THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES-II

EDITORS
Prof. Dr. Aliye ÇİLAN AKIN
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EDITORS
Prof. Dr. Aliye ÇİLAN AKIN
Doç. Dr. Hasan ÇİFTÇİ

AUTHORS
Prof. Dr. Aydın GÖRMEZ
Prof. Dr. Ferah ÖZKÖK
Prof. Dr. Mustafa BOZ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Müesser KORKMAZ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şule DÜZDEMİR
Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih BÜKÜN
Dr. Evren BARUT
Dr. Mehmet Cem ODACIOĞLU
Res. Assist. Merve Betül GÖRMEZ

İKSAD Publishing House

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TÜRKİYE TR: +90 342 606 06 75
USA: +1 631 685 0 853
E mail: iksadyayinevi@gmail.com
www.iksadyayinevi.com

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CHAPTER 2

TRANSLATING POETRY THROUGH AI AND MT: THE CASE STUDY OF "A SLUMBER DID MY SPIRIT SEAL" BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Dr. Mehmet Cem ODACIOĞLU[1]

Dr. Evren BARUT[2]

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[1] Bartin University, Faculty of Letters, Translation Studies Department, Türkiye, cemodacioglu@bartin.edu.tr, orcid id: 0000-0001-6627-6681

[2]Afyon Kocatepe University, Faculty of Art and Sciences, English Translation & Interpreting, Türkiye, ebarut@aku.edu.tr, orcid id:0000-0002-0915-9603

1. Introduction

In today's fast-paced world, translating pragmatic or technical texts has become significantly quicker than in the past. This acceleration can be attributed to the advancements in translation technologies, which have revolutionized the translation process, making it more efficient and timesaving. The presence of state-of-the-art tools and technologies in translation has contributed significantly to the productivity of translation services, particularly in the localization industry, where simultaneous global releases of products are crucial (Olohan, 2017; Balkul, 2016, Pym, 2014). As translation needs continue to rise, the volume of materials requiring translation has expanded exponentially. This growth poses a challenge to the traditional approach of human translation, prompting the exploration of alternative methods to meet the increasing demand for multilingual content. In recent years, machine translation systems have emerged as a potential solution, raising questions about the future role of human translators. Initially developed to provide acceptable and readable translations of pragmatic texts, machine translation systems are now being tested in literary and poetic content. Even more interestingly, AI systems have also started to be tested in poetry and literary translation. While such systems seem adequate in technical translations, their application to the nuances and complexities of literary works remains relatively uncharted territory.

It is undeniable that scientific research in translation studies and practice, particularly concerning machine translation within literary translation, and even the application of machine translation and artificial intelligence in poetry translation, has been increasing remarkably. The accumulation of these studies, especially in recent years, indicates the potential emergence of an extensive body of literature in this field in the future(AbdulGhaffar, 2024; Chakrawarti, Bansal & Bansal, 2022; Corpas Pastor & Noriega-Santiánez, 2024; Dunđer, Seljan & Pavlovski, 2020; Guan, 2024; Humblé, 2019; Karaban & Karaban, 2024; Kuzman, Vintar & Arčan, 2019; Liu, 2022; Meyer-Sickendiek, Hussein & Baumann, 2018; Omar & Gomaan, 2020; Rybicki, 2023; Şahin & Gürses, 2021; van Egdom, Kosters & Declerq, 2023).

This study hypothesizes that AI application (ChatGPT) and machine translation systems (Google Translate and DeepL) can serve as cultural mediators. This is based on the premise that ChatGPT can be guided through

appropriate prompts to generate culture-specific texts or their translations. DeepL and Google Translate, leveraging their neural machine translation (NMT) infrastructures, can also produce culturally nuanced translations that approximate those of human translators. As known, machine translation systems and translations generated by AI systems have significantly progressed in recent years, demonstrating improved accuracy and language proficiency. The growing capabilities of such systems might understand and translate complex linguistic structures and cultural references. This study assumes that despite the successful translation performances of machine translation systems, including DeepL and Google Translate with NMT technologies and ChatGPT as an AI application, the functionality of these tools as cultural mediators in poetry translation remains unclear. These systems can capture the cultural nuances embedded within literary works, specifically William Wordsworth's poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" when translated into Turkish. Although these translation systems may preserve some cultural markers, they have difficulty capturing poetic essence, metrical form, and deep cultural nuances found in literary texts. Moreover, machine translation offers the advantage of speed and efficiency, making it a promising tool for cultural transfer if it can effectively handle the subtleties and nuances inherent in literary works.

Given these developments, this study investigates how machine translation systems and AI applications might handle poetic translation, where cultural and aesthetic elements are critical. The study examines Wordsworth's poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" to assess the response of AI and machine translation systems to poetic sensibilities. The research investigates whether machine translation can convey the emotional and stylistic depth of the poem while analyzing the performance of MT-powered tools.

1.1. Research Question

The research question guiding this study explores how machine translation systems and AI applications can successfully transmit cultural nuances and accurately convey the cultural essence of William Wordsworth's poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" in the Turkish translation. This question investigates the ability of machine translation systems and AI applications to capture the intricate layers of meaning, emotions, and cultural resonances in the original poem. By examining the outputs generated by these machine translation systems and AI applications,

the research question seeks to evaluate their effectiveness in preserving the artistic qualities and cultural nuances of the source text. It also considers factors such as the fidelity of the translations in conveying the intended message, the accuracy of cultural references, and the ability to capture the poetic elements and stylistic features of the original work. Through this research question, the study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse surrounding the potential of machine translation systems and AI applications as cultural mediators. It seeks to provide insights into the strengths and limitations of these systems in handling literary texts, specifically poems, and to ascertain their capacity to perform at a level comparable to human translators in terms of cultural transfer. The hypothesis and research question reflect the interest in exploring the evolving role of machine translation in cultural transfer and understanding the extent to which these systems can effectively convey the cultural essence of literary works, such as Wordsworth's poem, in the Turkish translation.

The choice of a short poem for this study is intentional. By selecting a poem with manageable linguistic complexity, the study aims to assess the current capabilities and limitations of machine translation systems and AI applications in literary translation. Understanding their performance with shorter texts can provide valuable insights into their potential for more complex literary works in the future. This research tries to find an answer to how machine translation systems and AI applications might perform in translating the poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" by William Wordsworth into Turkish. With this question, the research explores the boundaries of machine translation's performance and achievement in transferring the message in poetry. Based on the current state of machine translation systems, including AI systems, and their predominantly technical translation focus, it is hypothesized that the machine translation outputs of the selected NMT systems, including ChatGPT, exhibit limitations in accurately conveying the cultural and poetic nuances present in the original poem.

This study aims to shed light on how machine translation systems and AI applications might impact translating literary texts, going beyond the domain of technical translations. By analyzing the translation outputs of the selected machine translation systems and ChatGPT, it is sought to uncover their current strengths and weaknesses in literary translation. This analysis will provide valuable insights into the current state of machine translation in literary contexts

and inform discussions surrounding its future development and implementation in this specific domain.

1.2. Brief Information on AI Translation Technologies Used in This Study

- ChatGPT: ChatGPT is a recent AI technology developed by Open AI, which explains itself as an AI research and deployment company through its website. This AI technology allows users to access any information online by simply clicking and through instant replies. The system interacts conversationally, making it possible to reply to questions, recognize mistakes, defy incorrect premises, and deny inappropriate requests. Open AI also expresses ChatGPT as a sibling model to instructGPT, trained to follow instructions and provide a detailed response promptly[3].
- Google Translate: Google Translate is an open-access technology many internet users use today. Founded in 2006, the system left the statistics-based machine translation method in 2016, and a neural machine translation system was introduced, a groundbreaking development in the translation world. Since then, translations of pragmatic texts have been done more successfully and almost compete with the human translator[4].
- DeepL: Another neural translation system, DeepL, started officially in 2017, and its pro version was introduced first in 2018. The company was founded by Jaroslaw Kutylowski and is operated by DeepL SE, which is based in Cologne, Germany. Deep L has free and premium versions with a 30-day trial with multiple language support, including Turkish[5].

1.3. Literature Review

In the dynamically transforming translation landscape, driven by technology, the role of translators and the potential of machine translation systems and AI applications as cultural mediators remain subjects of scholarly interest. This review synthesizes the key discussions, particularly emphasizing machine

[3] https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt
[4] https://ai.googleblog.com/2016/09/a-neural-network-for-machine.html.
[5] https://www.deepl.com/tr/features / https://www.deepl.com/press.html.

translation systems and AI applications. The translator's role extends beyond linguistic conversion to embody cultural mediation (Baker, 1992; Hatim & Mason, 1990;). Translators act as cultural mediators, bridging disparate cultural contexts, a notion supported by Baker (1992) and Hatim and Mason (1990). These scholars underscore that translation involves transposing the cultural essence of the source language to the target language, underscoring the cultural components' influence on translation.

In this digital age, technological developments have dramatically reshaped the field of translation (Bowker, 2002; Quah, 2006). Koskinen (2008) explores the ramifications of autonomous translation systems, suggesting a potential evolution in the translation profession, while Quah (2006) and Bowker (2002) assess the impact of translation technologies, including machine translation and computer-aided translation technology, on streamlining translators' work. Despite the numerous benefits, machine translation systems are not devoid of challenges (Hutchins & Somers, 1992). Hutchins and Somers (1992) provide a clear overview of the scope and constraints of machine translation.

However, despite the convenience offered by machine translation, the indispensability of human translators in terms of nuanced language understanding and cultural interpretation is highlighted (Venuti, 1995). As Venuti (1995) emphasizes, the invisibility of translators can pose challenges in conveying the text's original cultural essence, a nuance often lost in machine translation. The limitations of machine translation in accurately translating cultural nuances are also discussed by O'Brien (2012) and Olohan (2014). Despite advancements in machine translation, it is mainly underlined that machine translation lacks the dynamic intuition of human translators, that is essential for accurate cultural translation. The performance of machine translation systems and AI applications in handling literary texts, particularly poetry, remains challenging. These systems often require post-editing to rectify issues of fluency, cultural context, and source text intent and style adherence.

While machine translation systems and AI applications have made significant strides, their capability to function as cultural mediators remains debatable. The intricacies of culture, context, and idiomatic expressions frequently demand an understanding that these systems cannot entirely replicate. Despite their impressive capabilities in processing high volumes of text and delivering rapid translations, these platforms may struggle with the rich

cultural undertones and stylistic features intrinsic to literary works (Koponen, 2016; Stahlberg, 2020). The strengths of these machine translation systems – speed, volume, and cost-effectiveness – position them as valuable assets in the translation industry (Chen, et al., 2018). Nevertheless, their weaknesses – the inability to fully understand and accurately convey cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and intricate literary styles – emphasize the critical importance of human intervention in the translation process (O'Brien & Rodríguez Vázquez 2019).

The literature, given hereby, indicates that while machine translation systems are becoming increasingly advanced, the importance of human translators remains pivotal, particularly when the goal extends beyond the mere translation of words to transfer culture, emotions, and nuanced meanings. It suggests the continuing need for human translators, irrespective of the progress and promise of artificial intelligence in translation (Olohan, 2011; Gaspari, 2016). The fluid, intuition-based process of cultural translation requires linguistic competency and a deep understanding of both source and target cultures. Human translators, equipped with these capabilities, are thus indispensable in this context. While the technological revolution has provided with valuable tools like ChatGPT, Google Translate and Deep L, their role is complementary rather than replacing human translators (Cronin, 2010; Cronin, 2013; O'Hagan & Ashworth. 2002). In conclusion, a careful balance between advanced machine translation systems and human translation expertise can result in efficient and culturally accurate translations. As the technological landscape continues to evolve, so will the discourse on the capabilities and limitations of machine translation systems and their role in cultural transmission (Folaron, 2019; O'Hagan, 2013).

1.4. Methodology

This study utilizes a descriptive research design to examine the role of machine translation as a cultural mediator through an analysis of the Turkish translation of William Wordsworth's poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" produced by AI technologies. The descriptive approach allows for a comprehensive observation and analysis of the translations, enabling a deeper understanding of their cultural transfer aspects. This research design aims to shed light on the effectiveness and limitations of machine translation in conveying cultural nuances.

1.5. Selection of Machine Translation Systems and Choice of Source Text

The first step in the methodology involves selecting Deep L, Google Translate, and ChatGPT for analysis. In this study, ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL were chosen as representative systems due to their popularity and availability in machine translation (OpenAI, n.d.; DeepL, n.d.; Google Translate, n.d.). These systems were selected to assess their effectiveness in translating the chosen literary work, "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" by William Wordsworth, into Turkish. This poem was selected for its poetic intricacies and cultural nuances, allowing for a comprehensive analysis of the machine translation systems and AI's ability to capture the original work's artistic essence. The study focuses on a single poem in particular to provide an in-depth analysis of the ability of machine translation to convey poetic and cultural elements. This study focuses on a single poem to enable analysis of AI translation performance in a controlled environment. "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" was selected for its concise and emotionally rich structure. Therefore, this poem was chosen as an ideal case study to evaluate how AI-assisted translation and MT systems handle poetic rhythm, figurative language, and cultural nuances. Future research could expand this analysis by including a variety of poetic forms to determine whether AI limitations are consistent across genres. This allowed for an in-depth analysis of the capabilities of AI-assisted translation and MT-oriented online translation systems focused on poetry translation outputs. Future research is recommended to expand this analysis by including a variety of poetic forms, including free verse and narrative poetry, to assess whether similar patterns emerge across genres.

1.6. Data Collection Methods, Sample Size and Selection Criteria

The primary data for this study comprises the Turkish translations generated by two machine translation and an AI system. To collect the translations, the original English version of Wordsworth's poem was inputted into each machine translation system and ChatGPT, and the resulting translations were saved for further analysis. This process ensures the inclusion of multiple translation outputs to provide a more comprehensive assessment of the performance of machine translation systems and ChatGPT as an AI tool. The selection of machine translation systems and ChatGPT was based on their popularity, accessibility, and widespread usage in machine translation. ChatGPT, DeepL, and Google Translate were chosen

as representative examples of widely used machine translation technologies. The sample size for the analysis will encompass all the translations generated by the selected machine translation systems and ChatGPT for the specific poem by William Wordsworth.

1.7. Translation Process and Data Analysis Techniques

ChatGPT, Google Translate, and Deep L were used to translate the source poem from English into Turkish. The translations provided by these systems were obtained using their respective online platforms (DeepL, n.d.; Google Translate, n.d.; OpenAI, n.d.). The translations were conducted using the default settings and parameters of each system to ensure consistency in the translation process. Translations will be analyzed focusing on four key criteria: semantic accuracy, which evaluates whether the translation preserves the original meaning; cultural fidelity, which assesses how well cultural references are conveyed; preservation of poetic elements (structure and style), which examines whether rhymes, rhythm, and imagery are preserved; and fluency and readability, which determine whether the Turkish version reads naturally and idiomatically. To ensure a comprehensive assessment, the study will be supported by a comparative expert review. Additionally, future studies may include automated translation assessment metrics such as BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy) and METEOR (Metric for Evaluation of Translation with Explicit ORdering) scores to provide greater objectivity and complement the qualitative findings. This multifaceted approach aims to provide a comprehensive and balanced translation quality assessment. The analysis will also explore the strengths and weaknesses of each machine translation system and ChatGPT in terms of cultural transfer. A comparative approach will be employed to analyze the translations, which involves examining the similarities and differences among the translations generated by ChatGPT, Google Translate, and Deep L. This approach allows for an in-depth exploration of the machine translation systems and ChatGPT's performance in conveying cultural elements present in the original poem.

1.8. Analysis and Evaluation of Cultural Transfer

An analysis was employed to evaluate the translated outputs produced by ChatGPT, Google Transslate and DeepL. This analysis focused on examining the fidelity of the translations in capturing the cultural nuances, poetic elements, and stylistic features of the original poem. The analysis considered factors such as the

accuracy of cultural references, preservation of poetic devices (e.g., rhyme, meter), and coherence of the translated text in conveying the intended meaning of the source poem. The success of cultural transfer by AI-powered translation tools and machine translation systems is evaluated by comparing the translated versions with the original poem. However, since Turkish follows the subject-object-verb (SOV) structure, while English follows the subject-verb-object (SVO) structure, machine translation often struggles with sentence order. Additionally, Turkish relies on adding suffixes to convey meaning, which can lead to overly realistic or strange MT output when translating from English. This study takes such linguistic inconsistencies into account when evaluating translations. The evaluation assessed the extent to which the translations conveyed the cultural essence and captured the poetic nuances of the original work. This evaluation was conducted by considering the cultural references, idiomatic expressions, and imagery in the source text, and examining how effectively these elements were conveyed in the translated outputs.

1.9. Data Analysis and Expert Assessment

With expert evaluation (article authors), the data was analyzed. The study included comparing the translated outputs, identifying patterns, and categorizing the strengths and weaknesses of each machine translation system and ChatGPT in terms of cultural transfer and preservation of the artistic essence of the original work. The study followed the following strategies to reduce subjectivity in the evaluation process:

- Inter-evaluator agreement: Each evaluator independently evaluated the translations using a structured criterion. Any significant discrepancies in their evaluations were discussed to ensure consistency and concordance in scoring.
- Blind Evaluation Process: Evaluators reviewed the translations without knowing which machine translation system produced each version. This prevented bias in favor of any tool and ensured an unbiased evaluation.
- Final Consensus Review: Scores were collected after individual evaluations, and significant differences were resolved through discussion to reach a final consensus. This step ensured that the translations were evaluated relatively and balanced.

These measures increased the reliability of the findings and minimized potential bias in the evaluation of machine-generated translations. By combining analysis with structured evaluation strategies, the study provided a comprehensive and objective assessment of machine translation outputs, focusing on their ability to preserve cultural fidelity and the artistic essence of the original work.

To verify the findings, the translations produced by ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL were evaluated by two professional translators with over 10 years of experience in Turkish English translation and the authors, who are university professors in translation studies. These evaluators independently reviewed the translations and made comments by analyzing them based on semantic accuracy, poetic fidelity, fluency, and cultural transfer. Their evaluations were then cross analyzed to ensure consistency in judgment. To ensure consistency in evaluation, this study applies an evaluation focusing on (1) semantic accuracy, (2) cultural fidelity, (3) preservation of poetic elements (rhyme, meter, imagery), and (4) overall readability. However, future studies, including standardized translation evaluation criteria such as BLEU and METEOR, could provide additional quantitative insights. These criteria can complement the analysis by delivering objective, data-driven translation quality assessments.

1.10. Limitations

It is important to acknowledge certain limitations of this study. Due to the constraints of time and resources, the analysis focused on a single poem by William Wordsworth, limiting the generalizability of the findings to other literary works or poems. Additionally, the study solely relied on machine translation systems and ChatGPT and did not incorporate human translation as a point of comparison. Specific limitations that may impact on the generalizability and scope of the findings shall be listed as follows:

- Limited Sample Size: This study analyzed a single poem, "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" by William Wordsworth. While it provides in-depth insights into the translation of this specific work, the findings may not apply to other poems or authors.
- Reliance on Machine Translation Systems and ChatGPT: The study solely relied on machine translation systems and did not include human

translation as a point of comparison. The absence of human translations may limit the comprehensive assessment of the machine translation systems' performance.

- Technical Limitations: Machine translation systems are subject to technical limitations, such as language pair suitability, training data availability, and system updates, which could impact the accuracy and quality of translations.
- Subjectivity of Evaluation: The evaluation of translated outputs, particularly regarding cultural transfer and adherence to the original work's artistic qualities, is subjective. Different evaluators may have varied opinions, leading to potential subjectivity in the assessment process.
- Evolution of Machine Translation Systems and ChatGPT: Machine translation systems constantly evolve, and the specific versions used in this study may not reflect the most up-to-date capabilities. Future updates and advancements in these systems may address some limitations.

This study is limited to a single example of English Romantic poetry. While this selection allows for a focused analysis, it does not account for differences in poetic structure, such as metaphorical, syllabic, or rhymed poems from other literary traditions (e.g., Ottoman ghazals or Shakespearean sonnets). While these limitations must be considered, this study provides valuable insights into the potential of AI-assisted translation and machine translation systems as cultural mediators for literary works. Another limitation is the absence of a human-translated version for direct comparison. However, this limitation is ignored because the primary purpose of the study is to compare AI-assisted translation and machine translation-assisted online translation tools.

Future research could examine a broader range of texts or even enhance their comparative analyses by including human translations in their analyses, thus addressing these limitations for a more comprehensive understanding of AI-assisted translation and machine translation in the context of cultural transfer. Future research should also examine AI-assisted and machine translation performance across poetic forms to determine whether these limitations persist across linguistic and cultural contexts.

2. Short Biography of William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth was pivotal in English Romanticism, recognized for his profound intellectual contributions and poetic innovations. As a poet, he explored spiritual and epistemological reflection themes, highlighting the deep relation between humanity and nature. Also, he championed daily language and speech patterns in poetry, making literature more accessible to ordinary people. Born on April 7, 1770, in Cockermouth, Cumberlan, an area now synonymous with his legacy, Wordsworth developed a passion for poetry from a young age. During his grammar school years, he started writing verse, and his experiences on a walking tour of Europe before graduating from university further shaped his poetic vision. This journey not only deepened his appreciation for nature but also strengthened his empathy for the struggles of ordinary people, both of which became central themes in his work. Among his most celebrated works are *Lyrical Ballads*, co-authored with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and *The Prelude*, an autobiographical epic that traces the evolution of a poet's mind. His contributions to literature cemented his place as one of the most influential voices of Romanticism[6].

Apart from these above explanations, when asked who William Wordsworth is on ChatGPT, it has responded as follows:

> William Wordsworth was an English poet who played a central role in the Romantic Age in English Literature. He is known for his love of nature, his use of simple language, and his emphasis on emotions and personal experiences in his poetry. Some of his most famous works include "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," "The Prelude," and "Tintern Abbey (https:/ chat.openai.com/chat).

2.1. A Short Plot of "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" and its Textual Analysis

In "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal," William Wordsworth tells the story of his beloved after her death and, as a result, his depressive emotions. The poem consists of two stanzas, and it was written in the eight-line form. In addition, there are rhymes in the poem, such as "seal-feel," "fears-years," "force-course," and "sees-trees," considered the best way to reflect personal feelings, significant

[6] https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/william-wordsworth

characteristics of the Romantic Age.

Translators who are not interested in literary works or do not belong to this genre generally avoid doing literary translation. On the one hand, poetry translation is challenging and requires many skills from translators. Some scholars claim that poetry translation is impossible, while there are attempts in this field of translation performed by poets, and professional translators, i.e., experts in translational action (Reiss&Vermeer, 1984). There are also views that the translatability and untranslatability issues or possibility/impossibility of poetry translation must now be overcome (Erten, 1993, and Robinson, 2010, Tellioğlu, 2018, Tisgam, 2014).

During the poetry translation, which translation theories, strategies, and approaches should be used depend, however, on many criteria, such as the expectation of the target reader, whether the content-focused translation is enough, and whether the adaptation of the poem into the target setting in a way as if it were translated invisibly is preferred or not. To reflect the metrical form of "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" and its romantic atmosphere within the target language, especially the rhymes, must be preserved. Besides, the poem in question is undoubtedly an expressive text, one of the text types put forward by German translation scholar Katharina Reiss that she developed from Bühler's organon model. Therefore, the poem should be translated into the target language through its poetic and aesthetic function (Reiss, 2000, and Munday, Ramos Pinto, & Blakesley, 2022).

Translating pragmatic texts has a long history through machine translation systems. However, poetry translation and research in this field are relatively new (Albiz, 2022; Dunđer, Seljan and Pavlovski, 2020; Ghazvininejad, Choi and Knight, 2018; Humblé, 2019). Translators who are experienced enough in poetry translation can create a successful target text with their expert identities but how about machine translation? Are they good enough to do poetry or successful translations compared to humans? Can we say that the specialist identity of human translators has been transferred to computer technologies? Considering these questions, the translation of "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" will be analyzed to check whether ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL fulfilled the points mentioned earlier and whether these AI technologies are good enough to replace the human translator as a cultural mediator (Katan, 2004).

3. Analysis and Findings

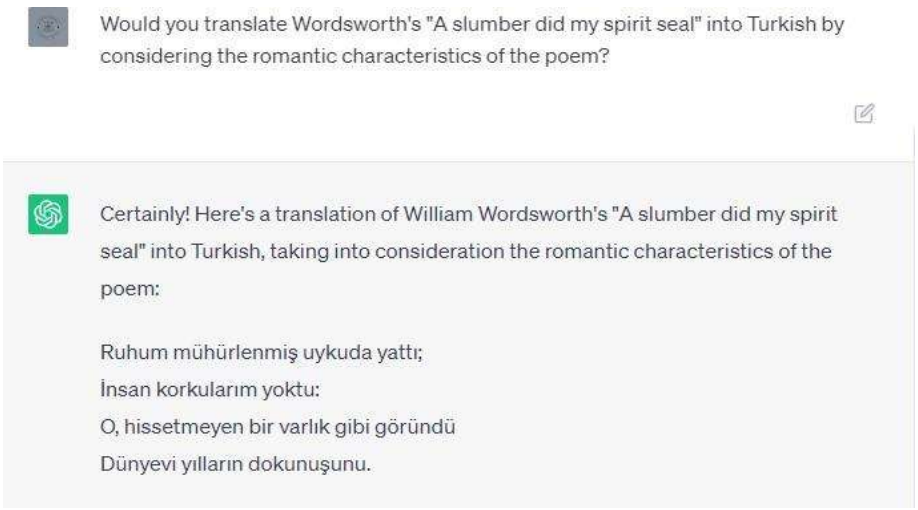
3.1. ChatGPT Data

Before passing on to the analysis, some points must be clarified. First, the following question was asked through ChatGPT as a prompt:

- "Would you translate Wordsworth's "A slumber did my spirit seal" into Turkish by considering the romantic characteristics of the poem?"

The response was positive, but the translation it did was not a translation of this text but an entirely different product as follows:

Figure I

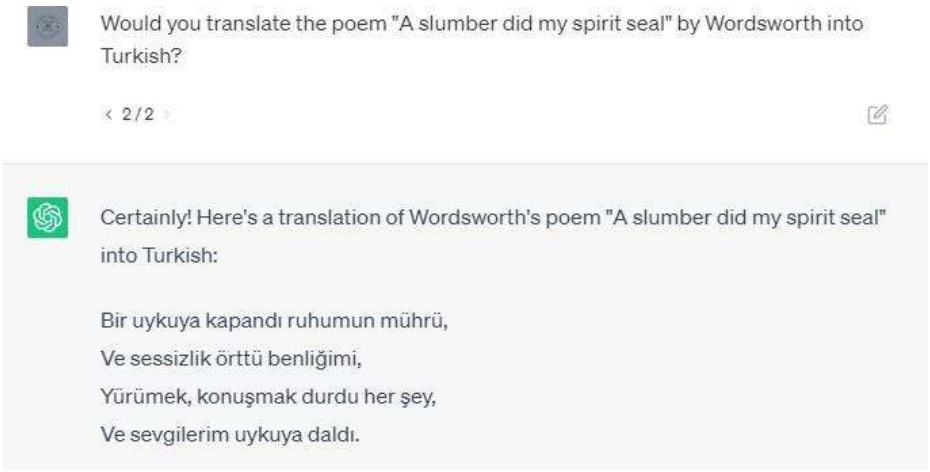


The second question was simpler, and it was as follows:

- Would you translate "A slumber did my spirit seal" by Wordsworth?

The response was similarly positive, but the AI produced nearly the exact text as shown in the first figure.

Figure 2



As seen from both figures, when the question was directly asked by writing the name of the poem, it was impossible to find and translate the correct poem.

To get the correct translation output via ChatGPT, the source text was written directly into the chat section this time, and the system was asked to translate the source text into Turkish by considering the metrical form and overall poetic function. The resulting output and the source text were shown in the following table.

Table 1: Source Text

[7]A slumber did my spirit seal; I had no human fears:
She seemed a thing that could not feel The touch of earthly years.
No motion has she now, no force; She neither hears nor sees;
Rolled round in earth's diurnal course, With rocks, and stones, and trees

[7] https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poets/william-wordsworth

Table2: TT Output by Chatgpt as a Response to The Prompt

Bir uykuya kapandı ruhumun mührü; İnsani bir korkum yoktu: O, hissetmeyen bir şey gibi göründü Dünyevi yılların dokunuşunu. Artık hiç hareketi yok, hiç gücü; Ne duyar, ne görür o; Dünyanın günlük dönüşünde yuvarlanırken, Kaya, taş ve ağaçlarla birlikte..

3.1.1. Analysis of Turkish Translation by ChatGPT

As shown in Table 2, the Turkish translation produced by ChatGPT shows that, despite ChatGPT being described as an AI-powered translation tool, it follows basic linguistic patterns that are typical of machine translation in practice. Below is a breakdown of specific errors that affect cultural and poetic fidelity.

Semantic Accuracy: The Turkish translation by ChatGPT deviates from the source text in terms of semantic accuracy. While the general meaning of the poem is conveyed, there are instances where the translation does not capture the exact nuances and depth of the original text. Specific phrases and expressions may lack the precise interpretation to evoke the intended emotions and imagery.

- **Lexical Mistranslation**: The phrase *"Bir uykuya kapandı ruhumun mührü"* (MT output) misinterprets the original line "A slumber Did My spirit seal." A more accurate rendering preserving the poetic tone would be *"Ruhum bir uyku ile mühürlendi."*
- **Ambiguity in Meaning**: The line *"Dünyanın günlük dönüşünde yuvarlanırken"* suggests an action rather than a state, altering the original poem's existential tone. This deviation impacts the philosophical depth of the poem.

Linguistic Fluency: In terms of linguistic fluency, the translation by ChatGPT demonstrates a reasonable level of grammatical accuracy and coherence. The sentences are structured correctly and convey the message effectively. However, there may be instances where the phrasing or word choices are not as natural or idiomatic in Turkish, leading to a slightly disjointed or less polished rendition.

- **Loss of Poetic Flow**: ChatGPT's translation *"Kaya, taş ve ağaçlarla birlikte..."* lacks rhythmic coherence, whereas a more natural poetic version could be *"Kayalarla, taşlarla, ağaçlarla..."*. This highlights the challenge of maintaining fluency while preserving poetic elements.

Preservation of Poetic Elements: One notable drawback of the translation by ChatGPT is the failure to preserve the metrical form and rhyme present in the source text. This omission significantly impacts the poetic function of the poem in Turkish. The rhythmic flow and musicality inherent in the original work are lost, detracting from the emotional impact and the romantic atmosphere the poem seeks to evoke.

- **Cultural Transfer Issue**: The phrase *"İnsani bir korkum yoktu"* translates literally but lacks poetic resonance. A better alternative could be *"İnsanî bir kaygım kalmadı,"* which aligns better with Wordsworth's romantic theme and enhances the cultural and emotional fidelity of the translation.

These findings suggest that, despite structural accuracy, AI-assisted translation cannot often capture the depth of poetic and cultural meaning. While ChatGPT's Turkish translation exhibits the basic linguistic patterns typical of machine translation despite its AI infrastructure, it falls short of preserving the semantic accuracy, linguistic fluency, and poetic elements necessary for a faithful and evocative interpretation of the original poem.

The final translation output, as observed in Table 2, can be seen as an attempt to translate the poem. However, it falls short of meeting the expected level of success. Despite the advancements in neural machine translation systems, the Turkish translation by ChatGPT fails to capture the true essence of the original text. The inability to preserve the metrical structure and rhyme further exacerbates the limitations of the translation, resulting in a loss of the poetic and romantic atmosphere conveyed in the source text. This deficiency highlights the challenges machine translation systems, including ChatGPT, face in accurately reproducing literary works' artistic qualities and nuances, particularly in poetry. While machine translation technology continues to evolve, this analysis underscores the importance of human translators in capturing the intricate beauty and emotional depth of poetry. The unique understanding of cultural nuances, linguistic subtleties, and poetic devices possessed by human translators remains crucial in conveying the intended impact and preserving the original work's artistic integrity. Although an attempt was made, the Turkish translation by ChatGPT did not achieve the expected level of success. The absence of preserved metrical form and rhyme and the failure to convey the romantic atmosphere of the original poem highlight the limitations of machine translation in capturing the intricate nuances

and poetic essence found in literary works.

3.2. Translation of Google Translate

Table 3: TT Output by Google Translate

Bir uyku ruhuma mühür vurdu; İnsan korkularım yoktu:
O hissedemeyen bir şey gibiydi
Dünyevi yılların dokunuşu.
Artık ne hareketi, ne de kuvveti var; O ne duyar ne de görür;
Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlandı, Kayalarla, taşlarla ve ağaçlarla

3.2.1 Analysis of Turkish Translation by Google Translate

The Turkish translation generated by Google Translate can be evaluated regarding various parameters that distinguish human and machine translation.

Acceptability: The translation output by Google Translate appears to be somewhat more acceptable than the translation by ChatGPT. It manages to convey the general meaning and main ideas of the poem, allowing for a basic understanding of the content. However, it is important to note that acceptability does not necessarily indicate the successful capture of poetic nuances and artistic qualities. For example:

- The phrase *"Bir uyku ruhuma mühür vurdu; İnsan korkularım yoktu"* conveys the general idea of the original text but lacks the poetic refinement needed to evoke the intended emotions. While the meaning is understandable, the phrasing feels redundant and unnatural, as in *"mühür vurdu"* (lit. "sealed a seal"), which disrupts the poetic flow.

Literal Translation: The translation by Google Translate tends to be more literal. It focuses on straightforwardly conveying the words and sentences, often sacrificing the poetic and aesthetic functions crucial in poetry translation. This literal approach may result in a loss of the emotional impact and artistic essence found in the original text. For example:

- The line *"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlandı, Kayalarla, taşlarla ve ağaçlarla"* translates the original English phrase *"Rolled round in earth's diurnal course"* too literally. The use of *"günlük rota"* (daily route) and *"yuvarlandı"* (rolled) creates an awkward

and unpoetic metaphor for Earth's natural cycle. A more fitting alternative would be *"Dünyanın dönüşüyle döndü durdu,"* (lit. "Turned and turned with the world's motion"), which better captures the imagery of time passing.

Preservation of Poetic Elements: Like the previous translation, the Turkish translation by Google Translate fails to preserve the metrical form and rhymes present in the source text. This omission hampers the reflection of the romantic characteristics of the poem. The absence of rhythmic flow and the musicality of the original work in the translation diminishes its impact and prevents the evocation of emotions in the target audience. For example:

- The line *"Artık ne hareketi, ne de kuvveti var; O ne duyar ne de görür;"* translates word-for-word but sounds unnatural in poetic Turkish. A more rhythmic and poetic version, such as *"Ne gücü kaldı ne de bir sesi,"* (lit. "No strength remained, nor a voice"), would better align with the poetic structure and rhythm of Turkish, preserving the emotional depth of the original.

When comparing the translations from the source text, the output of Google Translate seems acceptable and realistic compared to the output of ChatGPT, as it conveys the general meaning and main ideas of the poem. However, this may be an illusion, as it still falls short in capturing the poetic nuances, emotional impact, and artistic qualities of the original. The full translation approach used by Google Translate ignores the poetic and aesthetic functions necessary for poetry translation. As observed in Table 3, the absence of preserved metrical form and rhymes prevents the romantic characteristics and aesthetic appeal of the poem from being reflected. The resulting translation lacks coherence and fails to evoke the intended emotions in the target audience. While machine translation systems such as Google Translate provide a basic understanding of the content, it seems to have difficulty grasping the subtleties, cultural references, and artistic qualities found in literary works, especially poetry. The translation process requires human translators' expertise, cultural awareness, and creative interpretation. Their sensitivity to linguistic nuances and creative adaptability ensures that literary works are translated faithfully and effectively. Future developments in machine translation could focus on balancing realistic accuracy with poetic fluidity to reflect better the romantic and emotional aspects of the source text, moving closer to the depth and artistry

required for poetry translation.

3.3. Translation of DeepL

Table 4: TT Output by DeepL

Bir uyku ruhumu mühürledi; İnsani korkularım yoktu: Hissedemeyen bir şey gibiydi Dünyevi yılların dokunuşu. Artık hiçbir hareketi yok, hiçbir gücü yok; Ne duyuyor ne de görüyor; Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlanıyor, Kayalarla, taşlarla ve ağaçlarla

3.3.1. Analysis of Turkish Translation by DeepL

The Turkish translation generated by DeepL can be evaluated regarding various parameters that distinguish human and machine translation.

Intelligibility: The translation output by DeepL, like the previous translations, does not fully achieve intelligibility. While the general meaning of the poem is conveyed, there may be instances where the wording or phrasing lacks clarity or smoothness. This can result in a less coherent and intelligible rendition. For example:

- The line *"Hissedemeyen bir şey gibiydi Dünyevi yılların dokunuşu"* is a literal rendering of *"She seemed a thing that could not feel / The touch of earthly years."* While the meaning is technically accurate, the phrasing feels unnatural and awkward in Turkish, particularly with *"gibiydi"* (was like), which disrupts the poetic tone.

Literal Translation: The translation by DeepL tends to rely on a literal translation method, focusing on word-for-word equivalents without necessarily considering the poetic and aesthetic qualities of the source text. This approach may lead to a loss of deeper meaning, emotional nuances, and the artistic essence of the original work. For example:

- The overly formal and stiff sentence structure in *"Artık hiçbir hareketi yok, hiçbir gücü yok; Ne duyuyor ne de görüyor;"* is technically accurate but lacks the lyrical quality expected in poetry. A more natural and rhythmic phrasing, such as *"Ne sesi kaldı ne de bir hareketi, Ne duyuyor ne de görüyor,"* would better align with the poetic tone of the original.

Preservation of Poetic Elements: In the translation by DeepL, the metrical

form and rhymes present in the source text are not preserved. This omission significantly impacts the poetic and aesthetic nature of the poem in Turkish. The lack of rhythmic flow and the absence of metrical patterns result in a diminished impact and an overall loss of the artistic qualities conveyed in the original text. For example:

- The line *"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlanıyor, Kayalarla, taşlarla ve ağaçlarla"* translates too literally and loses the poetic impact of the original. A more elegant Turkish phrasing, such as *"Dünyanın devrinde sürüklenip gitti, Kayaların, taşların, ağaçların içinde,"* better preserves the existential tone and imagery of Wordsworth's poem.

DeepL's translation provides a relatively complete and technically accurate representation of the source text. However, it struggles to achieve the clarity, poetic fluency, and artistic depth required for a faithful poetry translation. The reliance on literal translation methods and the failure to preserve poetic elements such as rhythm and imagery highlight the limitations of DeepL in capturing the emotional and aesthetic essence of literary works. It is observed that DeepL's translation output falls short of capturing the essence of the original poem. The literal translation approach ignores the poetic and aesthetic nature of the source text, resulting in a rendition that lacks coherence, fails to evoke the intended emotions, and loses the artistic qualities of the original. The absence of preserved metrical form and rhymes further diminishes the rhythmic flow, musicality, and overall beauty of the poem, and renders the Turkish version devoid of the impact and resonance of the source text. While online-based machine translation systems, including DeepL, have made progress, they still struggle to fully grasp the complexities and artistic subtleties of literary works, especially poetry. The expertise and creativity of human translators remain critical to faithfully capturing the complex nuances, cultural references, and emotional depth of the original text. Future improvements in machine translation could focus on balancing literary accuracy with poetic subtlety to better reflect the artistic qualities of the original text. However, despite their best efforts, DeepL's Turkish translation highlights the limitations of current systems in capturing the full depth and beauty of literary works, underscoring the importance of human translators in providing high-quality, effective translations.

In Table 5, the problems encountered in ChatGPT Google Translate and DeepL translation outputs are classified according to the basic criteria determined in the study (Barut, 2022).

Table 5: Comparison of AI and MT translation with examples

Issue	**ChatGPT Example**	**Google Translate Example**	**DeepL Example**	**Suggested Fix**
Lexical Errors	*"Bir uykuya kapandı ruhumun mührü"* (unnatural phrasing)	*"mühür vurdu"* (literal redundancy, unnatural)	*"Hissedemeyen bir şey gibiydi"* (stiff phrasing)	*"Ruhumu mühürledi", "Hissetmez bir varlıktı, dokunmazdı zamana."* (More poetic and natural)
Poetic Structure Loss	*"Kaya, taş ve ağaçlarla birlikte.."* (lacks rhythmic coherence)	*"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlandı"* (awkward metaphor)	*"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlanıyor"* (too direct)	*"Dünyanın devrinde sürüklenip gitti"* (More poetic)
Incorrect Semantic Rendering	*"İnsani bir korkum yoktu"* (lacks poetic depth)	*"Ne hareketi, ne de kuvveti var"* (word-for-word translation)	*"Artık hiçbir hareketi yok, hiçbir gücü yok;"* (overly formal)	*"Ne sesi kaldı ne de bir hareketi, Ne duyuyor ne de görüyor."* (More poetic and idiomatic)
Loss of Poetic Flow	*"Dünyanın günlük dönüşünde yuvarlanırken..."* (awkward phrasing)	*"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlandı..."* (translation does not	*"Dünyanın günlük rotasında yuvarlanıyor..."* (too literal, lacks fluidity)	*"Dünyanın dönüşüyle döndü durdu"* (preserves poetic

Issue	ChatGPT Example	Google Translate Example	DeepL Example	Suggested Fix
		preserve poetic effect)		resonance)
Ambiguity in Meaning	*"Dünyevi yılların dokunuşunu..."* (unclear meaning)	*"Dünyevi yılların dokunuşu..."* (grammatically correct but lacks depth)	*"Dünyevi yılların dokunuşu..."* (repetitive, lacks poetic variation)	*"Zamanın dokunuşuna kapandı..."* (Preserves poetic subtlety and depth)

4. Discussion

The findings confirm that MT systems perform better in technical translations than poetry, because data analysis suggests that AI cannot mimic human interpretation of tone, emotion, and discourse. Unlike human translators, MT models have difficulty conveying literal meaning and artistic intent, making post-editing or full human revision necessary for literary texts.

The findings of the analysis shed light on the performance of machine translation tools and AI applications, Google Translate, and DeepL, including ChatGPT, in translating William Wordsworth's poem, "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal." The examination focused on various parameters, including semantic accuracy, linguistic fluency, preservation of poetic elements, acceptability, literal translation, and intelligibility. In terms of semantic accuracy, all three machine translation tools struggled to capture the nuanced meanings and emotional depth of the original poem. While they managed to convey the general sense of the text, the translations lacked the finer nuances essential in capturing the true essence of the source material. Linguistic fluency was a mixed bag, with varying degrees of success among the tools. ChatGPT and DeepL displayed reasonable grammatical accuracy and coherence, while Google Translate demonstrated some limitations, resulting in less polished renditions. However, despite these variations, all three translations failed to fully capture the poetic and aesthetic qualities of the original work.

Preserving poetic elements, such as the metrical form and rhymes, proved

challenging for the machine translation tools. None of the translations successfully maintained the rhythmic flow, musicality, and overall beauty of the poem. This absence diminished the impact and resonance of the translated versions, highlighting the limitations of machine translation when it comes to faithfully reproducing the artistic aspects of literary works. In terms of acceptability, the translations generated by the machine tools were generally deemed inadequate. While they provided a basic understanding of the content, they lacked the depth and finesse required for a truly satisfactory translation. This lack of acceptability can be attributed to the literal translation approach employed by these tools, focusing on word-for-word equivalence without considering the poetic and aesthetic functions of the original text. The intelligibility of the machine translations varied, with some instances of limited clarity or smoothness. Certain phrases or wording choices might hinder comprehension, resulting in less coherent renditions. This further emphasizes the limitations of machine translation in achieving the level of clarity and coherence expected in high-quality translations.

These findings contribute to the ongoing discussion surrounding human and machine translation in Translation Studies. While machine translation tools have undoubtedly made significant advancements, the analysis highlights their inherent limitations. Translations lack the sensitivity to cultural nuances, the ability to capture the complex emotions embedded in the text, and the creativity required to produce a truly refined translation. On the other hand, human translators possess the expertise, cultural awareness, and linguistic sense to navigate the translation. They can carefully consider the intended impact of the source text and employ creative strategies to convey its artistic and emotional qualities faithfully. The human element in translation allows for a deeper understanding and interpretation of the source material, enabling the production of translations that resonate with the target audience.

However, it is crucial to recognize the potential of machine translation as a valuable tool for assisting human translators. These technologies can aid in speeding up the translation process, enhancing productivity, and providing a starting point for further refinement. Collaborative efforts between human translators and machine translation systems, where technology supports and enhances human expertise, may lead to more effective and nuanced translations. The findings emphasize the limitations of ChatGPT, Google Translate, and

DeepL, in capturing semantic accuracy, linguistic fluency, preservation of poetic elements, acceptability, literal translation, and intelligibility required to translate literary works successfully. Human translation remains indispensable in achieving the highest quality standards, preserving artistic integrity, and conveying the essence and impact of the original text in Translation Studies. Among the three systems, DeepL showed remarkable performance in terms of lexical accuracy and fluency. At the same time, ChatGPT provided flexible meaning in terms of adaptive cultural and literary translation but fell short of fully conveying the poetic meaning in the source text. Google Translate, although it produced meaningful sentences, struggled with poetic coherence. However, none of the systems could effectively preserve the cultural and poetic depth required for literary translation. While these tools provide a foundation for technical translation, they remain inadequate for poetry without significant human intervention.

5. Conclusion

There are discussions about how technologies such as ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL will affect the world of translation in the coming years. Even though the success of these systems in technical translation is apparent, they still lag behind human translators in literary translation, especially in poetry translation. However, the relevant literature on similar research to this paper has been enhancing daily, implying that the expectation of machine translation systems to give the best result in literary translation might still be valid in the future. At this point, it should be remembered that poems are texts used to convey emotions rather than content. Therefore, deprived of emotions and created to simulate human behaviors, machine translation can be assumed to lack humanitarian feelings and, thus, might produce more unsuccessful translations than human translators in translations of such texts.

It is important to consider that poems are more than mere conveyors of information; they serve as vessels for emotions. Machine translation systems and AI, devoid of human emotions and designed to replicate human behavior, may lack the depth of human understanding necessary to produce successful translations of such texts. As a result, ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL have not yet achieved satisfactory results in translating William Wordsworth's poem "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal". While the challenges faced in translating literary texts

through these systems are apparent, the difficulties may be amplified when dealing with texts containing complex discourses. The process of humanization in translation continues to be relevant, as it is evident that unconditional reliance on machine translation systems and AI may not yield favorable outcomes in specific contexts. However, it is crucial to recognize that there is a digital transformation, where the future may bring changes that challenge or validate the ideas presented here.

Nevertheless, such systems as ChatGPT (AI), Google Translate and DeepL (NMTs) have been produced and are still being produced in a way that shakes people's lives or surprises them in specific ways. However, these three AI technologies for analysis have not succeeded in translating "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" by Wordsworth. There might be difficulties in translating even simple texts in literature via these systems, the situation might be more difficult for texts to have complex discourses. Then, the humanization process continues rather than unconditionally, yielding to the dehumanization process in definite texts. However, it is a warning that everything might not remain the same. People are now passing through such a digital transformation that maybe, in the future, the ideas mentioned here will continue to be reliable, or maybe they will be out of fashion.

Machine translation continues to be an evolving process. However, poetry stands out as a genre that challenges the MT process due to its structure, content, and dependence on cultural, emotional, and rhythmic depth. AI is a helpful tool for translators, yet evidence suggests that AI-assisted translation and MT tools are unlikely to replace human creativity in literary translation. Future research should investigate whether training AI models on literary datasets or incorporating hybrid translation methods (AI + post-human editing) can improve poetic translation accuracy. As technology advances, developing AI to handle artistic texts remains an exciting yet complex frontier in translation studies.

It is essential to acknowledge that the limitations observed in this study, particularly in the context of machine translation systems and ChatGPT's performance in literary translation, do not necessarily indicate a definitive outcome. The rapid advancements in artificial intelligence and natural language processing suggest that future iterations of machine translation systems and AI may overcome some of these challenges. As technology evolves, machine translation systems and AI may become more adept at capturing the nuances of poetry and conveying the emotional depth of literary

works. However, it is crucial to approach these advancements with caution. While the progress of machine translation systems and AI is remarkable, it is equally vital to recognize and appreciate the unique abilities of human translators. The intricate interplay between language, culture, and emotion demands a level of sensitivity and understanding that machines have yet to replicate fully. As the world moves forward, it is essential to balance embracing technological advancements and maintaining the human touch in translation. Collaborative efforts between human translators and machine translation systems and AI, where technology supports and enhances human expertise, may pave the way for more effective and nuanced translations in the future.

In conclusion, while ChatGPT, Google Translate, and DeepL have been instrumental in reshaping various aspects of our lives, their current capabilities still fall short in successfully translating complex literary works like "A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal" by Wordsworth. The study highlights the ongoing significance of human translators in preserving the richness of cultural and artistic expression. The findings underscore the need for continued research and development in machine translation technologies, emphasizing the importance of striking a harmonious balance between technological advancements and the indispensable role of human translators. In this digital transformation era, the future of translation remains intriguing and uncertain. Researchers, practitioners, and stakeholders in the field of translation must stay informed, adapt to evolving technologies, and continually reassess the roles of humans and machines in achieving the highest standards of translation excellence.

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