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The Application of AI Tools in the Translation of Geopolitical Texts from English into Arabic

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence (AI) has become an integral component of human existence, with individuals employing AI tools in various facets of life. Among the most significant applications of AI is its role in facilitating communication among humans. The present study focuses on the use of AI in translating a crucial type of text that falls within the realm of geography specifically, geopolitical texts. This study investigates the influence of geography on the politics and economy of different countries. To this end, the research utilises the ChatGPT and Google Translate applications for translating geopolitical texts. A total of 84 geopolitical news headlines have been selected for analysis. The researcher adopts an eclectic model for analysing English-Arabic translations in order to address the study's key questions: What strategies are employed in rendering English geopolitical news headlines into Arabic? Furthermore, how accurate are AI tools in conveying geopolitical texts from English to Arabic?

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Keywords: AI, ChatGPT, Google Translate, Geopolitical Text, Translation.

Introduction

Translation serves as a crucial means of communication among individuals who speak different languages worldwide, deeply influencing all aspects of human life. Geography is a vital field that everyone should engage with, as it significantly impacts human lifestyles. Within geography, geopolitics specifically examines the relationship between a country's geographical context and its political and economic frameworks. Given the importance of geopolitics to nations, the translation of geopolitical topics becomes a

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matter of considerable relevance for politicians. In the realm of geopolitical news, the researcher acknowledges that the primary idea of any news piece is often encapsulated in its headline. To explore this, the researcher selected a dedicated geopolitical news website (Geopolitical Monitor) and gathered 84 geopolitical news headlines for analysis. This inquiry is linked to the contemporary trend of scientific research concerning artificial intelligence (AI). The researcher employs AI tools specifically ChatGPT and Google Translate to translate the geopolitical headlines from English into Arabic, with the aim of assessing how effectively these tools can convey such content. To facilitate this analysis, the researcher developed an eclectic model that incorporates various translation strategies, thereby enabling a thorough examination of the methods utilised by the AI tools during translation.

Furthermore, human intervention is integrated into the process, utilising online resources and dictionaries to verify the accuracy of the AI-generated Arabic translations. Translation is a complex process that involves not only the linguistic transfer of text or speech from one language to another but also the preservation of its content, style, and cultural context. This process requires both linguistic competence and cultural sensitivity, as well as contextual insight. Lawrence Venuti, in his seminal work "The Translator's Invisibility" (1995), argues that translation acts as a form of mediation that influences cross-cultural communication and perception. Consequently, translating news headlines necessitates a comprehensive understanding of both languages involved, as well as the socio-political implications inherent in such information. A prior study highlighted the significance of pragmatics in headline translation, emphasising the importance of conciseness while also considering cultural and linguistic sensitivity. Geography plays a fundamental role in shaping language, culture, and modes of communication. Jared Diamond, in "Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies" (1997), illustrates how environmental factors, such as terrain and climate, shape language and cultural practices.

Thus, when translating news headlines, it is critical to bear in mind the geographical relevance. Geopolitics examines the interplay between geography and politics, encompassing topics such as power struggles, border disputes, and diplomatic relations. Dominique Moïsi, in "The Geopolitics of Emotion: The Cultures of Fear, Humiliation, and Hope" (2010), posits that emotions significantly influence geopolitical perspectives. Consequently, translating news headlines from a geopolitical standpoint presents challenges, as the translator must navigate sensitive diplomatic issues. The field of translation has been transformed by artificial intelligence (AI), which provides advanced algorithms and machine learning techniques that facilitate faster translations. Michael Negnevitsky, in "Artificial Intelligence: A Guide to Intelligent Systems" (2011), outlines various AI technologies, including neural networks and natural language processing, which underpin tools like ChatGPT and Google Translate. These AI translation tools offer quick, albeit varying, levels of accuracy in translating news headlines, often neglecting cultural semantics and contextual understanding. AI tools play a significant role in the translation of geopolitical news headlines from English to Arabic, enhancing the speed of translation processes while generating implications related to linguistic and cultural nuances. Prior literature also discusses the impact of AI on the translation industry, advocating for a collaborative approach between human and machine to achieve precise and culturally informed translations. AI tools can complement human translators by streamlining repetitive tasks and supporting the production of high-quality translations of geopolitical headlines. The translation of news headlines is a multifaceted process that depends on geography, geopolitics, and advancements in artificial intelligence. When translators grasp the dynamics among these factors and strategically employ AI tools, they can effectively bridge linguistic and cultural gaps, ensuring precise communication in global contexts.

Literature Review

The current study, as outlined in the title, explores an unprecedented intersection of three components: translation, geopolitical texts, and artificial intelligence. This unique combination represents a novel area of research. To contextualise this study, the researcher has chosen two recent studies focused on the translation of news headlines from English to Arabic, both published in 2023. The first study, titled "Analysis of Errors Made by a Sample of Omani Students in Translating English News Headlines into Arabic" by Omar Jabak, appears in the Canadian Journal of Language and Literature Studies, (2023), Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 20–34. This study addresses the errors made by undergraduate students during the translation of English news headlines into Arabic. Jabak examined 45 undergraduate students from the Foreign Languages Department at the University of Nizwa in Oman, presenting them with 15 news headlines. The results revealed errors across several categories, including lexical mistakes, issues with proper adjectives, abbreviations, names of cities, and syntactic inaccuracies. The findings indicated that these errors stemmed from students' unfamiliarity with journalistic terminology, the transliteration of city names, and syntactic structures. Jabak recommends conducting larger-scale studies to yield more comprehensive results.

The second study, conducted by Mohammad Hanaqtah, Thanaa Hindi Salih Al-Falahy, and Yasmeen A. Abu-Taleb, is titled "Problems Encountering MA Students when Translating the Headlines of Newspapers from English into Standard Arabic," published in the International Journal of Membrane Science and Technology, (2023), Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 878–892. This research focuses on the challenges faced by M.A. students

when translating English newspaper headlines into Arabic. The authors selected 40 M.A. students from three universities in Jordan and designed a translation test comprising 30 English headlines for the students to translate into Arabic. The findings revealed a range of issues, including reliance on literal translation, difficulty in selecting the correct equivalent terms, and a lack of awareness regarding style, structure, and the nuances of news headlines. The study advocates for enhanced training to broaden students' understanding of Arabic language culture in relation to English news headlines. The researcher of the current study has taken into account the suggestions provided by these previous studies. In particular, the researcher identifies the literal translation strategy as a contributing factor to the inadequacies of AI tools in translating geopolitical news headlines from English into Arabic. Additionally, the researcher has expanded the analytical model to incorporate a variety of strategies that AI translation tools are expected to employ.

Methodology, Data Collection and Analysis

This study employs an eclectic model to analyse English-Arabic translation outputs generated by AI applications, specifically ChatGPT and Google Translate. This model incorporates various translation strategies informed by contributions from several scholars. These strategies include Optimal Translation (Choice), defined as the most suitable translation of a source language (SL) term into the target language (TL) (Baker, 2018); Literal Translation, which conveys the surface meaning of the SL in the TL (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995); Transliteration, involving the use of English letters to phonetically represent Arabic words (Ibrahim et al., 2023; Malmkjaer, 2010); and Original Form, which retains the English word in the Arabic translation (Toury, 2012). To evaluate the AI-generated products, the researcher utilised dictionaries and online resources to verify translation accuracy, categorising the results into two types: acceptable and unacceptable. The website (Geopolitical Monitor) was selected as the source for geopolitical texts due to its rich content. A total of 84 geopolitical news headlines were chosen, encompassing six categories: Commodities, Economy, Energy Security, Environment, Military, and Politics. The following table presents the English geopolitical headlines alongside their Arabic translations produced by the AI tools.

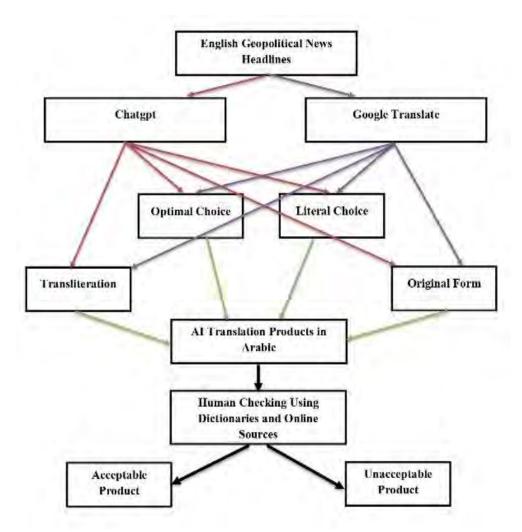


Figure 1: Eclectic Model of Analysis of English-Arabic AI Translation Products of Geopolitical Texts.

Table 1

No.	English Geopolitical News Headlines	Arabic Version Via ChatGPT	Arabic Version Via Google Translate	Strategies	
		Commodities		ChatGPT	Google Translate
1	Bolivia Aims to Break into Rare Earths Market	ع ۈغ ىچىلىت ەدف للدخول <i>ف ي</i> سوق لل خ لصر الرىزىء لانادرة	عليفييت مدف لاعق التحامس وق لل المحصر الرضوية الن ادرة	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
2	The Race for Infrastructure Dominance Comes to Africa	ىياق لەيمىزە ئىجى لىرىية لەخچى ئىيمىل لاي فىروغىيا	امهاق في لاي من في ليوية النجي قيص ل لاعلف وفي ا	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
3	China in 2024: More Challenges to International Order	لصويف ي عام 2024: للمؤيد من للتحويات بنظام الدلي ي	الصويفي عام 2024: المزيد من التحويات بنظام الدلي	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
4	The Lobito Corridor: Washington's Answer to Belt and Road in Africa	ممرل وييّهو: إجلِمة ولثرن طن في عي مهادرة لاحزام .ولاطري فف عِلْف وقِتي ا	ممرل وييدو: رد واشرن طن فيمى لاحز ام ولاطوي ق عياف ويقيها	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
5	Funan Techo Project Calls for Joint Approach to Mekong Development	ۺروغ عن اَنْهَاكُويُدعو لاي ن هجمشترك لتطويرن مر للمهكين غ	َلِي لِنِبَاعِ Funan Techo کِيدِعُو شُهُرُوعِ مُحْمِشْتُر لَّفِلِينَ هِيقَنْ مِر النهِلِكِينِ غُ	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
6	Angola: OPEC's First Domino?	لُغوال: القاطعة أل لي عضاي يشاكيك أبيك؟	أغوال: أولقطعة دو بهن في أوك؟	Transliteration Literal Translation	Original Form Literal Translation
7	Second Thomas Shoal Emerges as South China Sea Flashpoint	بليًّا، منوية بُّ و ماسي ظُور انْوَق طقتص في في جر الصري ن الجنوبي	ظ مورت و ماس شول الثول ي لغنق طفاشت عالف ي عر للصري ن ال جنوب ي	Literal Translation	Literal Translation
8	Assessing China's Claims in the South China Sea and East China Sea	قِهِيم مطلب الصويف يبحر الصوين الجهوي . وحر الصوين المراقي	قِيِّيم مطلبات الحري في يبحر الحرين الجهوي وحر الحرين الشرقي	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
9	Bitcoin and Global Hegemony	ييتكون والبيهنة العلهة		Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
.0	Protests Put Panama's First Quantum Minerals Copper Project in Doubt	عطیل شرر و غلن حاس ألول معادن کوفتوم جهین ملسه میل تنظا مرات	لحتج اج استضع أول شرروغ لين حاس المع ادن الله موهي في الله عليان ما موض عش ك	Optimal Choice + Transliteration	Literal Translation
.1	Belt and Road at 10: A Paradigm Shift in Development Finance?	لحزام وللطويوفي عام 10بتحولن،مطيفي مهيل لاتنا هية؟	الحزام والطويقفي العاشرة بتحولن موذجي عيتمهال التفهة؟	Literal Translation	Literal Translation
2				Literal Translation	Literal Translation
3	The Middle Corridor: A Geopolitical Game- Changer in Eurasian Trade	لىممر للوسطى: محور مچوهياسي محوريفي النهجارة األوراسية	ىي لڭجار ة االوراسىية	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
.4	Angola Bets on Critical Minerals and the Lobito Corridor	أينجو آلهتر ا من ف <i>جى ل</i> لمعادن للحرجة و ممر لـ مي تو	أغجو المتّر ا من في ي ل مع ادن الم ه مة و ممر ل يويت و	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
cor	nomy				
5	Why Iran Chose to Provoke Pakistan	لماذا التحارت عير ان اسفىز ازبلقستان		Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
6	An Indicted and Isolated Putin Goes for Another Election	. وي ن نه هم و معزو لي تجمن حين لتخليات جيدة	عوين لائم مم ولامعزوليذ مبالجرافات خلات أخرى	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
.7	How Russia Survives Western Sanctions	ابي فتت جاوز روسي اللا ق بيات النخويية	مي فستن جو روسري ا من الرقيم و الت الرغوبية؟	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation

18	India-Middle East Relations Unsettled by Israel-Hamas Conflict	عدمامیتق رار لاعالق انتهین لاق د لحاش رق اله س طبهب صرر اعاس رطی ل و حماس	العالق التميين اللفد الماشرق األوسط غير متقرية سب الصراعين إسرطيك وحماس	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
19	Alaska Is a Case Study for Universal Basic	، السرك دراسة حلة للدخلال الساسي العلمي	أُلسَكَ الله عَي دراسة حَل مَلْ الله خُلِلُ السَّاسِ الله عَلْم عِ	Optimal	Optimal
10	Income			Choice	Choice
20	Trade and Geopolitics Behind Plans for Russian Naval Base in Abkhazia	هها جاره ولا مجوده است. له حرية لاروسي ف يأب خاني ا	لة جارة ولل جغلفي ل اهي اسية وراء خطط الق اعد له حرية للروسي ف يأب خازي ا	Transliteration +	Optimal
20	Russian Naval Base in Abkhazia			Optimal Choice	Choice
21	China in 2024: More Challenges to	الصويرفي عام 2024: المريد من القحيات	الصويوفي عام 2024: للمزيد من القرحيات	Optimal Choice	Optimal
	International Order Cross-Strait Relations Remain in	لىنظام للدليي لعالقات عبر جريقتطير انتظلف يتراييز	بنظام للدلي ي العالقات عجر المجنبيق المتزالف ي عسة	optimar onoice	Choice
22	Washington's Long Lens	انع القات عبر مجري و الانطف ي روير. . واشن طن	العالق المسلم على المساور العالم على المساور العالم على المساور المساور المساور العالم المساور العالم المساور ا	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
23	The Northern Triangle: Central America's	النكل شاش الماي قل بوسط أمريك الوسطى	النظى شلاش لملي قلب أمريك الوسطى	Literal Translation	Optimal
20	Turbulent Heart	ال من طرب	المضطرب	Literal Translation	Choice
24	Tokyo Must Finally Bury the Hatchet with South Korea	بجب على طوليو ازيدف ل فياس الحجيرًا مع كوري الله وي	بَعِين لِهِى طوليو أخِيراً أَنْهَفُ الْحَقَاد مع فَوريا لَا يَهِيءَ	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
			الى ئىدا Funan Techo يىدى شروع	Transliteration	Original Form
25	Funan Techo Project Calls for Joint Approach to Mekong Development	التطورن مر لاهكونغ	ن مجمشتر كاتن يقن مر الوكونج	+	+
				Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
26	West Must Rise to the Historical Challenge of Peacebuilding in Ukraine	ب،جب کھی لاعرب ال وق علمواج مقالت حدي بلالہ ي خولين المحال ال في اولار الي ال	يَعِين فِي للغرب أَفِيرِق للهمستوى المُتحدء الماريخي للمتمثلف يُبن الحالس الفي أوكررفي ا	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
27	US Adopts a Cautious Posture in Persian	ابدويت يات الخورة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة المستمارة ال		Optimal	Optimal
27	Gulf	يفارسي افعارسي	ا لسي	Choice	Choice
		غ َجيءَ : القوات الدحرية الدحري الشهية	لحيية: للهيشي الله حري ظلق وات المسل حة		Literal Translation
	Backgrounder: The People's Armed Forces	(PAFMM).	(PAFMM)ڭاشىجىة	Literal Translation	+
28	Maritime Militia (PAFMM)			+	Optimal Choice
	,			Original Form	+
Ene					Original Form
	European Elections: A Game-changer in	المرت خارات الأرور وي قد وجوا المراج و 1909	الله خبات اللوروية: ماست غيرق واعد اللهة		Optimal
29	2024?		اي عام 2024؟	Literal Translation	Choice
30	Protests Put Panama's First Quantum	عطيل شروع لنحاس ألول معادن كولتوم	احتجاج التفتضع أول شروع النحاس	Literal Translation	Optimal
55	Minerals Copper Project in Doubt	بيه بن ماسي دلي ات طاهرات	المرع ادن الكمو ويف يبنم الموضع شك		Choice
31	Belt and Road at 10: A Paradigm Shift in	لحَز ام وللطري ففي عام 10 بتحولين مطيفي مهيل التن هيء؟	ال حرام ولا طري وهب ي العاشر ة بت حولان مو دجي العاشرة بت حولان مو دجي العاشرة بي العاش	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
91	Development Finance?	٠٠۾ون وي وي٠٠	، کیب مرقب صرفت د .	Literal Translation	Literal Translation
	The Middle Comiden: A Coopelitical Com-	ة لهمر للوسطى: محور مجه بياسي محوريفي	الممر األوسطبتغيرقواعداله، العجوري اسي	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice +
32	The Middle Corridor: A Geopolitical Game- Changer in Eurasian Trade	ال جارة األ وراسية	ي لك جارة األوراسية	+	Transliteration
				Transliteration	
33	Angola Bets on Critical Minerals and the Lobito Corridor	ِ أَخُو الْهَتِرِ ا مَن فَيَى لَلْمِعَادِن لَلْحَرِجَة وَمَمِرِ لَمُوعِيَّهِ	أغواله را من لهي لامعادن لامه مة و ممرل وي و	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
		3 40-			-

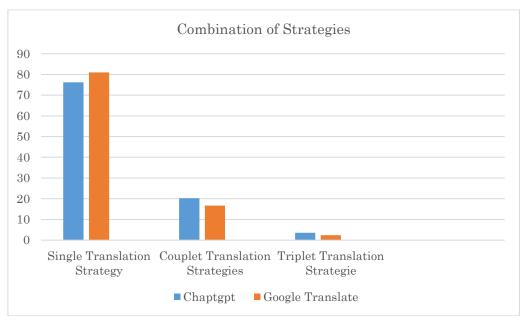
34	The India-Middle East-Europe Corridor: Challenges Ahead	لممر لافدلياشرق األوسط أوري ابتحييات قادمة	ل مربيين لل فيد لماشرق األوسط وأوروبا: التحمات للقيلة	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
35	BRICS+6: The More the Un-Merrier?	ى- م. غىما زاد للعدد، للى ماكان :7. BRICS+6 ألمرأق ل مېشرًا؟	, , , , ,	Original Form + Optimal Choice	Transliteration + Literal Translation
36	Kazakhstan Aims to Protect the Blue while Going Green	كازلجمين انت مدف ل ى حالي ة لله حر اللزرق بلثناء لله حول اللنجرر	، حدفكاز لحستان للى حجية اللهون ألىزرق مع التحول للى اللهون األ خرر	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
37	Beyond Washington's 'Patio Trasero': China, Latin America, and BRICS Expansion	commentation DDICC	ما ورا الأفغا هتراسي روقك يواشن طن بتوسع الصوين وأمريك اللالمينية ومجموعة المبويكس	Transliteration + Literal Translation + Original Form	Optimal Choice + Transliteration
38	BRICS Expansion: The Case for Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Iran	لُ حج قُلس عوفية والِلمارات :BRICS توسيع .وليران	وسع للهوكس: لاحج في لسب ظلم لحكة للعوية لسعوفية واإل مارات للعوية للمة حدة وليران	Original Form + Optimal Choice	Transliteration + Optimal Choice
39	Colombia's Nickel Reserves: A Blessing and Curse	التجياطيات كيل وبعيا من الغياك بنع مة لي عن .	الحي الحيات الغيك اف ي كول وبدي ا: نع مة وق مة	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
40	Flawed IPEF Won't Solve Global Supply Chain Issues	[الجيوبيفي إطار األداءالقتصادي الدليي ينتحلقض لمالسلة التوويد (IPEF) العالمية	المهيبلىزى حلىمشكلىلى الله التوويد PEF] الطامية	Literal Translation + Transliteration + Original Form	Optimal Choice + Original Form
41	History Helps Vietnam Navigate Its Maritime Relations	لتّاري خيس اعفعيّن الهاي للنق لهاي عالقيله ها لله حرى ة	لت اري خيس ا ع <mark>فعين</mark> ن ام في ى إدارة عالقيك ها لل حرىة	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
42	Lithium Industry: US Senate Approves Critical Tax Treaty with Chile	مريناعَةُ للعِثْيُوم: الهِقة مليس للنويوخ الرموكِي فيلتيفاقض هِيءاس معشوليي	سرن اعَ العِيْدِوم: ملح سر الشيووخ األ مولِك ي بلف ق عيى معا هذه الضررائب لا ها مة مع شولي ي	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
43	Serbia Elections to Prolong Questions of Stability and Security in Western Balkans	Environment كخلاتصريياك ميدأس السنقرار واللمان بي المقان للخيبي	اله خياات الصريبي تستطيل أمدم سطال السنقرار والمرضي غرب المقان	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
44	Backgrounder: International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)	م في م استسل اسيءً: الممر للدلي بيل الله الماي - جنوبي (INSTC).	ماني واستراسية: مور الثق ل الدلي ي يون الشمال (INSTC) والحذوب	Literal Translation + Original Form	Literal Translation + Original Form
45	Towards a New BRICS-G20 Nexus	، حوستانا ملح دي دللم الق قبيين بولنس و مجموعة للغي وين	ُ رحو رابطة جهِدنل مجموعة للهريك س و مجموعة للغ ر سين	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
46	CICA: Over 30 Years as Asia's Multilateral Forum	سيميون الخثر من 30 عامًاك يقدى آسي : CICA . المتبعد اللطراف	وي رقي عن 30 عام الكون وي CICA: الفتر من 30 عام الكون الكون وي الكون ال	Literal Translation + Original Form	Literal Translation + Original Form
47	Shared Goals, Divergent Paths: US-ROK- Japan Relations	أ مداف مُنتِّركة، طرق بقبطِينة: عالقات , لاه الهات للمَّ حدة لكوريا الخريبية الهيلاان	أ مداف مُتِوكة ومسار ات مُبطِينة: العالقات يُونالو العِات المُتَاحِدة وجم مورية كوري، الولهِلاار	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
48	GERD Conflict: Ethiopia & Egypt Try Compromise	ُرِزَاعِسَدِ لَكَ صَ ةَ بِنْكِيهِيِّ ا و جُسِرِّي عُو الْمِن بنسهية		Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice

49	De-dollarization and Emergence of Chinese Yuan	ب لجيم للدوالر وظءور لليوان للصريفي	الجثناث للدليرة وظهور الهيوان للصريفيني	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
50	Illegal Coltan Mining Fuels Colombian Narco-Insurgents	ىتخراج لتىكاالىت غىر لقىلىنىيىغذى للىتىمرىين للناركۇپىكىلىسىيا	لة عجين فجرلاقيل ن علاقيان عذي مته مردي المخدرات الله لويونيين	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
51	Bauxite: Jamaica's Lucrative "Red Dirt"	المهلوسيَّت: 'اللَّهْيِنَ االنَّحَمَّر'' الْأَمَدِ فِي جَاجِكِا	ل لَحْسَوِيت: 'الْمَرَابُ أَل حَمِر'' لَامِل خِي جَاهِكُا	Transliteration + Optimal Choice	Transliteration +
		d and the film		Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
52	Charting Indonesia's Post-Jokowi Transition	ب جي ل ک ان الدو و سري ب حد جود و ي	س مت خطيطي ل مرطن قتاق للي ة ملعد جوك وي اين في سري ا	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
53	Strategic Commodities 2.0: Global Manganese Supply & Demand	اسل عال ست ربلي چية 2.0: للعرض وللطب للعلم يملك في چيز	لسَّلُ عالَّسِتَ رَبِي هِيءَ 2.0: للعرض وللطّب للعُلمي فيمى للهن تَغِيز	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
54	NATO's Vilnius Summit Must Not Repeat Bucharest 2008	ى،م ۇيلى پيوسىلىلىف للىنىلىويىجىب أالەنتلەر ر جوخرىست 2008	ليهيغيلق مة لجف شمال ألطسيف يفيظيهيوس أن تكورق مقبوخ إست 2008	Transliteration + Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
55	Backgrounder: Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	مۇپو مائىسىلاسىيەة: فىظەئىشىنىغ ەايىللىنىغاون (SCO).	مغىو ماتسلُ اسية: فيظمقشن في هاي للنتحاون (SCO)	Literal Translation + Optimal Choice	Literal Translation + Optimal Choice
56	Chile Announces Plan to Nationalize Lithium Industry	بشطيا ي تنجين عن خطفات أي مصرين اعة الليبي و م	شطيابيت فين عن خطئلة أميرم صريناعة للتيثيروم	+ Original Form Optimal Choice	+ Original Form Optimal Choice
Mili					
57	A Breakthrough Year for the South Caucasus	برنة ف راجل ف في القرق از الجهيبي	عام احر اقل جروب لق في از	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
58	Elbit Systems Scandal Forces Hard Choices on Danish Government	ضري حقنظام ليي تتضع لل لحي مة لابن ماركية أمام غيار انتصريحة	ىىرىن Elbit Systems خىزىركى خيار اتسرىعىة ئىي لالچىومة للىن ماركىية	Literal Translation	Original Form
59 60	Political Discord in the State of Puntland Bracing for Middle East Instability	عدم السجامهي اسيف ي والي قب الله د است عدادل سيقر ارل اشرق الله سط	ل خالف لم لي إس يفي و الي قبوق الن د ل ست ع دا دل ع دم ال سيق راف ي لم أش رق ألوس ط	Optimal Choice Optimal Choice Literal Translation	Optimal Choice Optimal Choice Optimal Choice
61	The Historical Roots and Contemporary Dynamics of Extremism in Pakistan	ل جذور التالي غية والعين الميات المعصرة المتاطر فف ي السينان	لجذور التالي ني والعين المايي الله على رة التطرفف يبالدي ان	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
62	The Making of 'Terroristan': Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Pashtun Nationalism	مرن ع امجير ورَّ سِتان" بـِلڤلسِتان أهـافخ سِتان، .والقور هِلِيقابشت يوي	سرن اعة 'اإلَّ رهاب'' ببلغستان أف الغستان والقو وإ يقباشت يرية	Transliteration + Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
63		أز مة الله حرر ألح مربك شف عزيز ق طة ضعف في الله الله المحرية العالمية	أزمة للبحر ألحم لكشف في طةض عفف ي التجارة للبحرية العليمية	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
64	Ethiopia-Somaliland Port Deal and the Geopolitics of the Western Indian Ocean	ا قىلقىية لامول دېيىن ئېيويا وصو لھيالىند .ولل چوسياس يىف يى لام چىط لا ڧدى لەخپ ي	فاق هينا ءدلي هيا وأرض للصرو مال وللجغلفي لهي اسي تلخرب المرجي طال فدي	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
65	Houthi Attacks and Military Escalation in the Red Sea: What's at Stake?	ر هجمات للحوثي وتص اعدع ولك ريفي للهر الحرد: ما هو الجاى للمحك؟	هجمات للحفيمين وللتصريحيد الصرائدر يفي ي للبح الرحمر: ما للذي في كالمحك؟	Transliteration Literal Translation	Optimal Choice Optimal Choice

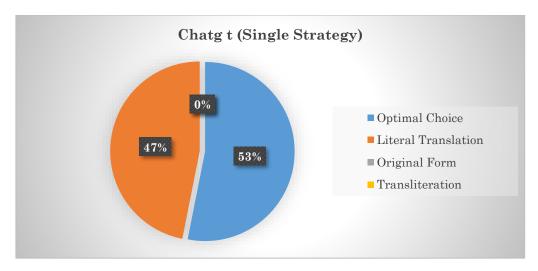
66	The Financial Costs and Security Benefits of Manila's Brahmos Missiles	ل <u>تاف</u> لهيف للمليمة و ق وقاد األ وي قلص و ايخ جرا مموسف <i>ي ح</i> لي ال	لتَكُلِيفُ للمِلْيَة وقُوبُوعُ؛ اأَل فِي قَلْصِ و الْيِخ را مموسفِي حِلِيال	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
67	Armenia Cannot Go West Until Russia Loses its War Against Ukraine	أر يهي التست طيع التقال لاى للغرب سى ي يخس روسي احرب هاضد أوك رافي ا	لنست طيع أروبي التوتجون حو للغربق ل أن خسر روسي احب هاضد أوك رافي ا	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
68	War Beyond Words? Venezuela-Guyana Tensions Heat Up	حربببال لفي ماتعش هيد التوسر التعبيرة بن زوال . وغيل ا	حربتتجاوز اللغى ماتكتص اعد التعتر التعيين فنزي ال وغيل ا	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
69	China's Spamouflage Disinformation Campaigns: A Threat to Private Business?	حم آلت لتخترلهال للصريرية "سيطرخ الج"بت دي. الل عم الليات جارية للخض ة؟	حمالت لتضلهل العالمي غير للمرغوبفي ها بي العربين: فيتشكلت هيذالشركات الخصرة؟	Literal Translation + Transliteration	Optimal Choice
70	A Brief History of US-China Rare Earth Rivalry	، ايخ موجز لتلف سللو اليمات للمتحدة والصوين بي مجال للتخ لصرر البرضرية الن ادرة	، ايخ موجز للتف سهين للواليات للمتحدة والصوين في الرض للن ادرة	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
Poli	tics				
71	Embarrassed Silence in Berlin as Qatar Plays Both Sides on Hamas	ے مت محر خے پیبرلوین بھیں ملٹی عبق طر فی ہی ایال ال جلوی ہے وضری ہ حراس	سمت محر ف يب راع بن به اللي عبق طر في ي ال ال جنوين ض دح ماس	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
72	Fair or Fake? Iran Readies for Key Elections in 2024	يىقىي أم مۇيف؟ ليار الىتىسىتىن داللىت خايات ئىماسىيىة مەمەتىي 2024	عالماة أم و مهية؟ لير التستعد إلجر افالتخابات يوسيفي عام 2024	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
73	The West Must Provide Security Guarantees to Ukraine	أُلُوك ِ رَاجِي ا	هِ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ الللْمُواللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
74	The Shanghai Cooperation Organization's Rising Global Ambitions	ال ي من ة أل عل ي ظنن خير م النحاون شريخ ه اي يتنزيد	الطموحات العلايية المتهزيليدة لفظ مقشرنغ هاي المتعاون	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
75	Backgrounder: Myanmar's Kyaukpyu Port	م في و مات سلّ اسرية: عِين اء ليي اولئيي في عيل مار	څ ية: عين اء لئي اولئيو <u>ف</u> ي عيل مار	Literal Translation +	Literal Translation +
				Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
76	Ukraine Fatigue and the Challenges Facing Kyiv in 2024	إهياء أوكررافي اوالتحيات التايت اجمائيي ففي. 2024.	ال ر هاقفي أوكورافي اوالتحييات التييت و اجه مجهي فيفي عام 2024	Literal Translation	Literal Translation
77	The UN's Public Communication Is Broken	التصال لاعالمأل مم للتحدث ي حلة عطل	التصراالت العامل ألمم المتحدة معطىة	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
78	What are France's Motives in the South Caucasus?	ما هي دلوف خين سطي فطقة القرق از الجربي ي؟	ما هي دلف هـ ن سطي جهوب القرق از؟	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
79	Terrorism Returns to France	إإل رهاببيعود للعفنسا	ال ر هابيعود للاعفينسا	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
80	Rebels Go on the Offensive in Myanmar	اللهمردوري أن مجومًك ي عيل مار ِ	البم مردون يولم ل و و في علم ار	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
81	Supreme Court Ruling Lands a Blow against Mining Interests in Panama	ىرار لامك مة للغيالي وجهض رب قل مرال ح لة عين في يبني ما	كئم لامك مة الغي اي وجهض ربقل مرالح التعينف يمين ما	Optimal Choice	Literal Translation
82	Kosovo in Crisis: Serbia Elections and the Community of Serb Municipalities	ئوسوف وفي أز مةن لتخابات صوييا و مهم مع لجهيات الصرب	الله في الصربية	Optimal Choice	Optimal Choice
83	The Taliban's Plan to Rebuild and Legitimize al-Qaeda	خطّة طلهان إلعادقين لويتشري غ الشرعية لين غي لم القاعدة	خطة طلكان إلعادقبن الحاق اعدة ولجف،اء الشرعية فجي ها	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice
84	Gaza Conflict: Future Prospects for a Fragile Ceasefire	نزاع غزة إفت راض المعتقل ل قف مش	الصرران في يُ غزة: آني اق الم <mark>ينقلي ثابق ف</mark> إلحال ق النار ال مش	Literal Translation	Optimal Choice

Results and Discussion

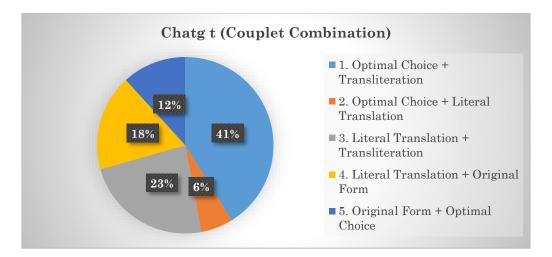
The study revealed that both ChatGPT and Google Translate employed various combinations of translation strategies when rendering English geopolitical headlines into Arabic. Specifically, both applications utilised single, couplet, and triplet translation strategies. For ChatGPT, the single translation strategy was used 64 times, accounting for 76.19% of its translations. The couplet strategy was adopted 17 times (20.23%), while the triplet strategy was employed only 3 times (3.57%). In contrast, Google Translate resorted to the single translation strategy 68 times (80.95%), applied the couplet strategy 14 times (16.66%), and utilised the triplet strategy just 2 times (2.38%). The rates of these translation strategy combinations are illustrated in the chart below:



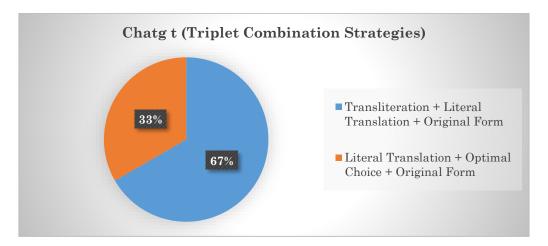
The strategies employed by the ChatGPT application in single combinations exhibit notable variations. The analysis reveals that the optimal choice strategy was adopted 34 times, representing 53.12% of the translations, while the literal translation strategy was used 30 times (46.77%). Notably, both the transliteration and original form strategies were not utilised at all, with rates of 0%. The chart below illustrates these findings clearly.



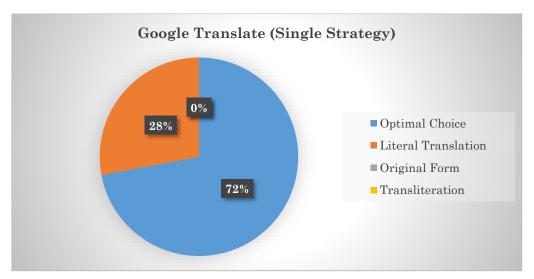
The couplet combination translation techniques employed by ChatGPT are detailed as follows. The first combination, consisting of transliteration and optimal choice, was used seven times, accounting for 41.17%. The second combination, which includes optimal choice and literal translation, was adopted only once (5.88%). The third combination, comprising literal translation and transliteration, was employed four times (23.52%). The fourth combination, which pairs literal translation with original form, was used three times (17.64%). Finally, the last combination, original form and optimal choice, was utilised twice, representing 11.76%. The chart below illustrates the rates of each combination.



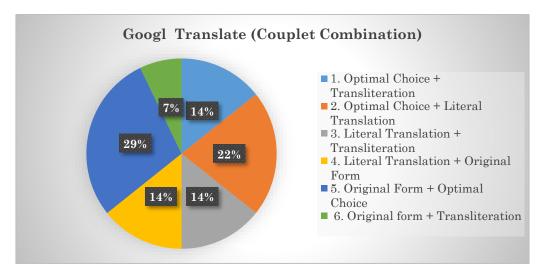
Regarding the triplet combination strategies utilised by ChatGPT, the study identified the following patterns: First, the combination of transliteration, literal translation, and original form was adopted twice, representing 66.66% of the triplet combinations. Second, the combination of literal translation, optimal choice, and original form was employed once, accounting for 33.3%. The chart below highlights the rates of each combination.



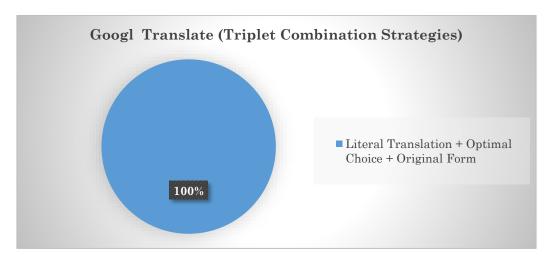
In the case of the Google Translate application, the researcher found that various translation strategies were utilised within the single type category. The optimal choice strategy was employed 49 times, accounting for 72.05% of the translations. The literal translation strategy was applied 19 times, representing 27.94%. Notably, neither the original form nor the translation strategies were used in this category. The following details the rates of each strategy employed.



The translation strategies employed by Google Translate in the couplet combination are outlined as follows: The first combination, consisting of optimal choice and transliteration, was applied twice, accounting for 14.28%. The second combination, which includes optimal choice and literal translation, was used three times, representing 21.42%. The third combination, comprising literal translation and transliteration, was adopted twice, also at 14.28%. The fourth combination, involving literal translation and original form, was employed twice, again at 14.28%. The fifth combination, which pairs original form with optimal choice, was utilised four times, accounting for 28.57%. Lastly, the combination of original form and transliteration was used once, representing 7.14%. The following chart illustrates the rates of each combination.



The triplet combination strategies utilised by the Google Translate application in translating geopolitical news headlines from English into Arabic consist of one specific combination: literal translation, optimal choice, and original form. This combination was applied twice, accounting for 100% of the triplet strategies identified. The chart below highlights the rates of this combination.



Conclusion

The study reached several key conclusions: Firstly, AI translation tools, specifically ChatGPT and Google Translate, employed various translation strategies when rendering English geopolitical news headlines into Arabic. Both applications utilised different combinations of strategies, including single, couplet, and triplet combinations. Notably, the optimal choice strategy was predominantly applied across all combinations, proving to be the most effective in producing acceptable translations. This strategy offers the most appropriate terminology for English geopolitical news headlines in Arabic. Furthermore, the only successful translations were those employing single-type strategies that adopted the optimal choice, as they conveyed understandable information to target readers. In contrast, the couplet and triplet combinations led to confusion in the Arabic versions due to the inclusion of strategies such as transliteration and literal translation. Additionally, Google Translate demonstrated greater success than ChatGPT in conveying the meaning of geopolitical news headlines from English to Arabic, utilising the optimal choice strategy 68 times out of 84 samples (80.95%), compared to ChatGPT's 64 times (76.19%).

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