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Preserving poetic meaning in translation: A comparative study of human and machine translation

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the extent to which poetry can be translated while preserving its salient features, including metaphor, diction, structure, and tone, through a comparative analysis of Human Translation (HT) and Machine Translation (MT), focusing on two widely used MT tools: ChatGPT and Google Translate. Denise Levertov's Listening to Distant Guns is selected as the sample text, with Samer Abu Hawash's (2009) Arabic translation serving as the HT benchmark. The study adopts a qualitative approach, drawing on Newmark's translation theory as its theoretical framework. The findings revealed that HT is more effective in poetry translation due to its ability to capture emotional nuance and subtle shades of meaning associated with figurative language. While HT showed frequent uses of nominalization to highlight the focus of readability, the MT output showed monotony of style, following a literal approach with consistency in tone and grammar. Google Translate proved more accurate in its rendition whereas ChatGPT produced more flowing and smoother output. However, both MT tools fell short of capturing the subtleties and metaphoric overtones inherent in poetic discourse. The study concludes that HT outperforms MT in poetry translation due to machines' limited sensitivity to stylistic nuance, figurative language, and affective meaning. The study recommends using a hybrid approach that combines human expertise with machine technology. While human translators ensure cultural and stylistic adequacy, MT provides preliminary drafts that require substantial human refinement.

KEYWORDS: human translation, machine translation, *listening to distant guns*, denise levertov, poetry translation

1. Introduction

Translation has long been regarded as a bridge which bridges the literary hiatus between languages. It is through translation that literature spreads across languages and cultures. As opposed to the long-standing misnomer that translation is but a linguistic activity, translation involves a cultural transfer of the source text concepts to its receptor text language. Translators are always required to convey the cultural depth and complexity. Because language and culture are inseparable, translators should be able to convey cultural richness through adaptations which help facilitate the process of transferring customs, traditions, beliefs and philosophies. Translators are often perceived as text creators, polishers and designers. The same source text is never rendered identically among different translators. An exact target text is never reached by various translators because of such many factors as the translator educational and experience background, extent of understanding the text, the linguistic repertoire possessed by each translator, variation of purposes (skopos), etc. According to Asadova, (2024) and (Sadeq et al.), 2022), translators assume a central role that involves a natural flair for cultural nuances and subtleties in an attempt to further smooth the cultural transfer among various languages. Poetry translation can be viewed as a journey from one form of text into another appropriate form in the receptor text language. A poetry target text often takes on a new form that flows smoothly in the target language. Alowedi & Al-Ahdal (2023) and Alqaryouti (2024) argue that words in poetry are carriers not only of shades of meaning; rather they are highly charged with affective and connotative meaning. Poetry translation goes beyond grammar and lexical items to far extend beyond that to include emotional depth, complexity and richness. Wang et al. (2024) notes that translating poetry is the hardest type of literary translation, and that is perhaps the justification for the dearth of poetry translation compared to other literary genres like prose fiction, drama, etc. One challenge in poetry translation lies in its sensitivity to cultural and historical nuance and subtleties that give source texts their distinct character. One more challenge stems from the fact that poetic devices like metaphor, personification, alliteration and simile are hard to produce in the receptor language because of their heavy reliance on the source text. What seems natural in the source text might not necessarily be the same in the target text language, calling on the translator's sensitive flair for language to pick up the functional equivalents that echo the same in the target language. Such phonological schemes like assonance, alliteration or consonance are dependent on the source text language sound system which in most cases such schemes cannot be retained owing to the divergence in the sound system of both languages. A translation of poetry cannot be completely and accurately translated if some aspects of the original work are inevitably lost. Robert Frost once said, "Poetry is what is lost in translation," probably in an attempt to rise to the inherent challenge of conveying a poem's full spirit in another language. what consequently stems is that no translation can ever be entirely accurate, because the intricate interplay of sound, rhythm, and cultural nuance often slips through the transnational cracks. No wonder this leaves behind only an echo of the original magnum opus. Human translators can achieve nearly accurate translations thanks to their extensive knowledge of the target culture and language (Alowedi & Al-Ahdal, 2023). AI-based MT algorithms face significant challenges when it comes to poetry because of their reliance on literal translation, which fails to capture the subtleties of wordplay, metaphors, and cultural or historical contexts and struggles to convey the deeper meanings and specific cultural references that are intended to make a poem understandable (Alowedi & Al-Ahdal, 2023).

The structure of this research paper consists of the following: Section 1 provides the introduction, Section 2 reviews the literature, Section 3 presents the research methodology, Section 4 presents the research results and discusses the main differences between human and MT of Denis Levertov's poem Listening to Distant Guns. Finally, Section 5 concludes the research paper.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Human and Machine Translation

HT refers to the translation process performed by professional translators with strong language skills. It is capable of handling complex linguistic and cultural contexts, ensuring accuracy and readability. Human translation is known for its flexibility, creativity and adaptability to different requirements and scenarios. Translators play a crucial role, they possess strong comprehensive abilities and quantitative understandings of the cultural backgrounds of the source and target languages, to convey the original meaning accurately and deeply (Kembaren et al., 2023; Lu, 2024; Marshall, 2024; Mirzayev, 2024).

MT is the process that use computers to translate text from a natural language (the source language) to another language (the target language). In computational linguistics, it is a major field and an important target of artificial intelligence, and has great scientific research value (Dai et al., 2022). MT was developed using statistical methods for neural machine translation (NMT) during 2016-2017, to enhance contextual understanding. To generate better texts, recent developments in large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT use large-scale datasets. However it face challenges related to inference, bias, and context. While MT can handle large amounts of text quickly and efficiently, it struggles with nuances, cultural context, and emotional expressions (Alkodimi et al., 2024; Moneus & Sahari, 2024). A collaboration between AI and human translators can enhance translation quality, merging efficiency with depth in cross-cultural communication(Dai, 2024) .

2.2 Denise Levertov

Denise Levertov (1923–1997) was an English-born American poet and political activist, known for her deeply organic poetry that explored both personal and political themes. Raised in a culturally diverse household with a Jewish-Christian father and a Welsh mother, Levertov was homeschooled and developed a deep love of poetry early on. After serving as a nurse during World War II, she moved to the United States in 1948, where she became associated with the Black Mountain Poets and was influenced by William Carlos Williams' emphasis on clear, direct language and open forms. Her poetry was a result of personal reflection to broader social and political spectrums of concerns. Most notable was her opposition to the Vietnam War, a theme depicted in Dance of Sorrow (1967). Levertov was deeply involved in feminism, spirituality during her career. She published various collections and taught at Stanford University during a span from 1981 till 1994. She died in 1997 of complications related to malignant melanoma (Bodo, 2000; Britannica, 2024).

2.3 Previous Studies

Evaluating poetry translation has attracted the attention of many scholars over the years. Alowedi & Al-Ahdal (2023) examined the discrepancies between a MT and a HT of Arabic poems to English. The dataset comprised two Arabic poems, Nothing of Note, and One Day. Each of these have English translations achieved by one or more translators working in unison to ensure close translation of the original. The researchers critically analysed an AI-generated output with a HT text of the same source text. The results showed that the AI-generated text has failed to retain the cultural complexity and depth of the poem's context. A literary work context is its background that has shaped its pillars. The MT output has failed to capture the poem's references and allusions to historical landmarks, the poem's specific genre and the emotional overtones and echoes.

Similarly, Alkodimi et al. (2024) explored how translation and back translation of literary texts was affected by AI-relied tools. The study aimed to evaluate and assess the quality and effectiveness of target texts produced by AI-tools and the same target texts as produced by human translators. Divided into control and experimental groups, the sample was made up of 80 English-language students from Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University. The study concluded that better translations and back translations were produced by students using AI tools with slightly higher quality in Arabic-English translations compared to English-Arabic translations. Interestingly the findings did not show significant differences in quality among the groups utilizing traditional translation methods. On the other hand, the study underscored the growing global significance of AI-utilized translation systems. Such AI-based translation systems are making huge strides to overwhelm the academic and professional spheres.

Likewise, Karaban & Karaban (2024) compared in their study twelve poems written by the Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko. The study involved comparing a translation produced by Percival Candy, as a human translator, and a GPT-3.5-generated translation. Both human and AI translations were examined using an eight-criterion rubric. Such linguistic and poetic features examined were poetic structure and thematic coherence which proved comparable in performance. It is interesting to reveal that the study demonstrated that human translations reflected a higher degree of cultural sensitivity. Human translations showed action-focused approach where sequence of events are concentrated on. However, the GPT-3.5-generated translations showed more concentration on creativity and depiction. The AI-generated renditions were more concerned with placing emphasis on descriptiveness, i.e. adding very minute details to visual and emotional scenes. This shows the striking contrast between AI-generates translations which shows greater creativity and human translations which showed can be

described as action-driven. Astonishingly enough, it is revealed that GPT-3.5 outperformed the human translator is six out of the eight –criterion rubric. This astonishing result has led scholars to think of using GPT-3.5 in a much more probable manner especially for low resource languages like Ukrainian. This study has put forth the fact that AI-based translation tools can match human translation quality if further cultural understanding and sensitivity continue to be advanced and improved. Alqaryouti et al., (2025) note that advancement in AI translation tools have to address the contextual and cultural understanding and sensitivity which are inherent in literary texts.

In the same vein, Gao et al., (2024) explored how the three AI-powered translation tools (ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL) address the translation of classical Chinese poetry. The researchers, in their study, examined each system across a variety of aspects like translation accuracy, fluency, style, etc. The goal was to observe and evaluate how these systems deal with cultural and stylistic richness and complexity inherent in classical poetic texts. Compared to other tools ChatGPT was shown surpass performance on all benchmarks, with powerful capabilities in generating natural translated texts almost close to human Translation. However, its overall performance is still below good, indicating a need for improvement. One strategy that boosted the ChatGPT's translation output was to key in prompts which involved expounding meaning first and then producing rhymed textual material. Such an approach proved successful in addressing imagery and symbolic features and expressions. However, some features did not yield to accurate translation which indicate noticeable limitations. ChatGPT holds great promise as a potential tool for literary translation in the future if well guided by precisely-designed prompts. The study concluded that further efforts are still required to be put for the purpose of brushing on the AI-powered systems through furnishing the systems with specialized knowledge in the field and through integration of human sensitivity and AI processing capabilities.

Thabet and Qadha (2024) carried out a study which explored the influence AI-powered translation tools had on Saudi learners of English in their attempt at translating a poem by the renowned Saudi poet Dr Ghazi Al- Gosaibi from Arabic into English. The participants were fifty students who were further categorized into two groups: Group 1 utilised AI (experimental group) and Group 2 (controlled group) translated with no access to technologies. Both groups translated the same poem and then the textual output was evaluated and assessed for clarity, accuracy, faithfulness and compliance with the genre. Although both translations retained referential meaning, the experimental group showed a better performance in relation to fluency, grammaticality and collocation. The AI-powered translation system enhanced the experimental group and thus made them outperform their counterpart group according to most assessment criteria. The study demonstrated that AI can improve fluency and coherence, despite the challenges of cultural and creative explanation, which could enhance learners' translation of poetry.

3. Methodology

Translation is classified into four types according to Newmark: communicative translation, semantic translation, literal translation, and mechanical translation. The goals of semantic translation are to convey the exact meaning expressed by the original author in the source text, while staying within the structural and semantic boundaries of the target language. Semantic translations are known to be author-centred, source text-focused and thus awkward products are usually generated when creativity is required. This method is typically used in scientific and technical literature and documents, where language and content are equally important. However, in communicative translation, the translator focuses on the target language norms, adds explanations whether in the form of explanatory notes in parentheses or as footnotes for ambiguous elements, rearranges the text, and changes the style or content to produce a text that is clearer and better matches the values and cultural context of the target audience (Gou, 2023). Communicative translations are famous for being reader-centred, target text-focused and much freer in re-structuring the text.

MT ensures that the message is easily understood by the target audience while prioritizing fluency, which is closer to communicative translation. On the other hand, human translators are skilled at semantic translation, especially when dealing with complex or cultural backgrounds or significant texts. They manage to address the source text tone and style with precision and clarity which most probably will be missed by AI-generated outputs.

This study mainly aims to compare HT and MT and study the impact of machine translation tools on

the entire translation process of Denis Levertov's poems *Listening to Distant Guns* extracted from (Levertov & Lacey, 2003). This study adopted the qualitative approach (Alqaryouti, 2024a; Alqaryouti, 2024b), and the poem was chosen for its cultural background, rich linguistic features, and emotional depth, which posed a significant challenge to translation.

The HT sample was selected from a collection of poems by Denis Levertov entitled *Life Nibbles Us with Little Lips* which was selected and translated by Samer Abu Hawash. The next step is to perform advanced MT to translate the same text, using ChatGPT and Google Translate, which are widely known for their accuracy and effectiveness, and represent the latest developments in AI-based translation systems using Newmark's theory of translation, as well as a detailed comparative analysis of human and MT. The evaluation will focus on various factors, including metaphor, diction, and tone. This analysis will help to clarify the strengths and limitations of both human and AI translations, providing insight into their impact on the essence of the poem.

4. Findings and Discussion

Table 1. Provide the Original Text Listening to Distant Guns poem By Denise Levertov in addition to multiple translation of t Human and MT (ChatGPT and Google Translate).

Table 1: Comparative Translations of *Listening to Distant Guns* by Denise Levertov

Original Text	HT	MT ChatGPT Translation	MT Google Translate
Listening to Distant Guns	دوي البنادق البعيدة	الاستماع إلى البنادق البعيدة	الاستماع إلى البنادق البعيدة
The roses tremble; oh the sunflower's eye	الأزهار ترتعش آه، عين عباد الشمس	ترتجف الورود؛ آه، عين دوار الشمس	الورود ترتجف؛ أوه عين عباد الشمس
Is opened wide in sad expectancy.	مفتوحة على وسعها في ترقب حزين.	مفتوحة على مصراعيها في توقع حزين	مفتوحة على مصراعيها في انتظار حزين
Westward and back the circling swallows fly,	طيور السنونو تمضي غربًا وتعود،	تطير السنونو في دوائر غربًا وتعود،	تطير السنونو غربًا وعودة،
The rooks' battalions dwindle near the hill	وكتائب الغربان تدنو من الهضاب	تتضاءل كتائب الغربان بالقرب من التل.	كتائب الغربان تتضاءل بالقرب من التل
That low pulsation in the east is war:	هذا النبض المكتوم شرقًا هو الحرب :	تلك النبضات المنخفضة في الشرق هي الحرب:	هذا النبض المنخفض في الشرق هو الحرب
No bell now breaks the evening's silent dream.	لا جرس يخترق الآن حلم المساء الصامت.	لا جرس الآن يكسر حلم المساء الصامت.	لا جرس يكسر الآن حلم المساء الصامت.
The bloodless clarity of the evening's sky	تلك الشحوب في سماء المساء.	صفاء السماء المسائية الخالي من الدم	الوضوح الخالي من الدماء في سماء المساء
Betrays no whisper of the battle-scream	لا يحمل صرخة الحرب همسا	لا يفشي أي همسة عن صرخة المعركة	لا يخون أي همسة لصرخة المعركة.

To achieve a correct and reliable evaluation of translations, specific evaluation parameters were taken on, namely. metaphor, diction, sentence grammar, tone. These parameters have been carefully selected to provide a comprehensive comparison, allowing for an accurate understanding of how each translation, whether human or machine, captures the meaning, emotional depth, and stylistic elements of the original text. By focusing on these aspects, the analysis aims to highlight the strengths and drawbacks in both human and MT:

4.1 Diction
Diction plays a crucial role in adding depth and dimension to a translated text, as human translators

demonstrate a deep understanding of language and cultural nuances, enabling them to choose the right words that accurately and creatively convey the emotional resonance and intended meaning of the poem to the target audience. In contrast, MT often provides literal interpretations, missing out on the depth and skill of a human translator.

The choice of words seems clear between HT and MT, starting from the title both ChatGPT Translation and Google Translate use الاستماع إلى البنادق البعيدة, which represents a literal translation for the entire sentence, while human translation uses دوي البنادق البعيدة. Here the word دوي means a loud or piercing sound that can be heard from a long distance, which convey a deep meaning. The word دوي is collocatively harmonious with the sound of bullets coming out of rifle barrels. This lexical item has semantic properties which filter out of the semantic prism of shades of meaning.

Judging diction based on componential analysis is quite effective and convincing. It is a method used in semantics to break down the meaning of a word into its distinct components or semantic properties. The word دوي is characterized by a continuous prolonged sound heard as bullets are shot. It is associated with intensity and it evokes feelings of awe, fear, or grandeur.

The human translator chooses the word الأزهار instead of الورود which represents the actual translation of roses to be consistent with the following sentence which talks about sunflower.

"That low pulsation in the east is war" both ChatGPT and Google Translate the word " low " with المنخفض or المنخفضة. This word represents a literal translation of the sound of low pulse, which can be translated deeper using different words to denote the "low" feature of sound. In Arabic, different meaning can be used to express this meaning for example: منخفض, ضعيف, خافت, متّدنّ or مكتوم which implies that the sound is faint or subdued. This translation gives a deeper and stronger meaning emotionally since it evokes anxiety and fear by suggesting that danger is lying beneath the surface. On the other hand, "منخفض" simply means "low" in a physical or literal sense, without the same depth of meaning related to faint sound and does not capture this sense. In addition, it could be used in different contexts, but المكتوم is mostly restricted to describing sound or silence which would be compatible with the word "pulse".

The bloodless in Arabic literally means الخالي من الدماء, a translation used by both ChatGPT and Google Translate, but according to the context it means الشحوب which is used to describe an extremely pallid face or skin. This term is used to describe an extreme pallor or lack of color, warmth, or activity and refers to a scene that is stark, lifeless, and devoid of vibrant or dynamic elements. In this context, the word "الشحوب" accurately conveys a sense of the sky being pale and noticeably lacking in vibrant or lively colors, which enhances the overall feeling of calmness or emptiness.

"Betrays no whisper of the battle-scream" means that the tranquil appearance of the sky provides no hint or evidence of the violent or chaotic sounds of battle emphasize a stark contrast between the peaceful, clear appearance of the evening sky and the hidden, absent echoes of war. They highlight the eerie calm and detachment from the turmoil of conflict, underscoring the tension between the external serenity and the internal chaos or violence, the best Arabic translation that can convey this meaning is the Translation suggested by ChatGPT ال المعركة لا يخون أي مسه عن صرخة which means this clarity in the sky does not reveal any whisper of the battle scream, but Google Translate it to لا يخون أي مسه لصرخة المعركة, This phrase has no meaning in Arabic, and does not connect this sentence to the one before it. While HT adds a new dimension to the meaning, لا يحيل صرخة الحرب اسمه suggests that even though the sky is clear and bloodless, this does not soften or reduce the intensity of the battle cry to a mere whisper. It effectively conveys the idea that the scene does not always reflect the underlying reality, highlighting the stark contrast between the peaceful appearance of the place and the hidden, unspoken truth, which is the right choice.

The words ترقب and توقع both relate to anticipation or expectation in Arabic, but they have distinct nuances: ترقب means to watch or wait for something with interest, often meaning a sense of caution or vigilance with an element of anxiety and imaptience, while توقع means to expect something, usually in a predictive sense. It means a mental or intellectual anticipation of an event, usually based on prior information, For a war scene, ترقب is the strongest option to convey a sense of anxious waiting or fearful anticipation.

However, it cannot be claimed that it is completely biased towards HT. Some words in MT provide a clearer and more profound meaning, effectively conveying the image. For instance, when describing the impact of war on a rose, the two Arabic words used in human and MT, ترتجف and ترتعش, are distinct in their emotional depth, where the words "ترتعش" and "ترتجف" in Arabic both refer to forms of trembling

or shaking, but they carry slightly different nuances: ترتعش generally conveys a lighter, more subtle form of shaking, like a slight quiver, while ترتجف suggests a more forceful or pronounced trembling than ترتعش. So To convey the sense of fear or intensity associated with war, ترتجف الورود (the flowers tremble) would be more effective. The verb ترتجف suggests a stronger, more dramatic trembling, which aligns with the intense emotion of fear or distress, the suggestion provided by both ChatGPT and Google Translate.

 Both ChatGPT and Google Translate render the line "The rooks' battalions dwindle near the hill" with a general meaning that a large group of ravens gradually decreases in number as they reach the hill كتائب الغربان تتناقص بالقرب من التل . With slight differences in sentence structure and word order, it gives a meaning that is consistent with the context of the poem's theme, which is war. However, human translation deviated from the intended meaning by translating the sentence "dwindle near the hill" by تدنو من الهضاب, which gives a meaning that a large group of crows approach the hills, while the translation of the word "dwindle" in dictionaries gives the meaning of" to become smaller and smaller, shrink; waste away, wane, lessen, decline or diminish" ,which does not give the correct meaning.

 Both phrases, مفتوحة على مصراعيها and مفتوحة على وسعها, refer to something that is completely open, but there are subtle differences between them. مفتوحة على مصراعيها literally means fully open. It has a more figurative tone and is often used metaphorically to describe something being completely open without restriction, such as a door or gate, while مفتوحة على وسعها is a more literal translation, conveying the idea of opening something to its fullest width, extending it to its limits, or opening it completely. The phrase "مفتوحة على مصراعيها" would be more appropriate to express the feeling of war when describing the sunflower's eye as "opened wide in sad expectancy. This phrase evokes a stronger feeling of being wide open, and is often used in metaphorical contexts to convey a deeper emotional weight to express intense state of anticipation for the consequences of war.

4.2 Metaphor
The human translator chooses the word تمضي which means to continue passing, to move or pass, to denote the journey of the swallows moving west and back, rather than using the literal translation of the verb fly which is تطير . This carries a metaphorical meaning, suggesting that the swallow, just like a human, follows a path or journey that it travels and eventually returns home, but both ChatGPT and google pick the literal meaning of fly, with slight differences in the rest of the sentence.

 In the verse "No bell now breaks the evening's silent dream" ,both ChatGPT and Google use the word يكسر as a translation for the word "breaks" يكسر : suggests that the calm has been superficially shattered or disturbed ,while the human translation used يخترق to convey the meaning that the disturbance is not only superficial, but it has a great and penetrating effect like a bullet when it penetrates the body or any object, it also carries the meaning of breaking, so this word will be metaphorically deeper and meaningful, indicating a deep and penetrating effect on silence.

4.3 Sentence Grammar
The human translator chooses the word الأزهار instead of الورود, the English version use rose instead of flower mostly to avoid repetition which would make the line look like this" The flower tremble; oh the sunflower's eye" which can affect the clarity and coherence of writing, making it sound superficial or weak . However, the Arabic translation would not face this paradox since sunflowers are known in Arabic as عباد الشمس or دوار الشمس without followed by زهرة, so the human translator may have taken this into account, while the MT translate it literally الورود.

 In Arabic, the conjunction "و" links words or sentences, requiring the joined word to match the sentence structure of the conjunction's noun. While differences in gender or type are permissible, consistency in is essential, and connected elements must be similar in meaning to avoid confusion. The translation for the poem verse "Westward and back the circling swallows fly" was as follow طيور السنونو تمضي غربا وتعود for HT, her there is consistency since تمضي is with تعود which make the sentence structure generally consistence ,this case the same for ChatGPT تطير where تطير and تعود identical in tense and verb type, however Google Translate it to طير السنونو غربا وعودة, the present verb تطير conjunct with the infinitive عودة with the conjunction "و", which is considered a departure from the rules and consistency and this is not allowed from a grammatical point of view.

4.4 Tone

At the beginning of the poem, the human translator chose to start with nominal sentence, where nominal sentence in the Arabic language is more expressive than the verbal sentence in conveying emotions. This approach is applied consistently throughout the poem, with each line beginning with a noun to maintain a cohesive tone and structure. By adhering to this method, the translator ensured that the entire poem maintained a uniform style and rhythm, while preserving its structural integrity الأزمار ترتعش/طيور السنونو/وكتائب الغربان/هذا النبض/ال جرس/ذلك الشحوب, while ChatGPT choose verbal sentence ترتجف /تطير/ تتضاءل with the same tone. However, sometimes Google starts with a nominal sentence, and sometimes it starts with a verbal sentence without any clear tone الدورد ترتجف/تطير السنونو/كتائب الغربان.

Two consecutive verses "West and back the circling swallows fly/The battalions of crows dwindle near the hill" were translated by human by adding the conjunction "و" to connect these two verses since they discuss the same context, which makes the tone better and stronger phonetically, however, neither Google nor ChatGPT follow this option, they translate each verse separately from the other.

The placement of words can affect the emphasis and emotional impact of a sentence, for example in the poem placing "الآن" before the verb ال جرس الآن يكسر" creates a stronger expression by emphasizing the immediacy of the current moment. This arrangement stressing the present moment, there is no bell causing disturbance, making the statement more urgent, immediate and impactful tone, which is the translation of ChatGPT ,but ال جرس الآن يكسر and ال جرس الآن يخترق for human and google translation ,the focus here is more on the action or the state of the bell, with the addition of "الآن " as a detail.

5. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to compare human and MT (ChatGPT and Google Translate) to understand the impact of using translation tools on the translation process and the essence of poems and to illustrate the strengths and limitations of both human and MT. A qualitative approach was used to analyse Denise Levertov's poems *Listening to Distant Guns*. For the HT sample, the study uses the book *Life Nibbles Us with Little Lips* by Samer Abu Hawash. Advanced MT tools, ChatGPT and Google Translate, widely known for their accuracy and efficiency, will be used to translate the text, which represent the latest developments in MT systems. Using Newmark's theory of translation, a detailed comparative analysis of both human and MTs will be used, focusing on metaphor, diction, sentence grammar, and tone of the poem .MT tools like ChatGPT and Google Translate often provide literal translations, while human translators choose words that add depth and capture the subtle, emotional resonance of the original text. For example, human translators in the poem choose "مكتوم" to convey a faint sound, whereas MT tools used "منخفض"which is considered weak in conveying a deeper meaning .However, MTs can be effective and appropriate in some contexts, such as when using "مفتوحة على مصراعيها" to translate "opened wide," which expresses the intended meaning more strongly than the HT "مفتوحة على وسعها." Human translators are also usually better at using figurative language, as with "يخترق" instead of "يكسر" to describe the intensity of the disruption of silence. On the other hand, HT maintains a balance of both grammatical consistency and cohesive tone, using noun phrases at the beginning of the sentence to preserve structural unity as well as enhance emotional resonance. In contrast, MT may show inconsistencies in tone and grammatical accuracy, especially in the use of conjunctions and sentence structure. Google Translate, as a MT, often shows greater accuracy and is closer to HTs in capturing the most appropriate meaning. However, ChatGPT can sometimes provide better translations with a clearer and deeper tone. Therefore, combining human and MTs can provide clearer, deeper text that is more capable of reproduce translations of texts in their original context.

While MT tools is rapidly continuing to evolve, their ability to fully grasp and feel the depth and nuance of human translation remains noticeably limited, particularly in the expressive texts of poetry in Newmarkan sense. The findings of this study place emphasis on the importance of human intuition, cultural awareness, and stylistic choices in preserving the essence of a poem. However, the efficiency and rapid advancements of MT suggest that integrating both approaches could lead to more balanced and refined translations. Human post editing (whether heavy or light) is indispensable. Future research could explore hybrid translation models that leverage the strengths of both human translators and AI-driven tools to enhance literary translation quality.

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