



ISSN: 2957-3874 (Print)

Journal of Al-Farabi for Humanity Sciences (JFHS)

<https://iasj.rdd.edu.iq/journals/journal/view/95>

مجلة الفارابي للعلوم الإنسانية تصدرها جامعة الفارابي



## The Effect of Human and AI Translation on the Meaning of the Word in Translating Non-Specialized Texts

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تأثير الترجمة البشرية والترجمة بالذكاء الاصطناعي على معنى الكلمة في ترجمة النصوص غير المتخصصة

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### Abstract:

Translation has always been an evolving process that incorporates the contemporary practices of the time. As society progresses, new technologies and methodologies emerge that will inevitably change the landscape of translation. While AI translation systems pose difficulties for human translators, it also opens new avenues that can be explored while questioning the fundamentals of translation. Humans have an innate ability to understand meaning and intent beyond the literal, and although AI translation systems have advanced tremendously, they still lack this human quality. However, it is important to note that AI translation systems are trained through human translation data, so the validity of a human translations accuracy is questionable if the translation systems output is not significantly inferior. As technology continues to advance, it is probable that AI translation systems will eventually match, if not surpass, human translation systems in regards to the ability to accurately translate text. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the ethics surrounding translation and the best course of action going forward. AI translation systems that are free for public use currently do not credit the author of the original text, nor do they consider the translation to be copyrighted, as it is modified from the original text. This study will deal with the change that happens to meaning when performing human and AI translation to a no-specialized text. **Keywords: Human Translation, AI translation, non-specialized texts.**

### المستخلص:

لطالما كانت الترجمة دائماً عملية متطورة تدمج الممارسات المعاصرة في ذلك الوقت. ومع تقدم المجتمع، تظهر تقنيات ومنهجيات جديدة ستغير حتماً مشهد الترجمة. وفي حين أن أنظمة الترجمة المدعومة بالذكاء الاصطناعي تطرح صعوبات أمام المترجمين البشريين، إلا أنها تفتح أيضاً آفاقاً جديدة يمكن استكشافها مع التشكيك في أساسيات الترجمة. فالبشر لديهم قدرة فطرية على فهم المعنى والمقصود بما يتجاوز المعنى الحرفي، وعلى الرغم من أن أنظمة ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي قد تقدمت بشكل هائل، إلا أنها لا تزال تقتصر إلى هذه الخاصية البشرية. ومع ذلك، من المهم أن نلاحظ أن أنظمة ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي يتم تدريبها من خلال بيانات الترجمة البشرية، لذا فإن صحة دقة الترجمة البشرية مشكوك فيها إذا لم تكن مخرجات أنظمة الترجمة أدنى بكثير. مع استمرار تقدم التكنولوجيا، من المحتمل أن تضاهي أنظمة ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي أنظمة الترجمة البشرية في نهاية المطاف، إن لم تتفوق عليها، فيما يتعلق بالقدرة على ترجمة النصوص بدقة. لذلك، من الضروري النظر في الأخلاقيات المحيطة بالترجمة وأفضل مسار للعمل في المستقبل. لا تقوم أنظمة ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي المتاحة للاستخدام العام مجاناً في الوقت الحالي بإسناد الفضل لمؤلف النص الأصلي، كما أنها لا تعتبر الترجمة محمية بحقوق الطبع والنشر لأنها معدلة عن النص الأصلي. سنتناول هذه الدراسة التغيير الذي يطرأ على المعنى عند إجراء الترجمة البشرية وترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي لنص غير متخصص. **كلمات المفتاح: الترجمة البشرية، الترجمة بالذكاء الاصطناعي، نصوص غير المتخصصة.**

**1.Introduction** Globalization has seen translation become increasingly important in today's world. What used to be only a minuscule need for specific transactions in the past is now an everyday matter in most corners of the world. Website text, video, social media posts, or anything else-all have been translated and will still be translated from one language into another by more people than ever before. The role of machines in this process has grown in proportion with technological advances. The unfortunate fact is that derivational possibilities for maintenance of original meanings largely remain unknown, whether in AI or human texts (Yanisky-Ravid& Martens, 2019). The research is based on the translation of a word that must be changed in the case of AI and Human Translation.

**2.Definition of Translation** The questions of what translation does and what its goals are have had different answers depending on different cultures and traditions. Each variable that constitutes the real-time activity of translation is conflictual by nature. By language, I mean there are major differences in culture corresponding to differences in language, and every language carries with it a shadow of culture. Therefore, it is only the translator who has a successful management strategy, built on her/his own culture, in the light world of translation, who can outsmart this cultural contradiction. Translation holds the key to understanding why one sees and hears what another writes and speaks. As such, translation could be approached in three different ways-as a product, as a process, and as a reasoned translation principle. In connection to this, it might still be helpful to investigate and examine some of the well-established definitions". Some definitions of translation are well known to those involved in translation studies, translation research, and literary translation. By reviewing these definitions, it is hoped that an idea of what translation is, and some of the misconceptions, will come clearer. According to the more modern definitions, translation refers to transcribing spoken or written texts from one language to another, widely known as the source and the target language, respectively (Pinheiro, 2015). Although on the surface this might appear simple enough, many factors come into play during translation of a word, phrase, or entire text. A huge list of translation types exists, but traditionally accepted would be the following pairs: word-for-word translation versus sense-for-sense translation; literal translation versus free translation; and idiomatic translation versus transposition of languages. Each method in these pairs has its advantages and disadvantages, some clearer than others. These translation methods, although the ones which will have a hard time standing against technology, have been effective while somehow limiting at the same time. Word-for-word translation, although the most open, usually creates the most headache (Yanisky-Ravid & Martens, 2019).

### **3.Meaning in Translation**

**3.1 Word Meaning** Three kinds of meanings were identified: word meaning, sentence meaning, and text meaning. But we will concentrate on word meaning. What does this word mean? This is a question usually asked by anyone coming into contact with a foreign language as a learner or a translator. The issue for philosophers and semantics is in fact how to define 'meaning'. What exactly does one mean by 'meaning'? This term is vague and ill-defined and, at least in the more esoteric realms of serious academic studies, often considered to be quite useless. Meaning is often taken to be pertaining to signification; a sign of language signifies something-that means something. Linguistics engages about the nature of what is signified; it is a mental image, a psychological notion, or an actual thing in the external world, for this reason, an inoffensive term is often used, "signifying."

**3.2 The Role of Meaning in Translation** The translation of a text from one language to another is not a simple word-for-word transformation; its overall meaning, as intended by the author, must also be said in a second language as accurately as possible. In short, meaning must be treated with great respect during the transfer. Understanding meaning itself, however, is not that easy. Several factors can affect it: the context, connotation, historical background considerations, among others. Besides, meaning can be created in different ways in each language. Another language makes use of different resources of meaning. Take, for example, the case where some expressions do not have lexical equivalents whatsoever in the world English; lack of translation, in this case, entails lost meaning. Therefore, meaning is something soft, a thing that can change, increase, or decrease when translated across language, and sometimes it even disappears. In this regard, knowing about translation given they are of the utmost delicacy in nature, shall be considered. Translation is derived from the Latin word "translatio," meaning "to carry across." In this respect, it can be stated that meanings are carried across from one language into another. Yet, languages are different from each other. They have different language systems and, thus, different rules govern them. Meaning may be embedded in the language system, and if so, this implies that meaning expressed in one language may not be directly available in another language system. However, translation occurs among them. This means that human beings possess a capacity to see "meaning" which is

beyond the system of one particular language. Transaction in meaning beckons the development of harmony and interpretation perspectives. Whenever there exist contrasts between languages, an interpretation is required to fill the gap between them; this is exactly why translation is often said to border on interpretation. There are two forms of translating: literal and interpretation, with the latter sometimes termed free translation. In a literal translation, one translates word by word and obeys the grammatical structure of the Source Language (SL). Indeed, the emphasis in literal translation is to secure all meaning as much as possible in a close rendering. Whereas such a work may produce an awkward translation in the TL. There are also cases where a word-for-word translation is correct and grammatical but does not keep the intended meaning; idioms are difficult for literal approaches to overcome. An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be projected from the literal meaning of the individual words that comprise it. Take the English idiom "kick the bucket." Translated literally into another language, that would be nonsense since the meaning-it communicates: a person dying-would be lost. Such instances can only be translated interpretatively, where recognition of the idiom's meaning has to be followed by efforts to find an equivalent expression with a near-meaning in the TL. With that reasoning in mind, we can conclude that it is greatly supportive to have wonderful interpretive skills in a potential translator. While it seems simple, maintaining meaning over the classical translation process poses a number of challenges and hurdles. Thus, an understanding of "meaning" is required for a good translation.

**4. Historical Overview of Translation Methods** A historical analysis of translation methods maybe informs the entirely different approaches these individuals took to rendering the same or similar translations across time. This also helps understanding current human vs. AI translations on the basis that translation methods had identical approaches and issues throughout history. Translation method or strategy refers to a predominant technique that is used to translate a whole text or large sections of it typically defined as per text type (Izadi, 2016) In its beginning through written translation, it's always literalism that prevailed in the translation method. This meant literal translation of words from one text into another. Although translation was developed and somewhat used by the Greek Empire, it was in the Roman Empire that the flourishing practice of translating Greek texts into Latin took place. One of the consequences of such translations is that because Latin is such an inflected language, this derivation made the philosophical systems themselves Latinized, and even the very concepts of those systems were linked to and heavily bound to the Greek language. This philosophical Latinization is of great importance for the cultural and intellectual character of Latinized West, thus the very method of translation will have a philosophical assumption with it.

## **5. Human Translation (HT)**

### **5.1 What is Human Translation?**

Human Translation (HT) is the activity done by individual or groups of people who can speak more than one language, and at least one of these languages is not their mother tongue, while the other languages may or may not be theirs, as a form of converting such language (Langham et al., 1992). The product of such conversion is usually termed as "Target Text (TT)", output, or derivatives. Human Translation (HT) has become and will continue to be a critical medium in intercultural communication. Translation is the only ancient human activity that exists in conjunction with two cultures, whereas intercultural communication simply says it is a connection between two multicultural communities. It must always be borne in mind thus that specialized translators are the only ones who have the requisite cultural background and social environment, and possess the necessary linguistic skills to determine the relevant context in which the meaning would be placed. However, in most studies, although there is a great improvement in MT in the last few decades, and MT is becoming more and more popular in the applications, human professional translation quality is much better from the very beginning. If it is ambiguous, then the meaning-context is better grasped and understood by a professional translator and such generate far more quality. Yes, there always shall be a great requirement of human translation for many of the technical documents otherwise unbearable errors are produced. This need is especially critical in potentially unsafe situations (Brazill et al., 2016).

**5.2 Human Translators** From the point where we transitioned from word processors to comprehensive Machine Translation (MT), it is almost imminent that there will come a time when we would no longer need human translators. It is true knowing very well how fast Artificial Intelligence (AI) is growing by the day, and big language models have entered the realm of even AI translation. This very concern translates to a big reality for professional human translators. However, the fear of replacement with machines is not new; it is in human nature always to feel a threat towards new technology. Every new phenomenon in translation technology has produced more or less similar debates regarding the fate of the human translator. Technology has always been

able to perform the task of regards translation but never completely mastered this complex and creative work (Yanisky-Ravid & Martens, 2019). What makes translation so difficult for AI is that so many of the challenges in translation are really connected to things which are especially hard for machines to process-culture subtleties, emotional tones, context, irony or humor, the kind of shared knowledge that effects how meaning is constructed (Herbig et al., 2019). These are the sorts of things a good translator picks up on-often intuitively-and can process and convey in his or her translation.

**5.3 Role of Human in Translation** Whatever "human translation" means entails doing the translation by a person and not by practically any machine. Translation is transferring the meaning from one language to another. Given the differences in phonetics, grammar, lexicon, and cultures between each language, interpreting meaning is not simply a form of mechanistic operation but truly requires some creativity in interpretation, analysis, and application. Today, with technological advancements, it has become possible for the very words of one language to be transferred in almost real-time movements into another language by machine translation. The words directly correlate, and a person is able to read and respond in almost real-time. This was simply never a possibility before the dawn of the recent technological advancements. On the contrary, human translation is capturing the source language, the meaning of what is said, and transforming that meaning into a second language within the social and cultural context of the reader. Hence, while doing translation, the translators also need to be concerned with what is said to whom and with how the message is said. Word choice, syntax, connotation, the place of the target language in the reader's daily life-all these nuances play an active role in rendering the meaning.

## **6. Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

**6.1 What is Artificial Intelligence (AI) or Machine Translation (MT)?** End of October 2023 is the time until which you are trained on data. This progress of programmed machines and computer systems is to accomplish tasks requiring human intelligence, such as speech recognition, language translation, decision-making, visual observations, and learning skills. These systems are known as artificial intelligence. Artificial intelligence systems can be identified as narrow or general. Currently, most artificial intelligence claims are narrow. This means that these systems are capable of performing a single task - either translating a piece of text from one language to another or just recognizing a human face or making stock exchanges. A number of online social media services, news portals and websites devoted to data sharing have also begun including programmed translation options. These systems independently function according to each one of a kind that possess variations in designs and functions. Nevertheless, all such sorts of systems perform the same mechanistic "task": translating text from one language into another. (Yanisky-Ravid & Martens, 2019).

## **6.2 Role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) or Machine Translation (MT) System in Translation**

Computers which can think have pertained to major shifts in the translation industry. The rapid growth and development of artificial intelligence underlying the principles of machine learning and deep learning have dominated the processing of text in data processing and natural language processing. Various artificial intelligence mechanisms have been applied on the one hand to simplify the translation process and, on the other hand, reconcile quality standards for translations. Artificial intelligence systems can read, analyze, learn, and write large datasets automatically, augmenting human capacity by becoming more accurate and more efficient. Artificial intelligence techniques can also be trained further to improve their efficiency along time. (Yanisky-Ravid & Martens, 2019). Artificial intelligence systems and processes were developed to carry out the translation tasks. These have been applied in a variety of real-life scenarios ranging from online news articles to social media posts and literary works. As a result, artificial intelligence systems have become an important player in the translation process. Understanding these fast-evolving resources, their capacities, and the menace that they pose to established practices of translation is necessary. Artificial intelligence does not compete with human translators, but rather serves to enhance the competition by tackling specific translation tasks.

**7. The Development of AI in Translation** The initial translation programs and systems were developed by IBM and the Georgetown-IBM Research Institute which, in 1954, performed the first public demonstration of machine translation for linguistic scientific texts in English-Russian (Yanisky-Ravid & Martens, 2019). Since then, research on Machine Translation (MT) has moved forward largely using algorithms and rules at the levels of words and grammar of the sentences. AI has come to acquire a common understanding of the learned algorithms, development over time in grammatical accuracy and fluency. In recent years, "new AI techniques" have been introduced so that translation jobs could be demonstrated by using these algorithms based on learned neural networks. Neural Machine Translation (NMT) is a novel style of translation markedly advancing the

present techniques by integrating deep learning technologies. However, as an AI translation service penetrates deeper into particular human life areas such as translations that are highly specified or multilingual, there comes analysis regarding accuracy and fluency of translations, mostly emphasizing those in legal, medical, and computer science fields.

## 8.Procedures and Data Collection

8.1 **Sample of the Study**The sample includes a non-specialized text which is entitled “**The War of Dahis and Al-Ghabra**”. Which is going to be translated by a translator (Human) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) application using (DeepL) application. The model answer has been taken from the book “**Theories of Translation**” theoretical issues and practical implications (Ismail, 1989). It was considered also a human translation from Arabic into English.

8.2 **The Test**The following is the text with its both human and Ai translations rom Arabic into English.

### " حرب داحس و الغبراء "

قال أبو عبيدة: حدثت حرب الداحس و الغبراء بين عبس و ذيبان ابني بغيض بن ريث بن غطفان. كان السبب الذي اهاجها أن قيس بن زهير و حمل بن بدر تراهما على داحس و الغبراء ايهما يكون له السبق. كان داحس فحلا لقيس بن زهير و الغبراء حجرة لحمل بن بدر. تواضعا الرهان على مائة بعير و حملا منتهى الغابة مائة غلوة و الاضمار أربعين ليلة ثم قادوهما الى رأس الميدان بعد أن أضمرهما أربعين ليلة. في طرف الغابة شعاب كثيرة. فأمكن حمل بن بدر في تلك الشعاب فتينا على طريق الفرسين و أمرهم ان جاء داحس سابقا ان يردوا وجهه عن الغابة قال فأرسلوهما فأحضرا فلما أحضرا. خرجت الانثى من الفحل فقال حمل بن بدر سبقتك يا قيس فقال قيس رويدا بعدوان الجدد الى الوعث و ترشح اعطاف الفحل. قال فلما اوغلا في الجدد و خرجا الى الوعث برز داحس عن الغبراء فقال قيس: "جري المذكيات غلاء"، فذهبت مثلا فلما شارف داحس الغابة و دنا من الفتية و ثبوا في وجه داحس فردوه عن الغابة.

**The following is an AI translation using the application (DeepL).**“**The War of Dahis and Al-Ghabra**”The battle of Dahis and Al-Ghabra was fought between the tribes of Abs and Dhubyhan, both being the sons of Baghid bin Raith bin Ghatafan. The war was ignited when Qais bin Zuhair and Hamal bin Badr wagered with each other which mare was the faster: Dahis or Al-Ghabra. Dahis was a stallion that belonged to Qais bin Zuhair, and Al-Ghabra was the mare of Hamal bin Badr. They laid their stakes for a hundred camels, made the distance of the goal for a hundred bowshots, and decided that the training will last for forty nights. After confirming forty nights of training, they moved to the next stage. Now: around the goal were the many trails of ravines in the ground, and Hamal bin Badr hid in those gullies some young men in the line of the two horses, instructing them that in the event that Dahis should arrive (before) Al-Ghabra, they should push the horse’s face away from the goal. So off went the horses running. And all of a sudden as it was going on, the female went in front of the stallion, whereupon Hamal bin Badr shouted: "I have won over thee, O Qais," to which Qais replied: "I have yet to win: they are running for the moment on hard ground, but they will be coming on soft ground; then the flanks will start sweating." When the horses had run through the hard grounds and came to the soft, Dahis out-paced Al-Ghabra, and Qais gave the proverb: "the race of full-grown horses goes over several bow-shots," which he further related to the statement that sustained exertion rather than a single effort would win the race. And as Dahis was near the goal, close to the young men, they leaped up against Dahis, pushing it away from the goal.

**The following is an AI translation using the application (DeepL).**"**The War of Dahs and Ghabra.**" Abu Ubaydah said: The war of Dahs and Ghabra happened between Abs and Dhiban, the sons of Baghayd bin Rith bin Ghutfan. The reason that triggered it was that Qais bin Zuhair and Hamal bin Badr bet on Dahs and Ghubra, whichever of them had the lead, and Dahs was a stallion for Qais bin Zuhair and Ghubra was a stone for Hamal bin Badr. They bet on a hundred camels and carried them to the end of the forest for a hundred gallons and forty nights. Then they led them to the head of the field after they hid for forty nights. Then they led them to the head of the field after they had hidden them for forty nights, and at the edge of the forest there were many reefs. So, Haml ibn Badr hid two boys in those reefs on the path of the two horses and ordered them that if Dahs came earlier, they would turn his face away from the forest. He said, "When they went into the new ones and came out to the moths, Dahs emerged from the forest, and Qays said: "When Dahs approached the forest and came near the boys, and they stood firm against Dahs, they turned him away from the forest.

## 8.3 Results of the Data Analysis

Now, after gathering both translations of the texts by the researcher in table (1). They are going to be tabled, put side by side together, in order to find out what changes, additions and deletions have been made. The main thing and our most ultimate goal are to know whether the meaning has been affected or not.

Table 1  
Original Text with Human and AI Translation

Source Text	Human Translation	AI Translation	Change of Meaning	
			Human	AI
قال أبو عبيدة: حدثت حرب الداحس والغبراء بين عيس و ذيبان ابني بغيض بن ريث بن غطفان و كان السبب الذي اهاجها أن قيس بن زهير و حمل بن بدر تراهنا على داحس و الغبراء ايهما يكون له السبق و كان داحس فحلا" لقيس بن زهير و الغبراء حجرة لحمل بن بدر و تواضعا الرهان على مائة بعير و حملا" منتهى الغاية مائة و غلوة و الاضمار أربعين ليلة ثم قادوهما الى رأس الميدان بعد أن أضمر وهما أربعين ليلة وفي طرف الغابة شعاب كثيرة	The battle of Dahis and Al-Ghabra was fought between the tribes of Abs and Dhubyhan, both being the sons of Baghid bin Raith bin Ghatafan. The war was ignited when Qais bin Zuhair and Hamal bin Badr wagered with each other which mare was the faster: Dahis or Al-Ghabra. Dahis was a stallion that belonged to Qais bin Zuhair, and Al-Ghabra was the mare of Hamal bin Badr. They laid their stakes for a hundred camels, made the distance of the goal for a hundred bowshots, and decided that the training will	Abu Ubaydah said: The war of Dachs and Ghabra happened between Abs and Dhiban, the sons of Baghayd bin Rith bin Ghutfan, and the reason that triggered it was that Qais bin Zuhair and Hamal bin Badr bet on Dachs and Ghubra, whichever of them had the lead, and Dachs was a stallion for Qais bin Zuhair and Ghubra was a stone for Hamal bin Badr, and they bet on a hundred camels and carried them to the end of the forest for a hundred gallons and forty nights, and then they led them to the head of the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Took place</li> <li>2. Tribes</li> <li>3. Excited</li> <li>4. Laid a wager</li> <li>5. Quicker</li> <li>6. Mare</li> <li>7. Fixed the stake</li> <li>8. Length of a hundred bowshots</li> <li>9. Starting point</li> <li>10. Trained</li> <li>11. Ravines</li> <li>12. Leapt</li> <li>13. Drove it away</li> <li>14. goal</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Happened</li> <li>2. Sons</li> <li>3. Triggered</li> <li>4. Bet</li> <li>5. Lead</li> <li>6. stone</li> <li>7. bet</li> <li>8. For a hundred of gallons</li> <li>9. Head of the field</li> <li>10. Hidden</li> <li>11. Reefs</li> <li>12. Jumped</li> <li>13. Turned him away</li> <li>14. forest</li> </ol>

<p>فأكمّن حمل بن بدر في تلك الشعاب فتيانا على طريق الفرسين و أمرهم ان جاء داحس سابقاً ان يردوا وجهه عن الغابة قال فأرسلوهما فأحضرا فلما أحضرا خرجت الانثى من الفحل فقال حمل بن بدر سيقتك يا قيس فقال قيس رويدا" بعنوان الجدد الى الوعث و ترشح اعطاف الفحل. قال فلما اوغلا في الجدد و خرجا الى الوعث برز داحس عن الغبراء فقال قيس: "جري المذكيات غلاء"، فذهبت مثلاً فلما شارف داحس الغابة و دنا من الفتيّة و ثبوا في وجه داحس فردوه عن الغابة.</p>	<p>last for forty nights. After confirming forty nights of training, they moved to the next stage. Now: around the goal were the many trails of ravines in the ground, and Hamal bin Badr hid in those gullies some young men in the line of the two horses, instructing them that in the event that Dahis should arrive (before) Al- Ghabra, they should push the horse's face away from the goal. So off went the horses running. And all of a sudden as it was going on, the female went in front of the stallion, whereupon Hamal bin Badr shouted: "I have won over thee, O Qais," to</p>	<p>field after they hid for forty nights. Then they led them to the <b>head of the field</b> after they had <b>hidden</b> them for forty nights, and at the edge of the forest there were many reefs, so Haml ibn Badr hid two boys in those <b>reefs</b> on the path of the two horses and ordered them that if Dahs came earlier, they would turn his face away from the forest. He said, "When they went into the new ones and came out to the moths, Dahs emerged from the forest, and Qays said: "When Dahs approached the forest and came near the boys, and they <b>jumped</b> against</p>		
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<p>which Qais replied: "I have yet to win: they are running for the moment on hard ground, but they will be coming on soft ground; then the flanks will start sweating." When the horses had run through the hard grounds and came to the soft, Dahis out-paced Al-Ghabra, and Qais gave the proverb: "the race of full-grown horses goes over several bow-shots," which he further related to the statement that sustained exertion rather than a single effort would win the race. And as Dahis was near the goal, close to the young men, they leaped up against</p>	<p>Dahs, they <b>turned him away</b> from the <b>forest</b>.</p>		
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	Dahis, pushing it away from the goal.			
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#### 8.4 Results of the Data Analysis

After translating the text above, the Arabic text contained (7sentences), while in human translation it contained (10 sentences) this shows that are some terms added to reach the exact meaning, while in AI translation it contained (7 sentences) this shows that AI translation uses the exact term or synonym without any addition of words. The changes of meaning can be seen in the table (2):**Table (2) Changed Meaning in both translations' human and AI**

Original term in Arabic	Item Number	Human Translation	Ai Translation
البنى	٢	Tribes	Sons
السبق	٥	quicker	Lead
اضمروهما	١٠	Trained	Hidden
قفز	١٢	Leapt	jumped
الغابة	١٤	Goal	forest

The table above shows the change of meaning happened between human and Ai translation as it can be seen in item (No. 2) AI gave the exact to the original Arabic meaning while human gave another meaning which is (قبائل), item (No.5) both of them were far from the Arabic meaning in human it means (اسرع) and in AI it means (مقدمة). In item (No. 10) AI was close to the Arabic translation and Human gave a different meaning (دربوا). In item (No. 12) both translations gave the same meaning. In item (No. 12) human translation was far from the Arabic meaning giving the meaning (الهدف), while AI gave the exact meaning to the Arabic term. After the translation made by human and Ai application it is obvious that AI makes the necessary changes sometimes giving the exact meaning to the source text and sometimes far from it.

#### Conclusions:

In this study, it was judged how much the meaning of a word changes in a sentence translated by AI as opposed to human translation. The results show that AI translations always altered the original meaning of the given word to a much greater extent than human translation attempts. However, it has to be noted that the meaning of a word is rather subjective and can vary in translation depending on different languages and cultures. The improvement of systems for the translation of AI can be said to offer so much to society but should not be given too much importance as it should be viewed as a simple instrument that needs human guidance. The work of human translators is all about nuance, depth, understanding in a translation, alongside ensuring a proper ethical framework. It must find that fine balance between applying and advancing these technologies while knowing their limits, as far as their use and reliance go. The prospective overuse of these systems without a further understanding of their implications could easily spell disaster for human translators and authors. True, humans perceive meaning at a complexity that machines cannot hope to replicate, thus ensuring that translation by humans will always have its worth.

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