistic rules and bilingual dictionaries, as they are used to know words, then by rules to transfer grammatical structures from the SL to the TL. The second method is statistical machine translation (SMT). At this level, prediction algorithms are used to create context-relevant translations. It relies on the use of statistical models, so words are translated from the SL based on the probability of their occurrence in the TL (ibid). The third method is Neural Machine Translation (NMT), and it relies on the use of deep artificial networks by dividing the network into two components: the first is an encoder that reads sentences on the input and generates an appropriate numerical representation of them, and the second is a decoder that generates the translated text on the output. NMT offers promising results since its efficiency is much higher than the other types of MT mentioned so far. One of NMT best prominent models is “Google Translate”, and the recently emerging “ChatGPT”.

However, these tools are still just machines, and they are still limited, so they may sometimes misunderstand the entire context, and when it comes to cultural signs and values, some of the translations that AI tools do can cause harm in one way or another. While its tools are of great benefit in daily situations, simple communication, translating written conversations or calls, and personal and practical uses, they are only used in matters that require precise explanations, identifying a problem, or requesting help of a specific type, especially when the person is under a security or health risk. Otherwise, its results cannot be relied upon or completely trusted (Ali, 2023). Undoubtedly, human translation still enjoys preference to MT especially in areas where communication is precise, sensitive and crucial and context-sensitive. In such areas, MT products are often in need of human support since getting acquainted with context-based meanings still beyond the reach of AI (ibid; see Hanu, 2023; Musta'id, 2023).

Compared to human translation, MT cannot be fully trusted since it includes many translation problems such as (1) inaccuracy since it seems to often translate the ST literally regardless of its figurative, non-literal embedded connotations (2) poor TT versions since MT seems to fail in dealing with highly cultural-dependent and domain-specific texts. Therefore, MT produces poorly worded TT, specifically, MT translation does not care a lot about wording, so the TTs provided are largely defective with broken text, so human involvement is necessary whereby translators must rephrase them a large number of times,(3) MT does not take into account the grammatical rules and consequently results in distortion of the ST intended meaning (Musta'id, 2023).

Given the many limitations of translation, it is unlikely that AI will completely replace human translators. With regard to marketing, when dealing with financial, legal and medical content, the slightest error or ambiguity can have serious consequences. (Hanu, 2023, p.90). Therefore, the experience of the original (human) translator and his/her knowledge of local cultures, customs, and cultural signs remain necessary to complete the translation task to the fullest extent. However, there is no doubt that artificial intelligence makes the work of a translator easier and faster. We are already witnessing the emergence of a hybrid method of neural translation with post-editing, which consists of combining the performance of artificial intelligence and human knowledge. Thus, artificial intelligence could ultimately be a real opportunity for translators (ibid., p.91).

Bearing all this in mind, the problem of this study is based on the hypothesis that AI-based translation, i.e. MT, is still inadequate in dealing with highly contextual and culture-dependent texts. For this reason, the present study is concerned with assessing the quality of the AI-based and human translations in terms of accuracy, fluency and elegance. The research questions raised in this regard are:

1. To what extent do AI translations maintain the ST intentionality and function?
2. Can AI translations applications, such as *Google Translate* and *ChatGpt*, replace human translation?

2. Overview of Generative AI

Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a subset of AI that focuses on generating new data based on patterns and examples from a given dataset. Unlike other AI approaches that primarily focus on classification and prediction tasks, generative AI models are designed to create new content, such as text, images, or even music. These models learn the underlying structure of the data and use that

knowledge to generate novel outputs. Generative AI utilizes techniques like neural networks, variation auto-encoders, and generative adversarial networks to produce realistic and coherent outputs. The ability of generative AI to create new content has significant implications for various fields, including translation studies, where it can be leveraged to improve language translation accuracy and efficiency.

3. Evolution of Generative AI in Translation

The evolution of Generative AI in translation has been a transformative journey, shaping the way language is processed and translated. Initially, traditional rule-based translation systems dominated the field, relying on predefined linguistic rules and dictionaries to translate texts between languages. However, these systems often struggled with complex language structures and nuances, leading to inaccuracies in translation. The introduction of statistical machine translation marked a significant advancement in the field, utilizing statistical models to learn patterns from large bilingual corpora. This approach improved translation quality by considering the context and frequency of words in different languages. Despite its success, statistical machine translation faced limitations in handling rare or unseen language patterns and context-dependent translations. The emergence of neural machine translation (NMT) revolutionized the translation landscape by leveraging deep learning techniques to directly translate texts from one language into another. NMT models, powered by recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and later transformer architectures, significantly enhanced translation accuracy and fluency. These models could capture long-range dependencies and context more effectively, leading to more natural-sounding translations. Generative AI further advanced translation capabilities by enabling the generation of human-like translations through neural language models such as GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer). These models, pre-trained on vast amounts of text data, can generate coherent and contextually relevant translations, pushing the boundaries of machine translation accuracy and quality. The evolution of Generative AI in translation continues to progress, with ongoing research focusing on improving multilingual translation, handling low-resource languages, and enhancing the adaptability of translation models to diverse linguistic contexts. As Generative AI technologies evolve, the future of translation studies holds promise for more accurate, efficient, and culturally sensitive language translation solutions.

4. How Generative AI Works in Translation

Generative AI models in translation work by generating translations word by word or sequence by sequence, taking into account the context of the entire sentence. These models can handle complex linguistic structures and idiomatic expressions, allowing for more natural and fluent translations. By leveraging deep learning techniques, such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and transformers, generative AI can capture the semantic and syntactic relationships within the text to produce coherent and contextually appropriate translations. The continuous evolution of generative AI in translation is shaping the future of language processing and cross-cultural communication, offering new possibilities for overcoming language barriers and facilitating global connectivity.

5. Challenges of Generative AI in Translation

In recent years, the field of artificial intelligence (AI) has made significant advancements, particularly in the area of machine translation. Generative AI in translation offers a cost-effective solution for organizations and individuals involved in multilingual communication. By automating the translation process and reducing the need for manual intervention, generative AI helps lower translation costs associated with human labor and resources. Generative AI accelerates the translation process by automating the generation of translations, significantly reducing the time required to complete translation tasks. With the ability to process and translate large volumes of text swiftly, generative AI enables faster turnaround times for translation projects. This speed and efficiency not only increase productivity but also allow for quicker dissemination of information in multiple languages, meeting tight deadlines. However, along with its benefits, generative AI in translation also presents several challenges that need to be addressed.

5.1 Linguistic Complexity

The linguistic complexity of human languages poses a significant challenge for generative AI systems in translation. Languages are rich and diverse, with unique grammar rules, syntax structures, and semantic nuances that vary across different linguistic systems. This complexity makes it difficult for AI models to accurately capture and translate the subtle meanings and shades of meaning embedded in a text. One of the key challenges that generative AI faces in translation is handling context-dependent translations. Language is not just a series of words strung together but is deeply rooted in context and cultural references. AI systems often struggle to interpret and translate text accurately when the meaning is heavily dependent on the

surrounding context. This challenge becomes more pronounced in languages with ambiguous or polysemous words. Idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms are an integral part of language and play a crucial role in communication. However, these expressions are often culture-specific and do not have direct translations in other languages. Generative AI systems find it challenging to decipher the intended meaning behind idioms and colloquial phrases, leading to inaccuracies or loss of meaning in the translated text.

5.2 Cultural Sensitivity

Generative AI in translation faces significant challenges when addressing cultural sensitive issues due to the complexities of idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and tone variations. These issues normally pose difficulties in accurately translating content without a deep understanding of the cultural context, leading to potential misinterpretations. Strategies such as cultural proficiency training, human-in-the-loop translation, and contextual adaptation can enhance the cultural appropriateness of AI translations. This can be done by incorporating diverse cultural perspectives and expertise. By overcoming these challenges and implementing best practices, generative AI systems can improve cross-cultural communication and foster greater understanding and respect for linguistic and cultural diversity. (Kimera, et. Al, 2024).

6. Literature review

Being one of the most important applications of AI, machine translation has always attracted the attention of scholars, linguists, computer scientists, cognitive scientists among others. These have mainly focused on analyzing the errors made by machine translation models, improving their performance and making translation assessments. To that end, much scholarly work has been carried out to cover the abovementioned domains.

Theoretically, Han, Jones and Smeaton (2021) surveyed the human assessment and automated assessment methods normally adopted in the evaluation of machine translation outputs. The former is subdivided into traditional and advanced methods. Traditional methods focus on fluency, adequacy, comprehension intelligibility and fidelity of the machine translation products, whereas advanced methods delve into segment ranking, post-editing, extended criteria, and task oriented (p. 2).

A similar approach is adopted by Vela-Valido (2021) to provide an overview of the most recent AI-powered quality assurance and assessment technologies used in the machine translation domain. The author focuses mainly on the three stages of the evaluation process

which she divides into before production (quality planning and quality estimation), during production (quality assurance and quality control) and after production (quality assessment and quality evaluation (p. 97).

In terms of field studies on machine translation assessment, Li and Chen (2019) conducted a study to assess the Chinese-English translation outcomes of 4 major online machine translation platforms namely Baidu Translate, Google Translate, Youdao Translate and Microsoft Translate. To achieve this objective, the authors compared the outputs of these platforms with the human translation adopting the method of manual scoring and overall error rate calculating. The findings of the study indicate that although the quality of machine translation is improving, there still exists a gap between the quality of machine translation and human translation. Moreover, when comparing the performance of the adopted platforms, Google Translate raked first followed by Baidu Translate, Youdao Translate and finally Microsoft Translate. Based on these findings, the authors strongly believe that machine translation cannot possibly replace human translation.

In addition, Liu and Zhu (2023) carried out a study to evaluate the translation quality of six machine translation systems namely Google, DeepL, Amazon, Baidu, Volctrans, and IFLYTEK when rendering Chinese-English political documents. The evaluation process is further verified using a manual method called the “Score Ranking System”. For that end, the machine translations were compared with manual translations adopting a quantitative and qualitative approach. Moreover, nine graduates holding the MA degree in translation have been used as raters to compare between the human translation and machine translations outcomes. The raters were divided into three groups, each of three persons and each group was given 100 segments of the documents. The findings of the study show that in terms of quality, IFYTEK ranks first followed by Baidu, Google, Volctrans, DeepL, and finally Amazon. In other words, IFYTEK had the highest matching degree of N-grams with the reference translation. Moreover, the most important identified errors include lexical, syntactic, and cohesion errors.

A close reading of the previously surveyed studies shows that although there is much scholarly work addressing the quality assessment of the machine translation products, yet these studies have focused mainly on language pairs such Chinese-English (Li and Chen, 2019; Liu and Zhu, 2023), Luganda-English (Kimera, et. al, 2024). and English-Polish (Nowakowski, 2022) among others. Hence, the

significance of the present study lies in its attempt to conduct a similar endeavor on a new language pairs, namely Arabic-English machine translation quality assessment.

7. Methodology

In the machine translation platform, the evaluation process usually compares the machine translated texts with the reference translation and human raters are utilized to check for accuracy, fidelity, informatively, elegance etc. These parameters are adopted to measure the extent to which the machine translation result approaches the reference translation.

7.1 Approach and data of the study

The study is qualitative in nature and it adopts a descriptive evaluative approach to check the extent to which the selected machine translation platforms have succeeded in producing translations similar to the human reference translation. To that end, two literary and philosophical texts have been copied and pasted on the Google Translate and ChatGpt systems and the translation outcomes have then been copied for analysis in comparison with human translation. Specifically, three published human translations of expert translators (one Arabic translation of Conversations with God and two Arabic translations of The Merchant of Vince), are selected for this purpose.

7.2 Data analysis

The translation outcomes have then been copied for analysis and House's Model (2016) for translation quality assessment was adopted which evaluates the translation outcome on the basis of three very important parameters, namely elegance, accuracy and fluency. The translation assessment process according to this model consists of the following four main procedures (House, 2016, pp. 59-62) :

1. Analyzing the ST and the TT completely and comprehensively by preparing a profile that identifies the textual function of each text individually.
2. Determining the function of the ST.
3. Comparing the TT with the analysis previously prepared for the ST.
4. Identifying and classifying translation errors.

House argues that common errors in translation can be as follows: 1. Untranslatability 2. Slight change in meaning 3. Major change in meaning 4. Distortion of meaning 5. Violating the linguistic system.

According to House, meaning is an aggregate of the semantic, pragmatic, and textual elements. Thus, the translated text is expected to have a function equivalent to that of the source text (House, 2010, p. 224). The three main aspects that constitute the framework of this

model are: (a) The functional-pragmatic equivalent (b) overt translation and covert translation (c) The cultural filter. Cultural specific elements cannot be rendered except by adopting overt translation utilizing ‘cultural compensation’. On the other hand, covert translation adopts “cultural filter” (House, 2016, p. 67) to adapt texts that involve cultural nuances. This process aims to make linguistic, cultural and textual modifications that will make the translated text reader-friendly. It is worth noting.

8. Results and Discussions

This section presents the analysis and assessment of the ST data in the two AI translation applications, i.e. Google Translate and ChatGPT. The presentation includes the data that comprise two different English texts, as stated so far. First, these texts are presented together with their translations. Second, every full ST will be divided into extracts juxtaposed with their translated versions of Google translate, ChatGPT and human (reference) translation. Third, an overall account of the data analysis and the assessment of the translations of the meanings conveyed by the ST will be provided. As for the data analysis, the ST and its AI and human translation are compared in the light of House’s (2016) modified model in terms of the TT accuracy, elegance and fluency.

Abbreviations used:

ST= Source text, TT= Target text, GT= Google translate, GPT= ChatGPT, HT= Human translation, MOV= Merchant of Vince, TR= Target reader

Source Text (1)

“The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. It is twice blest;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:it becomes the throned monarch better than his crown:

But mercy is above this sceptred sway; Tis mightiest in the mightiest; It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings,

It is an attribute to God himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's when mercy seasons justice.

Therefore, Jew,though justice be thy plea, consider this,

That, in the course of justice, none of us should see salvation: we do pray for mercy;

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much

To mitigate the justice of thy plea; which if thou follow, this strict court of Venice

Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.”

William Shakespeare (2011). Merchant of Venice, (translated by Maha Fakhri Qanbr), Aleppo: Shua'a Publishing House., p.114).

The quality of mercy is not strained. It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest: It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes The thronèd monarch better than his crown. His scepter shows the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and majesty Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings; But mercy is above this sceptered sway. It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings; It is an attribute to God Himself; And earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice. Therefore, Jew, Though justice be thy plea, consider this: That in the course of justice none of us Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy, And that same prayer doth teach us all to render The deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much To mitigate the justice of thy plea, Which, if thou follow, this strict court of Venice Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.(MOV, n.d., p.155)

(Google Translate)

إن نوعية الرحمة ليست متوترة؛ ينزل مثل المطر اللطيف من السما على المكان تحت. إنها مباركة مرتين؛ يبارك لمن أعطى ومن أخذ. ستصبح الملك على العرش أفضل من تاجه ويظهر صولجانه قوة القوة الزمنية لكن الرحمة فوق هذا الصولجان. وتربعت في قلوب الملوك

إنها صفة لله نفسه؛ ومن ثم تظهر القوة الأرضية مثل قوة الله عندما تزدهر الرحمة بالعدالة. ولذلك أيها اليهودي، على الرغم من أن العدالة تكون نداء الخاص بك، والنظر في هذا، أنه، في سياق العدالة، لا أحد منا يجب أن نرى الخلاص: نحن نصلي من أجل الرحمة؛

وهذه الصلاة نفسها تعلمنا جميعاً أن نؤديها أعمال الرحمة. لقد تحدثت كثيرا للتخفيف من عدالة دعواك؛ والتي إذا اتبعت هذه المحكمة الصارمة في البندقية يجب أن تعطي الجملة "ضد التاجر هناك".

ChatGPT translation(GPT)

رحمة وجودة

وليام شكسبير

رحمة وجودة ليست مقيدة؛ تتدفق كلطيف المطر من السماء

على المكان الذي تحته. مباركة مرتين؛ تبارك من يعطي ومن يأخذ:
تليق بالملك المتوج أفضل من تاجه: لكن الرحمة فوق هذا الحكم ذي الصولجان؛
معتمدة في قلوب الملوك، هي سمة الله نفسه؛ والقوة الأرضية تُظهر حينئذٍ أنها أشبه بقوة الله
عندما تتبل الرحمة العدالة.

لذلك، أيها اليهودي، على الرغم من أن العدالة هي دعواك، ففكر في هذا،
أنه في مسار العدالة، لا ينبغي لأحد منا أن يرى الخلاص: نصلي من أجل الرحمة؛
وتلك الصلاة نفسها تعلمنا جميعاً أن نقدم أفعال الرحمة. لقد تحدثت كثيراً
لتخفيف عدالة دعواك؛ والتي إذا اتبعتها، فإن هذه المحكمة الصارمة في البندقية
يجب أن تصدر حكماً ضد التاجر هناك.

Human Translation (HT)

" لا دخل للإلزام في مشاعر الرحمة. إنَّها تنهمر كالطر الرقيق من السماء. إنَّها
ثمينة للشخص الذي يمنحها وللشخص الذي يتلقاها. إنَّها تجعل الرجل ملكاً أكثر مما يجعله
القصر الذهبي. وتصبح السلطة الأرضية أكثر قداسة عندما تكون عدالة الملك محكمة
بالتسامح. لذلك ، يا شاييلوك، مع أن العدالة في صفك، فكّر بهذا القول: ورغم أن العدالة
ستأخذ مجراها، فلا أحدٌ منا ستجري مكافأته. إذا طلبنا الغفران فعلياً أن نتعلم أن نمنح
الغفران كذلك. إذا جعلت هذا التاجر يُنفذ اتفاقه، فلا بدّ وفقاً لمحكمة البندقية أن يفقد حياته."
(تاجر البندقية، ٢٠١١، ترجمة مها فخري قنبر، ص ١١٥).

وحيث أنك أيها اليهودي تطالب بتحقيق العدالة، فأني أريدك أن تتدبر هذه الحقيقة:
وهي أننا إذا التزمنا بالعدالة وحدها فلن يكتب لأحد منا الخلاص . إننا في دعائنا نطلب
الرحمة لأنفسنا ، وهذا الدعاء ذاته يعلمنا واجب الإشفاق على الآخرين) وما أطلت في
حديثي هذا إلا لأحدٍ من مغلاتك في المطالبة بتطبيق العدالة، ذلك أنك إن مضيت في
طريقك هذا فلن تجد هذه المحكمة الصارمة هنا في البندقية مفرّاً من الحكم ضد ذلك التاجر
الواقف هناك.(تاجر البندقية، بلا تاريخ، ترجمة حسين محمد أمين، ص ١٠٧).

Extract (1)

"The quality of mercy is not strained; It droppeth as the gentle
rain from heaven. It is twice blest; It blesseth him that gives and him
that takes: it becomes the throned monarch better than his crown: But
mercy is above this sceptred sway; It is enthronèd in the hearts of
kings, It is an attribute to God himself. And earthly power doth then
show likest God's when mercy seasons justice".

No.	Google Trans.	ChatGpt Trans.	Human Trans.
1.	إن نوعية الرحمة ليست متوترة؛ ينزل مثل المطر اللطيف من السماء	رحمة وجودية ليست مقيدة، تتدفق كالطيف المطر من السماء.	إنَّ صفة التسامح هي الصفة الأكثر أهمية بين كل الصفات. إنَّها تنهمر كالمطر الرقيق من السماء.
2.	إنها مباركة مرتين؛ يبارك لمن أعطى ومن أخذ. ستصبح الملك على العرش أفضل من تاجه.	مباركة مرتين؛ تبارك من يعطي ومن يأخذ، تليق بالملك المتوج أفضل من تاجه.	إنَّها ثمينة للشخص الذي يمنحها وللشخص الذي يتلقاها. إنَّها تجعل الرجل ملكاً أكثر مما يجعله (التاج والصولجان)
3.	ويظهر صولجانه قوة القوة الزمنية، لكن الرحمة فوق هذا الصولجان. وترتبت في قلوب الملوك إنها صفة لله نفسه.	والقوة الأرضية تُظهر حينئذٍ أنها أشبه بقوة الله.	. وتصحب السلطة الأرضية أكثر قداسة عندما تكون عدالة الملك محكومة بالتسامح

As listed in the table above, the TTs reveal different degrees of accuracy since in GT (TT1), the ST is translated into broadly-identified and vaguely transferred meanings, i.e. (إن نوعية الرحمة ليست متوترة). The translation outcome seems to distort the ST and betrays its intentionality. As for GT, the TT seems much more distorted and alien to the TRs since the intended meaning is drastically lost for (رحمة) has nothing to do with ST intentionality. On a different scale, HT appears more adequate as compared to AI application referred to so far. The ST has been rendered very accurately into (إنَّ صفة التسامح هي الصفة الأكثر أهمية بين كل الصفات) where both its intention and function are both communicated.

As for the TT elegance (style) and fluency, it is obvious that the output of the AI two applications is not only poor but also funny versions that lack the flavor and elegance of the ST. In more detail, the TT versions produced by AI applications seem poor since they fail to grasp not only the contextual meaning of the ST but also the lexical and semantic meaning of the vocabulary utilized such as 'quality', 'mercy' and 'strained'. In addition, it lacks the appropriate sentence phraseology, especially the CT version which lacks many of the Arabic sentence basic components. As a result, the AI applications output TT looks largely hard to comprehend and it is void of effect on

the TRs as compared to HT, which accurately communicates the ST elegance and fluency.

When examining the translations of the second part of the ST in Extract (1), we realize that both GT and GPT versions have almost conveyed the general meaning of the ST but in such a literal and not well-phrased manner. Specifically, the TT renditions lack the correct pronoun referent, i.e. ‘mercy’, which is translated into (مباركة...تبارك) and (مباركة...يُبارك). Also, they both seem to largely fail in translating “It is twice blest” into (إنها مباركة مرتين...لمن يمنحها ولمن يتلقاها) rather than (إنها متعددة البركات) (المنافع/ الخيرات). Additionally, both GT and GPT renditions of ‘it becomes the throned monarch better than his crown’ have never communicated the ST intention, which has been reflected successfully in the HT, i.e. (إنها تجعل الرجل ملكاً أكثر مما يجعله التاج). In HT, the ST message, elegance and fluency have all been adequately and accurately transferred in the TT.

As for the last part of extract (1), GT has broadly and vaguely rendered the ST into (ويظهر صولجانه قوة القوة الزمنية) whereas GPT translation has relatively communicated the ST meaning though part of it is omitted for unknown reasons. In comparison, HT seems to have adequately communicated the original intent into highly dynamic counterpart in terms of accuracy, elegance and fluency. Let’s consider the said translation:

- وتصبح السلطة الأرضية أكثر قداسة عندما تكون عدالة الملك محكومة بالتسامح.

Extract (1)Cont. (2)

“Therefore, Jew, though justice be thy plea, consider this, That, in the course of justice, none of us Should see salvation: we do pray for mercy; And that same prayer doth teach us all to render the deeds of mercy. I have spoke thus much to mitigate the justice of thy plea; which if thou follow, this strict court of Venice must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there.”

In the same extract, part (2) no.(1), GT and GPT seem to poorly communicate the ST for they have committed many lexical, syntactic and collocation errors. More specifically, they both have rendered “though justice be thy plea” into “على الرغم من أن العدالة هي دعواك” and “على الرغم من أن العدالة تكون نداء الخاص بك”. In addition, GPT translation has perpetrated improper use of words and incorrect collocations besides the lack of the suitable definite articles. Thus, these renditions lack the ST elegance and fluency which have never been retained accurately. In contrast, HT appears to adequately communicate the ST meaning, elegance and fluency in such a profound style:

No	Google Trans.	ChatGpt Trans.	Human Trans.
1.	ولذلك أيها اليهودي على الرغم من أن العدالة تكون نداء الخاص بك، والنظر في هذا، أنه، في سياق العدالة، لا أحد منا يجب أن نرى الخلاص:	. لذلك، أيها اليهودي، على الرغم من أن العدالة هي دعواك، ففكر في هذا، أنه في مسار العدالة، لا ينبغي لأحد منا أن يرى الخلاص:	وحيث أنك أيها اليهودي تطالب بتحقيق العدالة، فأني أريدك أن تتدبر هذه الحقيقة: وهي أننا إذا التزمنا بالعدالة وحدها فلن يكتب لأحد منا الخلاص (فلا أحد منا ستجري مكافأته
2.	نحن نصلي من أجل الرحمة؛ وهذه الصلاة نفسها تعلمنا جميعاً أن نؤديها أعمال الرحمة.	نصلي من أجل الرحمة؛ وتلك الصلاة نفسها تعلمنا جميعاً أن نقدم أفعال الرحمة.	إذا طلبنا الغفران فعلياً أن نتعلم أن نمنح الغفران كذلك. (إننا في دعائنا نطلب الرحمة لأنفسنا، وهذا الدعاء ذاته يعلمنا واجب الإشفاق على الآخرين)
3.	لقد تحدثت كثيراً للتخفيف من عدالة دعواك؛ والتي إذا اتبعت هذه المحكمة الصارمة في البندقية يجب أن تعطي الجملة "ضد التاجر هناك".	لقد تحدثت كثيراً لتخفيف عدالة دعواك؛ والتي إذا اتبعتها، فإن هذه المحكمة الصارمة في البندقية يجب أن تصدر حكماً ضد التاجر هناك.	وما أطلت في حديثي هذا إلا لأحد من مغلاتك في المطالبة بتطبيق العدالة، ذلك أنك إن مضيت في طريقك هذا فلن تجد هذه المحكمة الصارمة هنا في البندقية مفرأ من الحكم ضد ذلك التاجر الواقف هناك.

- وحيث أنك أيها اليهودي تطالب بتحقيق العدالة.

In the same part, GT and GPT have conveyed the ST “none of us should see salvation” nearly similarly into (لا أحد منا يجب أن نرى الخلاص:) and (لا ينبغي لأحد منا أن يرى الخلاص) . These renditions seem to partially reflect the intended meaning, and the GT version has used improper pronoun reference, i.e. (لأحد منا...نرى الخلاص). Both AI applications have made lexical errors by translating ‘salvation’ into ‘خلاص’ and a syntactic error of improper tense. On a different vein, HT has approximately maintained the ST elegance and fluency despite the fact that using (فلا أحد منا ستجري مكافأته) is not the best option available for what is intended in this context is (فلن يكون أيُّ منا رابحاً) .

As far as no (2) is concerned, both GT and GPT look unable to comprehend the ST intention accurately. The ST message seems to be poorly transferred especially in translating “to render the deeds of

mercy” into (أن نُؤديها أعمال/ أفعال الرحمة) . Such a rendition makes no sense to the TRs since the intended meaning is what HT communicated very accurately, elegantly and fluently in (إذا طلبنا الغفران) or as follows:

إننا في دعائنا نطلب الرحمة لأنفسنا ، وهذا الدعاء ذاته يعلمنا واجب الإشفاق على الآخرين.

As compared to HT, AI applications have committed improper use of words or incorrect collocation, mistranslation of the intended meaning and improper cohesion and coherence.

Finally, no(3) shows that GT has made a drastic lexical and semantic error by rendering “this strict court of Venice must needs give sentence' gainst the merchant there” into (أن تعطي الجملة "ضد التاجر) (هناك) since this AI application seems to be unaware of the co-text and context in which the ST is produced. On another scale, GPT and HT have adequately conveyed the ST message in such an elegant and fluent style. Let's consider the following HT:

- ذلك أنك إن مضيت في طريقك هذا فلن تجد هذه المحكمة الصارمة هنا في البندقية مفراً من الحكم ضد ذلك التاجر الواقف هناك. .

Source Text (2)

Conversations with God

God: “ For your thought about something is creative, and your word is productive, and your thought and your word together are magnificently effective in giving birth to your reality. Therefore shall you experience that God is not revealed, for if God were, you would not ask God to be.

Man: Does that mean I cannot ask for anything I want? Are you saying that praying for something actually pushes it away from us?

God: this is a question which has been asked through the Ages- and has been answered whenever it has been asked. Yet you have not heard the answer, or will not believe it. The question is answered again, in today's terms, and in today's language, thusly: You will not have that for which you ask, nor can you have anything you want. This is because your very request is a statement of lack, and your saying you want a thing only works to produce that experience- wanting- in your reality. The correct prayer is therefore never a prayer of supplication, but a prayer of gratitude. When you thank God in advance for which you choose to experience in your reality, you in effect, acknowledge that it is there...in effect. Thankfulness is thus the most powerful statement to God; an affirmation that even before you ask, I have answered. Therefore never supplicate. Appreciate. God

knows what you know, and what you know is what appears as your reality.(Walsh, 1995, pp.10-11)

Google Translate

محادثات مع الله

الله: "إن فكرك في الشيء إبداع، وكلمتك منتجة، وفكرك وكلمتك معاً لهما تأثير رائع في ولادة واقعك. لذلك ستختبر أن الله غير مُعلن، لأنه لو كان الله موجوداً، لما طلبت من الله أن يكون.

الرجل: هل هذا يعني أنني لا أستطيع أن أطلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تقول أن الدعاء من أجل الشيء يدفعه عنا في الواقع؟

الله: هذا سؤال يطرح على مر العصور، ويتم الإجابة عليه كلما سُئل. لكنك لم تسمع الجواب، أو لن تصدقه. والسؤال يُجاب عنه مرة أخرى، بلغة اليوم، وعلى النحو التالي: لن يكون لك ما تطلبه، ولن يكون لك أي شيء تريده. وذلك لأن طلبك ذاته هو بيان نقص، وقولك أنك تريد شيئاً لا يؤدي إلا إلى إنتاج تلك التجربة -الرغبة- في واقعك. فالصلاة الصحيحة إذن ليست دعاء أبداً، بل صلاة شكر. عندما تشكر الله مقدماً على ما اخترت أن تختبره في واقعك، فإنك في الواقع تعترف بوجوده... في الواقع. وبالتالي فإن الشكر هو أقوى بيان لله. تأكيد أنه حتى قبل أن تسأل، لقد أُجبت. لذلك لا تتضرع أبداً. يُقدّر. إن الله يعلم ما تعرفه، وما تعرفه هو ما يظهر على حقيقتك.

ChatGPT translation

محادثات مع الله

الله: "لأن فكرتك عن شيء ما هي إبداعية، وكلمتك منتجة، وفكرتك وكلمتك معاً فعالان بشكل رائع في إعطاء ولادة لواقعك. لذلك ستختبر أن الله غير مكشوف، لأنه إذا كان الله كذلك، فلن تطلب منه أن يكون كذلك.

الإنسان: هل يعني ذلك أنني لا أستطيع أن أطلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تقول أن الدعاء لشيء ما يبعده عنا بالفعل؟

الله: هذا سؤال تم طرحه عبر العصور - وتم الإجابة عليه كلما تم طرحه. ومع ذلك، لم تسمع الإجابة، أو لن تصدقها.

تم الإجابة على السؤال مرة أخرى، بمصطلحات اليوم ولغة اليوم، على النحو التالي: لن تحصل على ما تطلبه، ولا يمكنك الحصول على أي شيء تريده. هذا لأن طلبك هو في حد ذاته بيان بالنقص، وقولك أنك تريد شيئاً يعمل فقط على إنتاج تلك التجربة -الرغبة- في

واقعك. لذلك فإن الدعاء الصحيح ليس أبداً دعاء تضرع، بل دعاء امتنان. عندما تشكر الله مقدماً على ما تختار تجربته في واقعك، فأنت في الواقع تعترف بأنه موجود هناك... في الواقع. وبالتالي فإن الامتنان هو أقوى تصريح لله؛ تأكيد أنه حتى قبل أن تسأل، فقد أجبك. لذلك لا تتضرع أبداً. بل قدر. الله يعلم ما تعرفه، وما تعرفه هو ما يظهر كحقيقتك.

Human Translation(HT)

الله: " لأن أفكارك حول شيء ما خلاقة، كما أن كلماتك مثمرة، لذا فإن فكرتك وكلمتك مجتمعين معاً يخلقان واقعك بطريقة فعّالة. وإذا شعرت أن الذات الإلهية لا تظهر لك، فسيكون لك ذلك لأن الله إذا كان موجوداً، فلن تطلب منه أن يفعل ذلك.

الإنسان: هذا يعني أنني لا يمكنني طلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تعني أن الصلاة من أجل شيء ما هي في الواقع تدفعه بعيداً عني؟

الله: لقد طُرح هذا السؤال على مر العصور - وقد جرت الإجابة عليه حينها لكنك لم تسمع الإجابة، أو أنك لم تفهمها وها أنا أجيب على السؤال مرة أخرى، بمصطلحات اليوم، وبلغة اليوم. لن تحصل على ذلك الذي تطلبه، ولا أي شيء تريده. فطلبك بحد ذاته هو دليل على غياب المطلوب، كما أن كل ما تفعله " أقوالك التي تبين أنك ترغب في شيء " هو إنتاج تلك التجربة الدقيقة - الرغبة - في واقعك. لذا فإن الصلاة الصحيحة ليست صلاة التوسل أو الاسترحام، بل هي صلاة الشكر والامتنان.

عندما تشكر الله سلفاً على ما تختار أن تجربته في واقعك، فأنت تُقر بأن ما تختاره موجود... بالفعل. وهكذا فإن الشكر هو أقوى بيان إلى الله أنه تأكيد على أن دعوتك سوف تستجاب، حتى قبل أن تسأل! لذا لا تتوسل أبداً، بل عبّر عن الرضا والامتنان. يعلم الله ما تعلمه، وما تعلمه هو ما يظهر على أنه واقعك. (ولش، ٢٠٢٣، ص ٢٦-٢٧)

Extract (2)

“God: “ For your thought about something is creative, and your word is productive, and your thought and your word together are magnificently effective in giving birth to your reality. Therefore shall you experience that God is not revealed, for if God were, you would not ask God to be.

Man: Does that mean I cannot ask for anything I want? Are you saying that praying for something actually pushes it away from us? ”. (Walsh, 1995, pp.10-11).

No.	Google Trans.	ChatGpt Trans.	Human Trans.
1.	الله: "إن فكرت في الشيء إبداع، وكلمتك منتجة، وفكرت وكلمتك معاً لهما تأثير رائع في ولادة واقعك. لذلك ستختبر أن الله غير مُعلن، لأنه لو كان الله موجوداً، لما طلبت من الله أن يكون. الرجل: هل هذا يعني أنني لا أستطيع أن أطلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تقول أن الدعاء من أجل الشيء يدفعه عنا في الواقع؟	الله: "لأن فكرتك عن شيء ما هي إبداعية، وكلمتك منتجة، وفكرتك وكلمتك معاً فعالان بشكل رائع في إعطاء ولادة لواقعك. لذلك ستختبر أن الله غير مكشوف، لأنه إذا كان الله كذلك، فلن تطلب منه أن يكون كذلك. الإنسان: هل يعني ذلك أنني لا أستطيع أن أطلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تقول أن الدعاء لشيء ما يبعده عنا بالفعل؟	الله: "لأن أفكارك حول شيء ما خلاقة، كما أن كلماتك مثمرة، لذا فإن فكرتك وكلمتك مجتمعين معاً يخلقان واقعك بطريقة فعّالة. وإذا شعرت أن الذات الإلهية لاتظهر لك، فسيكون لك ذلك لأن الله إذا كان موجوداً، فلن تطلب منه أن يفعل ذلك. الإنسان: هذا يعني أنني لايمكنني طلب أي شيء أريده؟ هل تعني أن الصلاة من أجل شيء ما هي في الواقع تدفعه بعيداً عني؟

As far as translation quality assessment is concerned, it is obvious that GT and GPT translations have relatively transferred the ST general meaning. However, they have made many lexical, semantic, coherent and cohesive errors. In more detail, they both have resorted to literal translation which results in such undesirable consequences. For instance, they both rendered “For your thought about something is creative, and your word is productive” into nearly the same version as follows:

- لأن فكرتك عن شيء ما هي إبداعية، وكلمتك منتجة.

Though this translation has conveyed the ST text meaning generally but at the cost of its elegance and fluency. In addition, both AI applications have respectively translated “in giving birth to your reality” and “God is not revealed” into a similar literal rendition as (الله غير مكشوف/ موجود) and (إعطاء ولادة لواقعك). Despite that these renditions relatively communicated the ST meaning but its elegance and fluency are lost since literal translation in such cases often harms the ST message and affects the TRs. In addition, GT has rendered “man” into “الرجل”, which is a lexical and semantic as well as pragmatic error since ‘man’ in this context refers to (الإنسان) rather than (الرجل). In comparison, HT has avoided all the errors GT and GPT have made in that HT has met all the requirements of a adequate translation, i.e. accuracy, elegance and fluency, as shown in the following rendition:

- لأنَّ أفكارك حول شيءٍ ما **خلاقة**، كما أنَّ كلماتك **مثمرة**، لذا فإنَّ فكرتك وكلمتك مجتمعين معاً **يخلقان واقعك بطريقةٍ فعالة... وإذا شعرت أنَّ الذات الإلهية لاتظهر لك.**

Extract (2)

“God: this is a question which has been asked through the Ages- and has been answered whenever it has been asked. Yet you have not heard the answer, or will not believe it. The question is answered again, in today’s terms, and in today’s language, thusly: You will not have that for which you ask, nor can you have anything you want. This is because your very request is a statement of lack, and your saying you want a thing only works to produce that experience- wanting- in your reality”. (Walsh, 1995, pp.10-11).

No.	Google Trans.	ChatGpt Trans.	Human Trans.
2.	الله: هذا سؤال يطرح على مر العصور، ويتم الإجابة عليه كلما سُئِل. لكنك لم تسمع الجواب، أو لن تصدقه. والسؤال يُجاب عنه مرة أخرى، بلغة اليوم، وعلى النحو التالي: لن يكون لك ما تطلبه، ولن يكون لك أي شيء تريده. وذلك لأن طلبك ذاته هو بيان نقص، وقولك أنك تريد شيئاً لا يؤدي إلا إلى إنتاج تلك التجربة -الرغبة- في واقعك.	الله: هذا سؤال تم طرحه عبر العصور - وتم الإجابة عليه كلما تم طرحه. ومع ذلك، لم تسمع الإجابة، أو لن تصدقها. تم الإجابة على السؤال مرة أخرى، بمصطلحات اليوم ولغة اليوم، على النحو التالي: لن تحصل على ما تطلبه، ولا يمكنك الحصول على أي شيء تريده. هذا لأن طلبك هو في حد ذاته بيان بالنقص، وقولك أنك تريد شيئاً يعمل فقط على إنتاج تلك التجربة -الرغبة- في واقعك.	الله: لقد طُرح هذا السؤال على مر العصور - وقد جرت الإجابة عليه حينها لكنك لم تسمع الإجابة، أو أنك لم تفهمها. وها أنا أجيب على السؤال مرة أخرى، بمصطلحات اليوم، وبلغة اليوم. لن تحصل على ذلك الذي تطلبه، ولا أي شيء تريده. فطلبك بحد ذاته هو دليل على غياب المطلوب، كما أنَّ كل ما تفعله " أقوالك التي تبين أنَّك ترغب في شيء " هو إنتاج تلك التجربة الدقيقة -الرغبة- في واقعك.

As the table above shows, GT and GPT have considerably transferred the intended meaning as well as the style with some minor errors. Specifically, GT has rendered “has been answered whenever it has been asked” to (ويتم الإجابة عليه كلما سُئِل) and GPT has translated it into (وتم الإجابة عليه كلما تم طرحه). Both translations have made syntactic errors, i.e. improper pronoun referent, since this phraseology seems odd in Arabic and the accurate translation should be (وتتم الإجابة عليه كلما جرى طرحه). The same error has been repeated by GPT in line four above (تم الإجابة على السؤال), which makes the TT a bit not well cohesive.

Similarly, both AI applications have inaccurately transferred “is a statement of lack” into (هو بيان نقص), and this influential poor translation is due to relying on literal translation. HT has produced the following adequate functional fluent translation:

– “قطبك بحد ذاته هو دليل على غياب المطلوب.”

In contrast, HT has communicated the whole ST very adequately and accurately in terms of meaning, elegance and fluency. This indicates that AI applications, regardless of their performance, cannot replace human translator and post-editing is often required.

Extract (2)

“The correct prayer is therefore never a prayer of supplication, but a prayer of gratitude. When you thank God in advance for which you choose to experience in your reality, you in effect, acknowledge that it is there...in effect. Thankfulness is thus the most powerful statement to God; an affirmation that even before you ask, I have answered. Therefore never supplicate. Appreciate. God knows what you know, and what you know is what appears as your reality.” (Walsh, 1995, pp.10-11).

No.	Google Trans.	ChatGpt Trans.	Human Trans.
3-	فالصلاة الصحيحة إذن ليست صلاة دعاء أبداً، بل صلاة شكر. عندما تشكر الله مقدماً على ما اخترت أن تختبره في واقعك، فإنك في الواقع تعترف بوجوده... في الواقع. وبالتالي فإن الشكر هو أقوى بيان لله. تأكيد أنه حتى قبل أن تسأل، لقد أجبت. لذلك لا تتضرع أبداً. يُقَدَّر. إن الله يعلم ما تعرفه، وما تعرفه هو ما يظهر على حقيقتك.	لذلك فإن الدعاء الصحيح ليس أبداً دعاء تضرع، بل دعاء امتنان. عندما تشكر الله مقدماً على ما تختار تجربته في واقعك، فأنت في الواقع تعترف بأنه موجود هناك... في الواقع. وبالتالي فإن الامتنان هو أقوى تصريح لله؛ تأكيد أنه حتى قبل أن تسأل، فقد أجبت. لذلك لا تتضرع أبداً. بل قدر. الله يعلم ما تعرفه، وما تعرفه هو ما يظهر كحقيقتك.	لذا فإن الصلاة الصحيحة ليست صلاة التوسل أو الاسترحام، بل هي صلاة الشكر والامتنان. عندما تشكر الله سلفاً على ما تختار أن تجربيه في واقعك، فأنت تُقر بأن ما تختاره موجود... بالفعل. وهكذا فإن الشكر هو أقوى بيان إلى الله أنه تأكيد على أن دعوتك سوف تستجاب، حتى قبل أن تسأل! لذا لا تتوسل أبداً، بل عبّر عن الرضا والامتنان. يعلم الله ما تعلمه، وما تعلمه هو ما يظهر على أنه واقعك.

Generally, GT and GPT have nearly communicated the ST in such an acceptable manner. However, they both have conveyed “a prayer of supplication” to (صلاة دعاء) and (دعاء تضرع), respectively. The said renditions are inaccurate in terms of meaning, elegance and

fluency since they both seem odd and vague to the TRs. The adequate translation is provided by HT as follows:

- "لذا فإنَّ الصلاة الصحيحة ليست صلاة التوسل أو الاسترحام."

Furthermore, GT and GPT seem to produce such poor versions of :

"Thankfulness is thus the most powerful statement to God; an affirmation that even before you ask, I have answered.", into:

- "فإن الامتنان هو أقوى تصريح لله؛ تأكيد أنه حتى قبل أن تسأل، فقد أجبت."

This inelegant and odd rendition seems unfitting to the ST in terms of coherence and style as compared to the following HT:

- " وهكذا فإنَّ الشكر هو أقوى بيان الى الله، أنَّه تأكيد على أنَّ دعوتك سوف تستجاب، حتى قبل أن تسأل! "

More to the point, GT and GPT seem to have drastically failed in rendering "Therefore never supplicate. Appreciate.", since the counterpart TT is (لذلك لا تتضرع أبداً. بل قدّر). The literal rendition is quite odd in terms of meaning, elegance, coherence and fluency. The same ST is successfully translated by HT as follows:

- " لذا لاتتوسل أبداً، بل عبّر عن الرضا والإمتنان. "

In conclusion, the research questions on whether AI applications can maintain the ST intentionality and function and if they can replace the human translator seems to be answered throughout the data analysis conducted so far. Undoubtedly, AI applications are less likely to transfer the ST adequately and can never replace human translator.

Conclusions:

In this paper, a comparative study on the performances of two AI mainstream application systems in English-Arabic translations and human translations is conducted. After comparing and analyzing the translations of the said AI application systems with the human reference translations, this paper arrives at the following findings as far as AI applications are concerned:

1. The ST is sometimes not translated at all and the output versions are often incomprehensible.
2. Only few parts of the translated text match the ST intentionality and the output versions are often obscure and difficult to understand.
3. The translated texts are often not fluent since they largely lack the features of the native language.
4. The output versions often include lexical errors such as errors in terminology and improper use of words and incorrect collocations.

5. The translated texts are often full of syntactic errors such as mistranslations of some of the sentence parts or confusion in sentence structure.
6. Other errors are also found such as improper cohesion and coherence errors.
7. Omission of certain parts of the ST is sometimes clearly detected.

As compared to HT, most of the above errors are less likely to happen, especially when dealing with elevated texts that are full of indirect embedded connotations. It seems that grasping and fully comprehending highly cultural and sublime connotations is still human-specific.

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الذكاء الاصطناعي وتقييم جودة الترجمة

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