

Assessing The Cgpt Translation Accuracy of Arabic Animal Idioms into English

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Abstract:

This study focuses on the translation of Arab animal-related terms into English using ChatGPT (CGPT). The main objectives of the study are to investigate the extent to which the intended meaning of Arabic animal idioms (AAIs) is preserved in texts translated into English through CGPT, as well as to determine the extent to which the chosen translation program applies Larson's theory when translating selected samples, which consist of 10 Arabic animal idioms and their translations into English. A qualitative, descriptive research approach was employed to collect and analyse the selected data, aiming to achieve the study's objectives. This approach is based on using Larson's strategy to examine the data chosen for the translator's translation (CGPT) from the source text to the target text, analyse it, and determine its accuracy, naturalness, and clarity, given that researchers have not studied the translation of Arabic animal idioms into English using CGPT. The results of this study generally showed differences in the meaning of the original idioms during the translation process, in terms of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness, due to some additions and subtractions that affected the meaning of the original text in the translated text. The likely reason is the unavailability or lack of recognition of these idioms by the selected translator, which leads to misunderstandings and failure to achieve the intended purpose of translating these important idioms during the translation process.

Keywords: Translation; Animal idiom; Arabic; English; Larson; ChatGPT; Accuracy

تقييم دقة ترجمة المصطلحات العربية المتعلقة بالحيوانات إلى الإنجليزية باستخدام مترجم CGPT

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الملخص:

تسلط الاهتمام هذه إلى دراسة على موضوع ترجمة المصطلحات العربية المتعلقة بالحيوانات إلى الإنجليزية باستخدام برنامج تشات جي بي تي (CGPT) وتتضمن أهدافها الرئيسية للدراسة في التحري عن مدى حفظ المعنى المقصود لتعابير الحيوانات العربية في النصوص المترجمة إلى الإنجليزية خلال ترجمة برنامج تشات جي بي تي، وكذلك تحديد مدى تطبيق برنامج الترجمة المختار لنظرية لورسون أثناء ترجمة العينات المختارة والتي تتكون من ١٠ عينات من تعابير الحيوانات العربية وترجماتها إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. وقد تم استخدام نهج بحثي نوعي وصفي في جمع البيانات المختارة وتحليلها لتحقيق أهداف هذه

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مجلة آداب الكوفة - جامعة الكوفة مرخصة بموجب ترخيص المشاع الإبداعي 4.0 الدولي.



الدراسة. ويستند هذا النهج على استخدام استراتيجية لارسون في فحص البيانات المختارة لترجمة المترجم CGPT من النص الأصلي الى النص الهدف وتحليلها وتحديد مدى دقتها وطبيعتها ووضوحها لكون ترجمة تعابير الحيوانات العربية الى الانكليزية بأستخدام برنامج الذكاء الاصطناعي CGPT لم تدرس من قبل الباحثين. وظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة بشكل عام اختلافات في معنى التعبيرات الأصلية أثناء عملية الترجمة من حيث الدقة والوضوح والطبيعة بسبب بعض الزيادة والنقصان التي تؤثر على معنى النص الأصلي في النص المترجم أثناء ترجمة البرنامج المذكور. ويرجع السبب لعدم توفرها أو تمييزها من المترجم المختار مما يؤدي الى سوء الفهم وعدم تلبية الغاية المقصودة من الترجمة هذه التعبيرات المهمة أثناء عملية الترجمة. الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة؛ مصطلحات الحيوانات؛ العربية؛ الإنجليزية؛ لارسون؛ نشات جي بي تي؛ الدقة

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Idioms are expressions that are used in various aspects of human life, such as nature, food, and everyday life. Given that animals, food, and drink are of great importance to humans, great importance is given to expressing attitudes and conveying ideas and messages clearly and effectively (Hamood, M. I., 2024). This includes common everyday idiomatic idioms and idiomatic idioms such as animal idioms, etc. This study highlights the translation of Arabic idioms related to animals, as humans are directly linked to animals. They are partners in nature, and both need each other. They feed, shelter, and use animals to perform certain functions, and they cannot do without each other in any way. Just as humans have their characteristics, animals also have characteristics that may sometimes be similar. These characteristics include courage, patience, strength, and loyalty, among others, which people use in their daily idioms to convey a specific message. These idiomatic idioms are cultural idioms and an important part of people's heritage. They are also considered a way of life and express humans and nature in authentic cultural idioms Hamood, M. I., 2024).

So, idioms are used in most languages as a means of expressing, positively or negatively, a person's actions to convey a specific message. They may be praised or blamed, and they have a direct impact on their behaviour, whether to do more in positive situations or stop doing

negative things, indirectly correcting behavior. These idioms vary from one culture to another, and there are similar points between English and Arabic that lead to similarities in both cultural idioms. They may be similar in some ways. These similarities and differences have a significant impact during the translation process from the source language to the target language. In the case of similarity, it leads to the existence of an equivalent idiom between the two languages or cultures. The translation may achieve the complete or partial transmission of the message. It may differ in some vocabulary, or it may be similar in meaning but different in connotation. A word may express an idiomatic idiom in a certain language in language, and this has a negative or positive impact on the process of conveying meaning by the human or machine translator. This study tests CGPT's translation of animal idioms to achieve the goal sought by the machine translator user: an accurate and satisfactory translation in clear language, with common grammatical rules, idiomatic idioms, and words that meet these types of situations, so that the user can accept the translated message clearly and easily.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The difficulty and challenge of translating Arabic animal terms into English may lie in the linguistic differences between the two languages, which make it difficult for the translator to guess and understand. Another reason may be the nature of these animal terms, as they carry specific connotations within a particular culture, such as Arabic, that are not carried by another culture, such as English. This may be because the terms have two meanings: a direct literal meaning and an indirect intended meaning. Another reason may be the translator's lack of experience in translating animal terms from the source language to the target language, which may fail to convey the intended meaning and message to users.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To verify the extent to which the intended meaning of Arabic animal idioms is preserved in texts translated into English using CGPT,
2. To determine the extent to which the chosen translation applies to Larson's theory.

1.3 The Research Questions

This is achieved by posing the following questions:

1. To what extent does ChatGPT preserve the intended meaning of the Arabic animal expression in the English text during the translation process?
2. To what extent does CGPT apply Larson's Model TQA during the translation process?

If the questions are answered and the objectives are achieved, this message will contribute.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The importance of this study lies in the ability to significantly preserve the meaning of animal terms in the original language and convey them to the target language during the translation process in a satisfactory manner. Animal idioms are an integral part of Arab cultural heritage, used to convey a specific idea that may be positive or negative. Translating Arabic animal idioms is a difficult task for translators and is not done accurately, which leads to changes, loss of meaning, or misunderstanding.

Arab animals need to avoid the problems and challenges of translation, and to transfer them correctly and accurately into the English language. Its importance lies in meeting the needs of AI translator users daily around the world through accurate translation and not losing the meaning of animal idioms in the original language. And meet the translation requirements of users around the world.

2.0 Literature Review

2.1 Idiom Translation

Generally, Newmark (1988) defined translation as a process of rendering the meaning from the source language to the target language by considering the culture within, achieving the same effect. There are some theorists' views on the concept of translation in general. Translation is not limited to changing the language from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), but also includes transferring the message from the source language to the target language. Transferring the message to the target language is not an easy task. Larson (1988) defines translation as the process of transferring the meaning of a source-language text to a target-language text, conveying the original intent and message rather than simply substituting words. It is characterised by accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in the target language. She focused on translation accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in the target language.

Newmark (1988) stated that the level of natural usage is grammatical and lexical. This applies to the translation of cultural texts that convey the diverse cultures of nations and peoples for informational, communicative, and general benefit. Mona Baker (1995) stated that translation is a difficult task, even for human translators. First, one must carefully understand both languages being used. Even if you speak two or more languages fluently, producing a good translation is not easy. Kamal (2022) reports that idiomatic idioms can be translated using strategies such as paraphrasing, utilising an idiom with the same meaning but different form, using idioms with similar meaning and form, omission, modulation, claque, and loan words.

Larson (1998) defined translation as rendering messages of the source text to the target text using grammatical structures and lexicons in appropriate communication situations in TL and its cultural context.

Kamal (2022) stated that the process of translating idiomatic idioms was done by using strategies such as rephrasing the idiom, or by using an idiomatic idiom that carries the same meaning but does not carry the same form, or may carry the same meaning and the same form, or by using deletion, modification, repetition, or even using borrowed words. Therefore, in the translation process, three qualities must be presented: clarity, accuracy, and naturalness. Along with clarity, in translation, naturalness and accuracy are also important considerations for the translator.

In this context, translation refers to the process of transferring the intended meaning from the source language to the target language, using a human translator, a machine translator, or an electronic program. Translation is an important activity widely practised by users around the world to communicate and transfer information from one language to another, to understand and gain insight into other cultures. Unfortunately, not every bilingual person can become a good translator. Artificial intelligence programs in the field of translation have made communication easier, but this task is not without difficulties, which may lead to a change in the intended meaning for various reasons, which will be discussed later.

2.2 CHATGPT TRANSLATE

Artificial intelligence (AI) is one of the most prominent technologies that has witnessed significant development in recent decades and has proven its ability to bring about radical changes in various sectors, including education. Today, AI is not just an advanced technological tool but an effective partner that contributes to reshaping educational curricula, developing teaching methods, and improving the overall learning experience. AI relies on advanced techniques and methods that enable machines to simulate human intelligence and perform tasks intelligently. This includes the ability to learn, think, analyse, make decisions, and even understand human language. In the educational context, AI can



revolutionise the way we learn, teach, and interact with new information (Tavares C. et al., 2023).

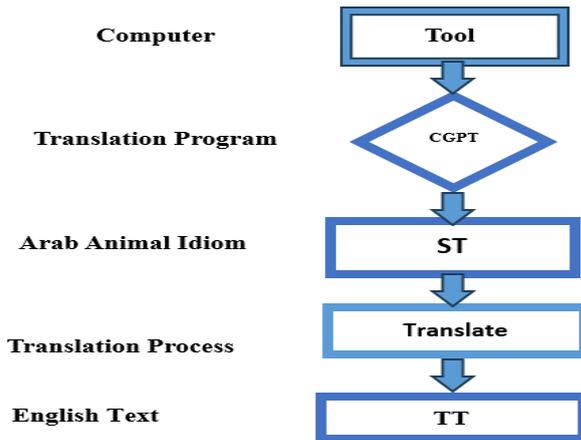
The importance of AI in education stems from its ability to provide personalised learning experiences by analysing learning and performance data. AI-based systems can deliver educational content tailored to a student's level of understanding, learning pace, and individual interests. This contributes to improving the effectiveness of the educational process through AI-enhanced online courses. Among its technologies is CGPT, an AI technology used to conduct conversations with computers. It can be used for a variety of applications, including virtual customer service, natural language processing, translation, and more (Siu, S. C., 2023). It can generate text, understand language, and complete tasks, and can generate text that is almost indistinguishable from human-generated text. CGPT is capable of understanding and generating text based on your requests, and has a wide range of applications, from answering your questions to helping you write content, translating languages, and more. In addition, it has many features and benefits that make it a great tool for writing articles, research, website design, text scanning, and data analysis. However, it has the potential to replace humans in many sectors. thus, humans can benefit from some of the CGPT main applications and uses, for instance, content creation, virtual assistance and customer service, interactive games, storytelling, education and translation.

Regarding to our study, it is widely used in translating texts across numerous languages. CGPT technology opens new doors for innovative uses in the modern world. By improving translation processes with high accuracy, businesses can easily communicate with international markets and provide an effective user experience and support for native-speaking users (Kalla, D., & Smith, n.d., 2023). Since language barriers prevent knowledge from being shared globally, language translation plays a crucial role in the scholarly and scientific publishing industry. Authors



can increase their readership and guarantee that important scientific knowledge is widely available by translating research articles. Because they facilitate better international cooperation, translation services are essential to the academic and scientific research community. However, the field of language translation has transformed since the advent of artificial intelligence (AI) (Tavares C. et al., 2023). ChatGPT can be used to translate texts between a wide range of languages. Users can ask a sentence or paragraph in one language and receive an efficient and accurate translation into another. In our field of study, CGPT is widely used for translation from Arabic to English by both Arab and English users, particularly in the field of translation. The focus of the current study will be limited to evaluating the translation of CGPT into English of Arabic animal expressions (Jiao et al., 2023).

Figure 1. CGPT translation process



2.3 Idioms

An idiom is a group of words that are semantically and frequently syntactically constrained to function as a single unit is referred to as an idiom. Idioms have multiple definitions, such as Cain et al. (2005), an idiom is a figurative idiom that can be taken literally but, depending on

the situation, acquires a nonliteral meaning. In contrast, idioms are defined by Laval (2003) and Rowe (2004) as idiomatic idioms that have literal meanings and interpretations that deviate from their intended meaning (i.e., idiomatic interpretation). Overall, because there is no agreed-upon definition of an idiom or its qualities, idioms are a very difficult phenomenon to accurately characterise or define. In contrast to other researchers who only consider idioms, Liu, D. (2017) views idioms as a comprehensive term that encompasses metaphors, similes, idioms, and even specific words. In any event, idioms are a crucial aspect of learning new words (Adelnia, 2011). Numerous idioms in the Arabic language are used to convey emotions such as joy, sorrow, hope, generosity, courage, fear, and foolishness. These idioms are connected to the indirect idiom of the message through an analogy to animal characteristics, which may be closely related to those of animals. There is the arrogance of a peacock, the idiocy of a donkey, the boldness of a lion, the cunning of a fox, and the ignorance of a donkey. Given its direct relevance to people, this subject is regarded as one of the most significant and merits greater focus and attention, particularly in the translation sector.

These idioms might not exist in other languages, though. Because the English language is a component of our study, we particularly address it. They may differ, share certain idioms, or have comparable form and substance, or just have similar content. Similarity may help the translation process provide the desired meaning and message satisfactorily, while similarity in form may help the translation process communicate the intended meaning. Because of cultural differences, translators may find certain cultural idioms to be a significant issue. But when the translator is artificial intelligence, this problem becomes more significant, resulting in a poor translation, a loss of the intended meaning, and an inability to convey the information in the target language. For a translator whose work involves more than just translating lexical items from a source language to a target language, translating idioms presents numerous difficulties. It is the process of converting a source language's

linguistic style—and thus its culture—to a target language. As a result, Baker (2018) asserts that certain difficulties in translating idioms are unrelated to their essence.

In other words, these difficulties are faced in translating opaque as well as transparent idioms. These problems are a lack of equivalence, an idiom in the SL may have idiomatic and literal senses at the same time, and the very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

language. In a definition given by Larson (1984), an idiom is “a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words”. In another place, he states that the idiom “carries certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items.” To put it another way, these challenges arise when translating both opaque and transparent idioms. The convention of utilising idioms in written discourse, the settings in which they can be employed, and the frequency of use may differ between the source and target languages. These issues include a lack of equivalence, the possibility that an idiom in the SL has both literal and idiomatic meanings simultaneously, and more.

language.

Learning vocabulary is only one aspect of the challenge of language comprehension. Additionally, it necessitates understanding the meaning of fixed idiomatic idioms, such as those found in plants and animals. The meaning of an idiomatic idiom may be shared by some linguists, but their opinions on the problems and obstacles that idiomatic idioms offer during the translation process differ. According to Baker (2011), the capacity to identify that they are working with an idiomatic idiom is the first difficulty a translator may have when translating. While some idiomatic idioms, like "raining cats and dogs," are easy to recognise, others, like "get your goat," which denotes rage, are not. The second

obstacle pertains to the difficulties in translating a text's meaning from various colloquial idioms to the target language.

Baker (2011) showed that an idiomatic idiom is more likely to be idiomatic if it appears more difficult and illogical in a particular situation. Therefore, precisely interpreting the meaning of colloquial idioms is a challenge for translators. Idiomatic idioms can be challenging to translate since it might be challenging to match their meaning to a precise equivalent in the target language, according to Newmark (1988). Translating idiomatic idioms can be challenging because it's not always simple to locate a synonym for a single word, without finding a synonym for a group of words that carry a specific meaning (Balfaqeeh, N., 2009). The richness of the Arabic language's vocabulary and the quantity of its idioms may set it apart from other languages.

Al-Suyuti (1998), for instance, claims that a single English synonym, such the term "lion," may have numerous Arabic equivalents, such as:

حَمْرَة، فُصَائِقِص، عَبَّاس، لَيْث، حَيْدَرِي، أُسَامَة، غَضَنَفَر، ضَرْ غَامَة، قَسُور، هَمَّام.

Due to the dearth of comparable idioms between languages, these disparities are seen as one of the main difficulties facing the CGPT translator. Additionally, the translator is not provided with all of the source and target language idioms, particularly the animal idioms in Arabic and English, and the idioms have both direct and indirect meanings.

2.4 Larson's TQA Model

Mildred L. Larson (1998) is a prominent figure in translation studies, focusing on meaning. She is a well-known and prominent international translation consultant and coordinator of academic publications. Her publications and ideas, including her book "Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Interlingual Equivalence," are important and authoritative references in translation studies. Larson (2022) paid great emphasis on conveying the effective meaning of the source text to the target language,

rather than simply translating words literally. She also emphasises the importance of understanding the underlying concepts of the text and its cultural context to achieve an accurate, effective, and satisfying translation for the recipient.

Larson's Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model is used to evaluate translations with a focus on ensuring that the message is effectively conveyed from the source language to the target language for use by the target audience, with an emphasis on clarity and readability, as well as taking into account the overall context and cultural considerations required in the target language. In other words, Larson (1998), the translation process primarily focuses on transferring the meaning of a text from a source language to a target language, rather than simply replacing words. This involves analysing the source text's meaning, including its lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context, and then reconstructing that meaning in the target language using its own linguistic and cultural norms. Finally, the quality of a translation is commonly assessed based on three key aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 3. Larson's TQA Model

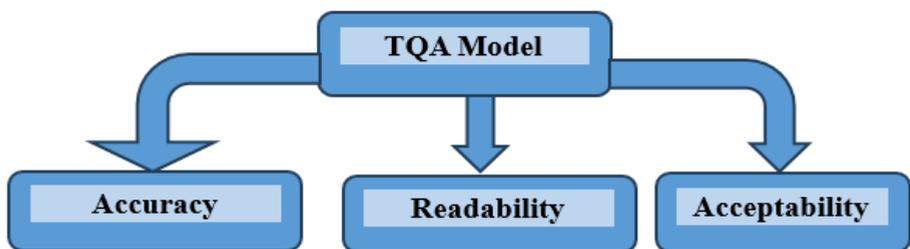


Figure 1. Shows that translation accuracy refers to a translation that has the same idea as its original. Translation readability states how far the readers were able to understand the sentences at the surface level. Translation acceptability is used to evaluate the translation text based on its naturalness and the relevance of the target language principle. These

criteria help determine how effectively a translation conveys the meaning of the source text while also adhering to the linguistic and cultural norms of the target language.

2.5 Translation Process.

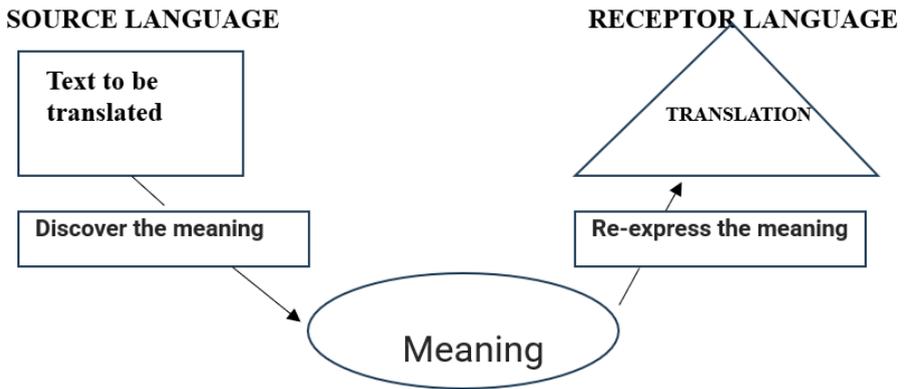
Larson (1998) itemised that the process of translation is a meaning transfer from one language into another, so the meaning that is transferred should be held constant. She adds that understanding the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language is the first step in translating, which then involves reconstructing the meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure that are appropriate for the receptor language and its cultural context. According to Larson (1998), translation is a process of transferring the meaning of a source language text into a receptor language. This involves understanding the source text's meaning, including its grammatical structures, vocabulary, and cultural context, and then recreating that meaning using the grammatical and lexical resources of the target language. The goal is to produce a text that accurately conveys the original message while sounding natural and idiomatic in the target language.

The process of translation begins with the text or subject that has to be translated, as can be seen in the figure above. Not only does the translator translate the text, but they also accurately translate the meaning into the target language. so that the meaning should be established before being expressed again in another language by the translator. According to Larson (1998), effective translation is meaning-based and strives for impact and meaning equivalency rather than a word-for-word replacement. By conveying the message from one linguistic and cultural environment to another, the translator serves as a bridge. To shed light on the various facets of the evaluation process, Larson poses four questions, only the first of which will be covered in-depth because it is pertinent to the ongoing project: "Why test a translation?" "Who does the testing?"



"How is the testing done?" and "how are the results used?" to refine the final translation draft. Larson (1984) recommends three main criteria to test translation: accuracy, „clarity, and naturalness. The three main components of Larson's translation quality model are naturalness, clarity, and correctness. By using these three standards, a translation's quality is evaluated to make sure it accurately captures the content of the original material while being natural and intelligible in the target language.

Figure 4. Translation process (Larson, 1998)



Larson illustrated a process that includes:

- Analysis of the source text to understand its meaning, including its grammatical structure, vocabulary, and cultural context.
- Meaning discovery of the source text, because it is considered the core of the translation process.
- Transfer the identified meaning from the source text to the target text.
- Restructuring:
- The meaning is restructured into the grammatical forms and vocabulary of the target language to create a natural-sounding text.
- Review and refine the translated text to ensure accuracy and naturalness.

Larson emphasises that a good translation should be like the original text in the target language.

2.7 Larson's Criteria (1998)

Larson emphasises the importance of evaluating translation quality throughout various testing procedures. Larson's model for Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) focuses on three criteria to assess translations, naturally counting accuracy, clarity, naturalness, and suitability for the target receiver, as follows:

- **Accuracy of Translation**

Generally, accuracy is the degree to which a calculated or measured value is close to the actual value. Larson, (1998) specified that the accuracy in translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language text, analysing it to determine its meaning and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Larson explained that the accuracy test can be done by main procedures, for instance, comparing several points of the translation of the source with the source text throughout the translation process, doing a more careful comparison of the two texts, making sure that all the information is included, without omitting, adding, or changing the information. Then, making another comparison of the source language with the target language text.

Larson (1998) added that maintaining the dynamics of the conclusion that may lead to translation is accurate. If the translated text deviates from the context or information of the source text as a result of the translation process, this will result in the same response as the source text. However, if the meaning of the source text as a result of translation matches the meaning and context of the target language, this results in an accurate translation of the meaning from the original text to the target



text. This means that the most important outcome of translation is preserving the meaning and context of the source language text.

All in all, Accuracy here means that a quality translation conveys information or messages from the source language correctly, precisely, and honestly per the intent of the SL author. The information conveyed is nothing left behind, nothing is added, and nothing is different. Readers can understand the translation work easily and accurately. Accuracy in translation means conveying information or messages accurately, truthfully, and correctly from the source language to the target language, by the author's intention. No unnecessary information should be added, deleted, or changed, and the translation should be smooth and simple.

- **Clarity of Translation**

Larson (1998) suggests clarity as the second criterion for her (TQA) model. She argues that it is important to check for clarity because a translation can be accurate but still does not communicate the message to the target reader. Larson (1997) maintains that clarity dictates using forms of language that make the (TT) easily comprehensible and unchallenging to understand, like the (ST) text itself is to understand in its original context. In other words, Larson's model emphasises the importance of clarity as a primary criterion, alongside accuracy and naturalness, for assessing translation quality. This ensures that the target audience can easily convey meaning and understand the target text to the same degree as the original text is clear. A translation may not necessarily be precise in meaning, but ambiguity can lead to misunderstanding and failure to achieve the intended audience's goal.

- **Naturalness of Translation**

Larson (1984) shows that understanding the source text accurately, clearly, and correctly will adequately and satisfactorily convey the message from the source text to the target text. The message has been adequately and naturally conveyed into the target language. Larson



emphasises that the translation must be natural and sound like the original text in the recipient's language. Her standard for naturalness appears to be a coherent, idiomatic translation with easy flow, a lively style, and familiar grammatical forms. As for the test of naturalness, the goal of natural equivalence is to communicate as much of the source text as possible in a way that is usable for the type of readers that the original author targeted. Mildred Larson likewise focuses on that naturalness in translation is one of the basic criteria for translation.

Larson also believes that naturalness is an essential aspect of effective translation, along with accuracy. A translation should not only sound natural, but also sound natural, understandable, and grammatically correct in the target language. Larson recommends comparing the translated text in the target language with the source text and assessing its naturalness. This is to avoid the translation sounding strange or unnatural, as naturalness is closely linked to clarity, accuracy, and ease of understanding for the target audience. Larson emphasises the importance of preserving the intended meaning of the source text in the target text during translation.

Finally, Larson uses these criteria to evaluate how translators or reviewers use these criteria to assess whether a translated text meets the standards of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. It used also identify issues of a translation that falls short in one or more of these areas, it can be flagged for revision or correction. In addition to guiding translators to produce high-quality translations.

3. Methodology

3.1 Approach of the Study

This study used both descriptive and qualitative research methodologies. Ten Arabic animal idioms and their English translations were selected. CGPT translated the selected idioms after inserting them into the translation field and clicking the translate button to convert them into



English texts. After collecting the data, a qualitative analysis was conducted to answer the study questions. To achieve the research objectives and solve the previously identified problem, Larson's model was used to assess the overall translation quality (TQA) by applying Larson's criteria of quality, clarity, and naturalness to meet the CGPT user's goal of conveying the intended meaning.

3.2 Instrument of the Research

The equipment used includes a computer connected to the Internet, CGPT software as a translation tool, selected research samples, and Larson's model TQA tools to analyse these samples and evaluate their quality, clarity, and naturalness in conveying the intended meaning.

3.3 Procedure for Collecting Data

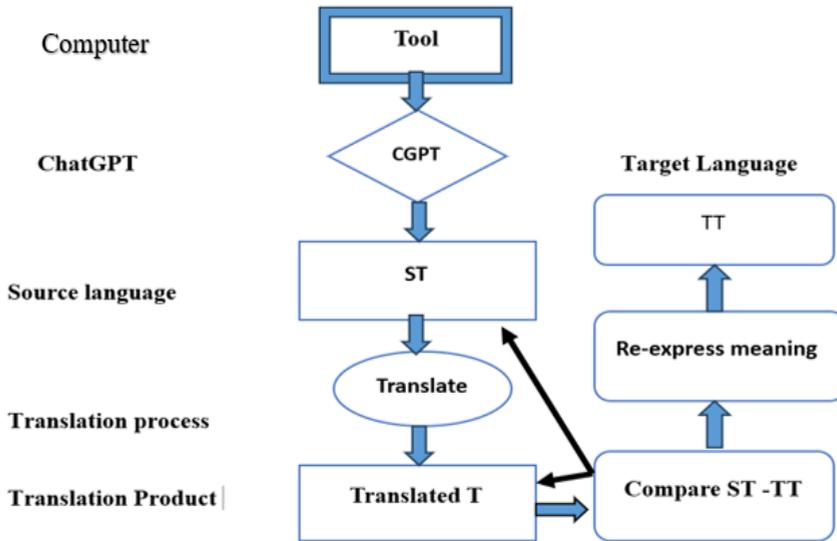
The procedure for collecting data in this research was as follows:

- Using a computer connected to the internet.
- Researching the Arabic animal idioms via Google.
- Selecting samples of Arabic animal idioms.
- Preparing some of them for translation.

3.4 Procedures for Analysing Data

- Using a computer connected to the internet.
- Selecting samples of Arabic animal idioms.
- Preparing some of them for analysis.
- Opening the CGPT system.
- Translating the selected data via CGPT.
- Comparing the selected data.
- Translating the selected data by CGPT to translate the Arabic idioms into English texts.
- Comparing the intended meaning of the two texts.
- Finding the accuracy, Naturalness, and charity translation.

Figure 5. CGPT Translation analysis.



4. Results

The analysis resulted that Larson’s TQA Model were used to test the CGPT translator. Larson (1984:485) proposes three main criteria to test translation: accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of AAI to ET. The testing and analysis of CGPT translation for AAI into ET resulted in the following results as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Percentage of accurate, clear, and natural translations

Category	Frequency of Data	Percentage (%)
Inaccurate	5	50%
Accuracy	5	50%
Clarity	-	0
Naturalness	-	0

The result of the analysis of 10 selected samples is that 5 out of 10 represent 50% accurate translation, and 5 out of 10 represent inaccurate



translation. The inaccurate translation of the 50% percentage resulted from translating AAI into EAI. Translation accuracy means conveying the meaning and message of AAIs into ET accurately, truthfully, and precisely from the source language to the target language, according to the intended meaning, by not adding, deleting, or changing any unnecessary information during the smooth and simple CGPT translation process.

5. Discussion

The Translation Quality (TQA) model used by CGPT to convert AAIs into EIs. The target language and source language were tested and compared for accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the translation during the electronic translation process, as shown in the following table:

Table 2: Table 1: Data analysis of Larson’s TQA

Title	1. Data
ST:	"سَبْعٌ وَلَا ضَبْعٌ؟"
TT:	"Are you a lion or a coward?"
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Proposed T.	"A winner or a loser"
Function	It expresses a trade-off between two situations, one of which is better than the other. In this context, "the lion" symbolises the better, while "the hyena" symbolises the weaker.
Explanation	In Example 1. The idiom "سَبْعٌ وَلَا ضَبْعٌ؟" was translated to "Are you a lion or a coward?" into English by CGPT. So, the word "hyena" was translated to "coward". In this sense, the meaning conveyed to the target text is far from the meaning in the original text in terms of both literal and intentional meaning.



Title	2. Data
ST:	"هَذَا الشَّبِيلُ مِنْ ذَاكَ الْأَسَدِ"
TT:	"This lion cub is from that lion."
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Proposed T.	"Like father, like son"
Function	But it means that the son has the same characteristics and personality as the father.
Explanation	In Example 2. CGPT directly, rendered "هَذَا الشَّبِيلُ مِنْ ذَاكَ الْأَسَدِ" to "This lion cub is from that lion."
Title	3. Data
ST:	"يلعب الفار بعبي"
TT:	"The mouse is playing in my sleeve"
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Proposed T	"Butterflies in the Stomach"
Function	It is used to describe feeling anxious about something that may happen.
Explanation	In Example 3. The AAI "يلعب الفار بعبي" is conveyed to "The mouse is playing in my sleeve", which is likely a literal description of a mouse interacting with someone's clothing sleeve.
Title	4. Data
ST:	"ما طار طَيْرٌ وارتفع إلا كما طار وقع"
TT:	"No bird flies too high, but it soars with its own wings"
Inaccurate	
Accuracy	+
Clarity	

Naturalness	
Function	Life is not eternal for anyone.
Explanation	It is said about a person whose arrogance and conceit take him to the point of pride, and the idiom compares him to "ما طار طَيْرٌ إلا كما وقع طارق" No bird flies too high but it soars with its own wing". Just as it happens that a person is at the peak of his strength, he is also at his weakest.
Title	5. Data
ST:	“عصفور في اليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة”
TT:	“A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush”
Inaccurate	
Accuracy	+
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Function	Keeping something small and certain is better than pursuing something big and uncertain.
Explanation	In Example 5., CGPT Translate translated the AAI "عصفور في اليد خير من عشرة على الشجرة" into EAI "the hand is worth two in the bush". So, both idioms have the same meaning. So, the AAI was rendered to EAI with close meaning.
Title	6. Data
ST:	"مثل السمكة خارج الماء"
TT:	"Like a fish out of water"
Inaccurate	
Accuracy	+
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Function	It describes a person who feels uncomfortable in an unfamiliar situation.
Explanation	In Example 6. The AAI "مثل السمكة خارج الماء" was

	rendered into EAI "Like a fish out of water". The CGPT rendered AAI into EAI with the same intended meaning successfully.
Title	7. Data
ST:	"اتبع الفرس لجامها والناقة زمامها"
TT:	"Follow the horse by its bridle and the camel by its halter."
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Proposed T.	Do not detract from the good deed in any way.
Function	This idiom focuses on presenting the complete completion of good without excluding a small part
Explanation	Example 7 shows that the AAI "اتبع الفرس لجامها والناقة زمامها" was rendered into ET "Follow the horse by its bridle and the camel by its halter," literally.
Title	8. Data
ST:	"من جاور الاسد لا يؤمن بوائقه"
TT:	"He who lives near a lion is never safe from its sudden attacks."
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Function	This idiom focuses on the caution and discernment in relationships with others.
Propose T.	"The hyena and the sheep may lie down together, but the sheep won't get any sleep."
Explanation	The AAI "من جاور الاسد لا يؤمن بوائقه" was translated into ET "He who lives near a lion is never safe from its sudden attacks." Rendering the literal meaning but it

	was not the intended meaning. Means that mixing with a bad person creates anxiety and a lack of peace
Title	9. Data
ST:	"شَرُّ أَيَّامِ الدِّيكِ يَوْمٌ تُغَسَّلُ رِجْلَاهُ"
TT:	"The worst day for the rooster is the day his legs are washed."
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Function	It is used to describe something that appears to be good but is, in reality, bad.
Proposed T	"Not all that glitters is gold"
Explanation	The AAI "شَرُّ أَيَّامِ الدِّيكِ يَوْمٌ تُغَسَّلُ رِجْلَاهُ" was conveyed into ET "The worst day for the rooster is the day his legs are washed" directly without intended meaning
Title	10. Data
ST:	"أَسَدٌ عَلَيَّ وَفِي الْحُرُوبِ نَعَامَةٌ"
TT:	"A lion toward me, but an ostrich in war."
Inaccurate	+
Accuracy	
Clarity	
Naturalness	
Function	It is said about someone who shows courage in a safe place, and flees from confronting enemies on the battlefield.
Proposed T	Every dog is a tiger in his own street.
Explanation	In example 10, the AAI "أَسَدٌ عَلَيَّ وَفِي الْحُرُوبِ نَعَامَةٌ" was transferred into "A lion toward me, but an ostrich in war". Thus, the literal meaning was translated from the ST into TT unacceptably.

By analysing the results of the CGPT translation process for translating Arabic animal expressions into English, it was found that 5 out of 10 (50%) achieved an accurate translation by conveying the intended meaning, message, topic, and nature smoothly and simply, without adding or omitting unnecessary information. Meanwhile, 5 out of 10 (50%) achieved an inaccurate translation by conveying the literal meaning rather than the intended meaning, and by omitting, adding, and substituting important information from the source text, which affected the meaning of the Arabic animal expressions into English, without adding or omitting unnecessary information. These results demonstrate the ability of the CGPT to accurately translate some expressions, on the one hand, and to translate some expressions inaccurately and unsatisfactorily, on the other. The analysis results also demonstrated the ability of the Larson model to test and analyse samples, and to produce results that demonstrate the extent to which the CGPT translator can achieve accurate and satisfactory results that answer the thesis questions and achieve its objectives.

6.0 Conclusion

After analysing and discussing the selected study data, the study questions were answered and its objectives achieved by identifying the challenges and difficulties that affected the accuracy, clarity, and nature of the translated text through the application of Larson's TQA model. Initially, the CGPT translator translated the first example incorrectly. This may be because the word "seven" carries more than one meaning, and the translator was unable to distinguish the intended meaning and translated it as the number "seven." Here, the translator deviated significantly from the original meaning of the term. In this case, the result is unsatisfactory and may lead to misunderstanding and confusion for the user. In one example, the translator effectively conveyed the intended meaning by accurately representing the function of the term. In some cases, CGPT translated Arabic animal terms directly, i.e.,



conveying the literal meaning rather than the intended meaning, as in example No. The analysis of the translation example revealed that the AI translator translated the Arabic term "animals" into the English term "animals." This means that the AI translator successfully conveyed the intended meaning from the source language text to the target language text, creating the same effect for the target language recipient. This demonstrates the utmost accuracy in translation. This may be because both languages contain two animal terms that perform the same function. It also demonstrates the CGPT translator's high ability to meet the needs of users around the world. This may be since the program was fed animal terms from both languages, which helped demonstrate its ability to convey the intended meaning. We conclude from these results that the difficulty in translating Arabic animal terms lies in the nature of the term, as it carries a literal meaning and performs a function beyond the literal meaning of the word. The reason may also be due to the cultural differences between Arabic and English, which affect the availability, usage, and use of these terms. The translator's weakness in distinguishing word similarities also became apparent, leading to the translation of meanings outside the context of the idiom. We must commend its effective role in conveying the intended meaning and achieving accuracy, clarity, naturalness, and function through translating the Arabic animal idiom into English animal idioms, thus fulfilling the intended purpose of the translator's use. We also conclude from these results that Larson's model has proven successful in collecting and analysing data and achieving results that demonstrate the translator's ability and inability to convey the intended meaning from the source language text to the target language. Finally, this study recommends continuing to develop the translator's proficiency in all animal idioms in both the source and target languages to achieve better results during the translation process.

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