Cross-Linguistic Near-Synonym in the Context of Machine Translation

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Abstract

The present study seeks to address the emotional lexical units in the context of Turkish synonyms that fall under the categories of terms for pain, joy, and excitement, in addition to examining potential English equivalents based on two machine translation tools: Google Translate and DeepL. Additionally, the researchers seek to identify whether two distinct machine translation systems presented near-synonyms in the same way, whether machine translation algorithms considered context when translating emotive lexical units, and how DeepL and Google Translate translated emotive lexical units differently. In this case, Google Translate and DeepL were used to assess sentences from the TDK online website that covered each category and had a total word count of 25. The findings have demonstrated that the machine translation systems DeepL and Google Translate typically produce translations that are comparable, that Google Translate platform considers context more when translating synonyms, and that Google Translate also considers words that are specific to Turkish or words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish, whereas DeepL occasionally failed in this area. Another finding is that machine translation tools have advanced to a great level, considering near-synonym translation. It is recommended that scholars benefit from the near-synonym corpora gathered in other subjects and their detections in other language pairs and that future research assess synonyms in other fields using machine translation or in various settings.

Keywords: Synonymy, Near-Synonym, Turkish, English, Machine Translation

Makine Çevirisi Bağlamında Dillerarası Yakın Eş Anlamlılık

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Özet

Mevcut çalışma, acı, sevinç ve heyecan terimleri kategorilerine giren Türkçe eşanlamlılar bağlamında duygu sözcüklerini ele almayı ve ayrıca iki makine çeviri aracı olan Google Translate ve DeepL'ye dayalı olası İngilizce eşdeğerlerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Ek olarak, araştırmacılar iki farklı makine çeviri sisteminin neredeyse eş anlamlıları aynı şekilde sunup sunmadığını, makine çeviri algoritmalarının duygu sözcüklerini çevirirken bağlamı dikkate alıp almadığını ve DeepL ve Google Translate'in duygu sözcüklerini ne şekilde farklı çevirdiğini belirlemeye çalışmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, toplamda ve her bir kategoriyi kapsayacak şekilde 25 adet sözcüğü içeren ve TDK online web sitesi kapsamından elde edilen cümleler Google Translate ve DeepL üzerinden değerlendirmeye alınmıştır. Bulgular, makine çeviri sistemleri DeepL ve Google Translate'in genellikle benzer çeviriler ürettiğini, Google Translate platformunun eşanlamlıları çevirirken bağlamı daha çok dikkate aldığını ve Google Translate'in ayrıca Türkçeye özgü kelimeleri veya Arapça, Farsça ve Osmanlı Türkçesinden ödünç alınan kelimeleri de dikkate aldığını, ancak DeepL'in bu alanda zaman zaman başarısız olduğunu göstermiştir. Bir diğer bulgu ise makine çeviri araçlarının yakın eş anlamlı çeviriyi de göz önünde bulundurarak büyük bir seviyeye ulaştığıdır. Bilim insanlarının diğer konularda toplanan yakın eş anlamlı bütüncelerinden ve bunların diğer dil çiftlerindeki tespitlerinden faydalanmaları ve gelecekteki araştırmaların makine çevirisi veya çeşitli ortamlarda diğer alanlardaki eş anlamlıları değerlendirmeleri önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eş Anlamlılık, Yakın Eş Anlamlılık, Türkçe, İngilizce, Makine Çevirisi

INTRODUCTION

"Obsession is a synonym for magic. Magic is a synonym for genius. It's a knack. It's an aptitude"

(Chris Eubank Sr., URL 1)

In a television program, Hayati İnanç, a prominent figure in Turkish society in recent years, particularly in the realm of literary discussions, said the following:

"I was hosted by TRT, which I was honoured for, sir. The presenter chose to corner me by asking, "Are you using old words on purpose, Mr. Hayati?" And I replied: "Let's talk with new words". "Okay, okay, let's do it". I went on to say, for instance, "I suppose you wouldn't mind if I used the word stress", to which she responded "Naturally, it is a new word". I replied "It was borrowed from French. I'm not advocating that speakers stop using this word or anything else; we should use it if needed, but not to mention words including üzüntü sıkıntı kaygı enduh küduret dilhun, take a look at what could also be used in traditional Turkish: gam, gussa, kasvet, keder, melal, inkisar, ızdırap, hüzün, kahır, yeis, efkar, tasa, dert, mihnet, elem. Since the staff of words is available and ready for use, why shouldn't I utilize it? It depends on the context. For example, if you have a debt, you are depressed; you feel nervous because it rains, and/or; you are mournful because you have a funeral? The presenter asks: "In what contexts do you use some, for example? I get a little hopeless (melül) if I can't pay off a loan that's where the term "yeis (hopelessness, despair)" steps in. You do not sorrow over your debt. Or there is "hicran, hasret (separation, longing)" if you are in love. (URL 2, translated by the researchers in a manner to make the message clear)

These phrases served as a primary driving force for the study's inception. Following a thorough literature review, it is observed that despite the fact that synonyms have been thoroughly examined, particularly in Turkish literature, translation and translation-based research are still necessary. Well, what is synonymy, what do synonyms represent, and why are they so crucial to language?

Richard Nordquist (2019) defines synonym as "the semantic qualities or sense relations that exist between words (lexemes) with closely related meanings (i.e., synonyms)." Cruse (1986: 267), on the other hand, describes synonyms of all types as words that are identical in "central semantic traits" and differ, if at all, only in "peripheral traits". A key component of a language's diversity, synonym is valued by both lexicographers and semanticists alike. Tasneem Fayez Aqel (2019: 32) reported that "Its abundance in a language reflects its richness."

The British former professional boxer Chris Eubank's comment above demonstrates how distinct idioms are structures that may be employed interchangeably, even in different circumstances. There are structures like these that are specific to each language. Turkish, the primary component of the study, is a language that sustains and experiences this richness intensively and was judged deserving of analysis. The relevant study in this regard seeks to address the emotional terms in Turkish that fall within the categories of words for joy, excitement, and pain, as well as to investigate potential English equivalents. The study's significance stems from two factors. The first is that there is a lack of research on synonyms and translational equivalency notions in the Turkish literature. The second is to make an assessment through DeepL and Google Translate, which are among the most popular machine translation tools available today.

The following research issues will be addressed within the parameters of the study in light of all these assessments:

1. Do near-synonyms appear the same in two distinct machine translation programs?

2. When translating emotive lexical units, do machine translation algorithms consider context?

3. How do Google Translate and DeepL translate emotive lexical units differently?

Prior to moving on to the methodology section, a literature review encompassing concepts like emotive words, synonymy, absolute synonyms, near-synonyms, and cognitive synonyms as well as machine translation and relevant proposed models will be presented. The study will be ended with a discussion and conclusion section when the translations of emotional terms are finally displayed in a table format with interpretations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

> *"The dictionary is based on the hypothesis -- obviously an unproven one -- that languages are made up of equivalent synonyms."* (Jorge Luis Borges, URL 3)

The purpose of this section is to highlight the significance of the study's consistent and significant components. Insights into various issues will be provided including the synonymy phenomena in all its facets, emotion words/emotive language that exist in Turkish and intended to be included in the study based on the predetermined categories, and machine translation, in particular tools such as DeepL and Google Translation.

Synonymy

Languages may evolve from time to time, either because new words are created through processes like borrowing and imitation, or because old words lose their meanings or, in a sense, go out of style. Interlingual transitions are more realistic, practical, feasible, and plausible due to issues such as migrations and geographic proximity. These scenarios of plausibility also exhibit the phenomenon of synonymy. Alan Patrington (1998: 29) reported that "the phenomenon of synonymy is a central interest for both the semanticist and the language learner both as a member of the theoretical set of logical relations existing in language and that a good deal of evidence suggests that vocabulary is often best acquired by analogy". Cruse (1986: 88) defines synonymy as "the lexical relation which parallels identity in the membership of two classes" and/or as "certain pairs or groups of lexical items that bear a special sort of semantic resemblance to one another (ibid: 265)". Emphasizing that "there is unfortunately no neat way of characterising synonyms", he tends to attack the problem in two ways: first, in terms of necessary resemblances and permissible differences, and, second, contextually, by means of diagnostic frames (ibid: 266). Finally, he categorizes synonyms under three notions: absolute synonyms, cognitive synonyms, and near-synonyms. However, as is reported, absolute synonyms are rare and unstable in language, as there is no clear motivation for their existence and they could either fall into obsolescence or develop a semantic function, making them unlikely to exist (ibid: 270). Also mentioning about the rarity of absolute synonyms, Edmonds and Hirst (2002) claim that "absolute synonyms would be able to be substituted one for the other in any context in which their common sense is denoted with no change to truth value, communicative effect, or "meaning" (however "meaning" is defined)." They further suggest that at best, absolute synonymy is limited mostly to dialectal variation and technical terms –i.e. underwear (AmE): pants (BrE)- but even these

words would change the style of an utterance when inter-substituted (ibid). These expressions also demonstrate how uncommon absolute synonyms are and how their visibility varies depending on a variety of factors. One of the different degrees of synonymity, as described by Cruse (1986: 88), is cognitive synonym, which is defined as follows: "X is a cognitive synonym of Y if (i) X and Y are syntactically identical, and (ii) any grammatical declarative sentence S containing X has equivalent truth-conditions to another sentence S^1, which is identical to S except that X is replaced bv Y." He illustrates it with the words *fiddle* and *violin*, which are incapable of yielding sentences with different truth-conditions. To better understand, "cognitive synonyms are words which refer to the same referent but differ in respect of their evaluative/connotative meaning" (Aqel: 32). However, the intuitive of synonyms is by no means exhausted by the notion of cognitive synonyms, as a glance at any dictionary of synonyms will confirm. Thus the third notion, near-synonyms, also known as plesionyms as described by Cruse, the most prevalent ones and taken as basis within this study, step in. Lexicographers, on the other hand, have always treated synonymy as near-synonymy and define synonymy in terms of likeness of meaning, disagreeing only in how broad the definition ought to be (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002: 116). As opposed to cognitive synonyms, plesionyms are distinguished from cognitive synonyms by the fact that they yield sentences with different truth-conditions (Cruse, 1986: 285). Near-synonyms are pervasive in language –i.e. lie, falsehood, untruth-, all of which denote a statement that does not conform to the truth but differ from one another in fine aspects of their denotation (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002: 107). Turkish terms including "gam, keder, ızdırap, etc.", which denote "pain, agony, etc.", could all fall into this group, which motivated the researchers to ground the study on such phenomena. Though they are known to denote a similar emotional state, they differ stylistically, expressively, and structurally ((Edmonds and Hirst, 2002). It is suggested that "the words may differ stylistically; for example, fib is an informal, childish term, whereas falsehood is quite formal" (ibid: 107). They may differ in their marking as to the speaker's attitude to their denotation: good thing or bad thing and thus, the same person might be described as skinny, if the speaker wanted to be deprecating or pejorative, slim or slender, if he wanted to be more complimentary, or thin if he wished to be neutral (ibid: 110). Finally, near-synonyms involve restrictions upon deployment that come from other elements of the utterance and, reciprocally, restrictions that they place upon the deployment of other elements –i.e. task and job- (ibid: 110-11).

Emotive Language

People frequently turn to their emotions, which are an essential and inseparable aspect of their existence. Every person experiences happiness, pain, despair, excitement, and other related emotional states throughout their lives. It should be understood that they depict intricate circumstances as they are encountered. But it's also clear that these are essential components of language. The world's languages offer myriads of different ways to talk about emotions, and this variation has been an object of study in anthropological linguistics for a long time (Ponsonnet, 2022: 1). Ahmet Ferhat Özkan (2021: 802) reported that the semantic boundaries of the concept of emotion are the most significant issue facing lexicographic study on emotion words. He further suggests that the limitations of the literature to be written on emotions are obscured by the ambiguity around whether a word is an emotion or an affect, or the classification of basic emotions, which makes a scientific classification challenging. Emotions are physiologically rooted and a by-product of the evolutionary process, according to the evolutionary or biological

perspective (ibid: 803). On the other hand, some oppose to this perspective, albeit partially. As cited from Özkan (2021: 803), James Averill (1980: 328) reminds us that an emotion can be linked to multiple biological systems, and that a biological system can be linked to multiple emotions, adding that "second, emotional syndromes include culturally based elements as well as biologically based elements." It is well recognized that in our daily lives, we frequently employ phrases that we believe to be synonymous. At the very least, those of us who disregard the contextual or etymological contexts of words or the question of whether or not they should be taken into consideration appear to have rejected a scientific fact at some point. In this sense, Özkan (2021: 824) emphasizes that the acquisition of crucial information that will serve as the foundation for linguistic research as well as the history of emotions, the reception of literary works, and stylistic studies will be made possible by more thorough and contextual studies that seek to identify the subtleties between several words that appear to convey the same emotion. As a result, it would seem imperative to learn things like synonyms in Turkish, a language that has gained new meanings due to its interactions with languages like Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman. The fact that it has been used in which languages and in which meanings it has been established is just as significant as the context and place in which it is employed. It is evident that the evolution of Turkish's emotional vocabulary throughout time calls for a far more comprehensive viewpoint, some linguistic arguments, for instance those of Ogura, are insufficient to explain the impact of Arabic and Persian words on the Turkish language, particularly in light of the cultural shift that followed the embrace of Islam (Özkan, 2021: 802).

Translational Equivalence and Machine Translation

Certain models or theorems on synonym translations have been provided in the literature by certain studies. Bradley Hauer and Grzegorz Kondrak's study is among the most current of these suggestions. Hauer and Kondrak (2020) define the notion of translational equivalence as the cross-lingual analogue of synonymy, which also refers to the relation of sameness of meaning between expressions in distinct languages. They offer a *translation test* to establish translational equivalence, emphasizing that "two expressions in distinct languages are (absolute) translational equivalents if and only if each can be translated into the other in any context" (ibid). Theorems based on senses, absolute synonyms, polysemy, and near-synonyms are as follows (ibid):

Theorem 1. *Given two pairs of word senses (s_x, t_u) and (s_y, t_v) that are translational equivalents: s_x and s_y are synonymous if and only if t_u and t_v are synonymous* (s vs. t for senses, e vs. f for words, and E vs. F for languages).

Theorem 2. *Given two words e_x and e_y in language E and a word f_z in language F: if e_x and e_y are both translations of f_z then e_x and e_y are near-synonymous or f_z is polysemous* (the polysemy and synonymy assumptions can be integrated into a single theorem. In fact, the two consequents are not exclusive; for example, test and trial, which are synonymous, are both translations of Italian prova, which is polysemous).

Theorem 3. *Given two pairs of words (e^x, f^u) and (e^y, f^v) that are absolute translational equiv-alents: e^x and e^y are absolute synonyms if and only if f^u and f^v are absolute synonyms* (the relation between absolute synonymy and translation of words).

Theorem 4. *Given two words e_x and e_y in language E: if e_x and e_y are near-synonyms then there exists an expression 'in language F such that both e_x and e_y can be translated by'* (Near-synonymy implies the existence of a shared translation).

In another study, Aktaş et al. (2013) proposed an Automated Synonym Dictionary Generation Tool for Turkish (ASDICT), which was applied onto the data of Contemporary Turkish Dictionary published by Turkish Linguistic Association (TDK: Türk Dil Kurumu), to obtain a synonym database.

Edmonds and Hirst (2002: 106) suggest a new word processor thesaurus that ranks options based on context and writer preferences, offering a more intelligent and effective alternative to the simplistic thesauri in current word processors. Thus, they propose a computational model of lexical knowledge that can adequately account for near-synonymy and to deploy such a model in a computational process that could "choose the right word" in any situation of language production (ibid: 106).

These studies all demonstrate the level of interest in machine translation, both now and during the start of the internet era, as well as the potential contributions that new technologies will bring to the subject. Indeed, translation has always been essential, and its use in communication in particular leads to advancements that will appeal to particular scholars. These machine translation programs are useful for language learners, academic authors, and business professionals who work in translation. The scenario can become a bit more complex when it comes to synonyms. Synonyms that are peculiar to a language and environment may, in fact, be translated differently than they would be by a human translator. Words often have near-synonyms with varying meanings, making it difficult to choose the right word for a specific situation to avoid unwanted implications, even for modern computer systems (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002: 105). As is described, faithful translation requires a sophisticated lexical-choice process that can determine which of the near-synonyms provided by one language for a word in another language is the closest or most appropriate in any particular situation (ibid: 106).

DeepL and Google Translate are two real-world platforms that are currently contributing to the translation profession and, in a sense, highlighting the benefits of technology. They do not now appear to be able to replicate human translation, though. Both are, nevertheless, rather favourably assessed in several fields. It is reported that "a 2024 survey by the Association of Language Companies (ALC) found that 82% of language service companies use DeepL for translations, while 46% use Google Translate" (URL 4). It is also emphasized that comparatively Google Translate is the most popular translation tool; DeepL is more accurate in specific situations (ibid). Yaman (2013) reported that expert evaluations reveal that DeepL Translate outperforms Google Translate in expressive and functional text translation categories for English-Turkish and Turkish-English, with higher total performance scores. This demonstrates that DeepL performs better when more specialised terminology or expression is used, a fact which is highly crucial for this study that incorporates synonyms as the subject, which is also specific.

METHODOLOGY

This study's primary goal is to assess how well or distinctive machine translation tools, DeepL and Google Translate, perform while rendering the phenomena of near-synonyms—the term used in the literature for synonyms—across linguistic boundaries while accounting for emotive language. Three primary categories—emotional terms based on pain, joy, and excitement—will be assessed in this context on the pertinent platforms. Basic and everyday usage, more dense and literary meanings, colloquial or idiomatic meanings, terms with Arabic, French, or Ottoman roots, the physical and

spiritual connotations of emotional words, and archaic uses are also considered within the parameters of each category.

According to this perspective, the sentences collected by a study researcher, an academic with expertise in Turkish language and literature, and based on the examples provided solely within the parameters of TDK (Turkish Language Association) for 25 words out of a total of 85 (At the conclusion of the study, the remaining 60 lexical units will be provided in an Appendix) from each category will be translated on both platforms, even though they do not contain all the components and do not represent an all-inclusive list in Turkish. First, a table with brief definitions for each linked term will be provided within the parameters of the categories. The translations of 25-word sentences, ten from the category of pain and joy, five from the category of excitement, will then be displayed as they are on The DeepL and Google Translate programs. The literature on synonyms will be taken into consideration while interpreting the results. The samples were specifically chosen from the TDK platform because they contain statements made by significant authors of Turkish literature, including authors of essays, stories, articles, and novels. In order to demonstrate the effectiveness of machine translation in this area and the distinctiveness of the synonymy phenomena, particular emphasis was devoted to the literary examples. It is anticipated that the outcomes will highlight the subtle differences between the English and Turkish language pairs. But the most crucial thing to think about will be how much semantics and context are taken into account by the machine translation tools in question while cross-linguistic near-synonym translation is performed.

FINDINGS

The meanings of the study's three terms—pain, joy, and excitement—will be provided in this section along with a table. The Turkish Language Association's website, a significant organization in Türkiye, was employed in the process. Actually, this organization, which goes by the abbreviation TDK, provides definitions and explanations for every word in addition to their recently discovered meanings. It is reported that since its founding, the Turkish Language Association has focused its efforts on two primary axes: to carry out and complete research on the Turkish language and to address and resolve the present issues facing the Turkish language (URL 5). In this context, Table 1 displays the words in all three categories that were first gathered by the researchers, deemed important for the study, and thoroughly analyzed by one of the researchers having expertise in Turkish language and literature. An essential note is that only the exact, unaltered English translation of the definition supplied by TDK will be used. Furthermore, there may be multiple definitions for the relevant word because it can denote a concrete or abstract emotion, as well as a bodily or spiritual emotion. Finally and additionally, details regarding the word's structural status (noun, verb in italics) will be provided. Other websites can be used to offer findings about terms that are not defined or explained within the parameters of TDK. References to pertinent sources will be provided in this context.

Table 1: Emotive Lexical Units

Lexical Units	Turkish Meaning (TDK, URL 6)	English Meaning
Lexical Units for "pain" (Basic and everyday usage)		

Acı	*isim, mecaz* Ölüm, yangın, deprem vb. olayların yarattığı üzüntü; yara *sıfat, mecaz* Kırıcı, üzücü, incitici, dokunaklı, kötü olan (TDK)	*noun, figurative* Sadness caused by events such as death, fire, earthquake, etc.; wound *adjective, figurative* Hurtful, sad, touching, bad
Keder	*isim, Arapça keder* Maddi ve manevi olarak duyulan aşırı üzüntü; elem, ızdırap, inkıbaz (TDK)	*noun, Arabic grief* Extreme sorrow felt both materially and spiritually; pain, suffering, devastation
Üzüntü	*isim* Olması istenilmeyen olaylardan doğan ruh tedirginliği; burkuntu, üzünç, dert, eza, meyusiyet, teessür (TDK)	*Noun* Mental uneasiness arising from undesirable events; sadness, grief, torment, despair, sorrow
Tasâ	*isim* Kaygı *isim, ruh bilimi* Tatmin edici olmayan veya tedirgin eden durumların ortaya çıkmasını önleyebilmede, güvensizlik içinde bulunulduğunda duyulan tedirgin edici duygu (TDK)	*Noun* Anxiety *Noun, psychology* An unsettling feeling felt when insecure in order to prevent the occurrence of unsatisfactory or disturbing situations
Gam	*isim, Arapça ġamm* Kaygı (TDK)	*Noun, Arabic ğamm* Anxiety
Lexical Units for "pain" (More dense and literary meanings)		
Matem	*isim, (ma:tem), Arapça mātem* Yas (TDK)	*noun, (ma:tem), Arabic mātem* Mourning
Efkâr/Efkâr basmak	*çokluk, (efkâ:rı), Arapça efkâr* 1. *isim* Herhangi üzücü bir olay sebebiyle hissedilen hüzün. 2. *isim, eskimiş* Düşünceler, fikirler. (TDK)	*plurality, (efkâ:rı), Arabic efkâr* 1. *noun* Sadness felt because of any sad event. 2. *noun, obsolete* Thoughts, ideas.
Lexical Units for "pain" (Colloquial or idiomatic meanings)		
Gönül yarası	*isim, mecaz* Karşılıksız aşktan, özlemden, başarısızlıktan duyulan büyük keder, aşırı üzüntü; yürek yarası, dil yarası (II), kalp yarası (TDK)	*noun, figurative* Great sorrow, extreme sadness, from unrequited love, longing, failure; heartbreak, wounded feelings caused by harsh words (II), heart sore

Lexical Units for "pain" (Terms with Arabic, French, or Ottoman roots)		
Mihnet	*isim, Arapça miḥnet* Sıkıntı	*noun, Arabic miḥnet Distress*
Teellüm	*Isim Osmanlı Dönemi* Elem duyma. kederlenme. tasalanma (Sesli Sözlük, URL 7)	*Name Ottoman Period Feeling of sorrow, grief, preoccupation*
Lexical Units for "joy" (Joy and happiness)		
Sevinç	*isim İstenen veya hoşa giden bir şeyin olmasıyla duyulan coşku; kıvanç, meserret, sürur* (TDK)	*noun* Excitement felt when something desired or pleasant occurs; joy, happiness, bliss
Neşe	*isim Arapça neş'e* 1. isim Mutlu olmaktan doğan ve dışa vurulan sevinç; şetaret (TDK)	*Noun Arabic neş'e Joy arising from being happy and expressed externally; cheerfulness*
Keyif	*isim* Canlılık, tasasızlık, iç rahatlığı *isim* Rahat, huzur, afiyet *isim İstek,* heves, zevk (TDK)	*noun* Liveliness, carefreeness, inner peace *noun* Comfort, peace, well-being *noun* Desire, enthusiasm, pleasure
Şad olmak	*fiil Sevinmek, memnun ve mutlu olmak*	*verb To be happy, content, and pleased*
Saadet	*isim, (saa:det), Arapça saʿādet Mutluluk* (TDK)	*noun, (saa:det), Arabic saʿādet Happiness*
Gönül Rahatlığı	*isim, mecaz* İç rahatlığı, iç huzuru, baş dinçliği; huzur, itminan (Osmanlıca) (TDK)	*noun, figurative* Peace of mind, inner peace, serenity; tranquillity, contentment (Ottoman Turkish)
Bahtiyarlık	*isim Mutluluk*	*Noun Happiness*
Haz	*isim Arapça ḥazz* Bir şeyin insanda uyandırdığı hoşlanma duygusu isim, felsefe Bir şeyden duygusal veya manevi sevinç duyma	*noun Arabic ḥazz Feeling of pleasure that something evokes in a person* *noun, philosophy* Emotional or spiritual joy of something

	isim, ruh bilimi Sürdürülmesi istenen ılımlı ve doygunluk veren coşku (TDK)	*noun, psychology* A moderate and satisfying enthusiasm desired to be maintained
Bayram etmek (veya yapmak)	*fiil* Çok sevinmek (TDK)	*verb To be very happy, rejoice, exult, be in the seventh heaven*
Içi içine sığmamak	*deyimsel* Telaş, sabırsızlık, coşkunluk göstermekten kendini alamamak (TDK)	*idiomatic* To be unable to restrain oneself from showing haste, impatience, enthusiasm
Lexical Units for "excitement" (Basic and archaic)		
Sabırsızlık	*Isim* Sabır göstermeme, sabırlı davranmama, sabırsız olma durumu (TDK)	*noun* The state of being impatient, failing to behave patiently
Kalp Çarpıntısı	*isim, tıp* Kalbin düzensiz veya hızlı çalışması; halecan, helecan (TDK)	*noun, medicine* Irregular or rapid heartbeat; excitement, palpitation
Taşkın	*Isim, mecaz* Aşırı (TDK)	*noun, figurative* Ebullient, exuberant
Yerinde duramamak	*fiil* Surekli kıpırdamak, içi içine sığmamak (TDK)	*verb* To move constantly, to be unable to contain oneself
Iştial, -li	*isim, eskimiş, (iştia:li), Arapça iştiʿāl* Tutuşma, parlama, alevlenme (TDK)	*noun* A sudden outburst or intensification, as of anger or tensions (URL 8)

25 sentences will be provided in table form for translation on the DeepL (English (British version)) and Google Translate platforms without any kind of change, albeit with some arrangements regarding issues such as feminine, masculine, etc., following the presentation of 25 lexical units from each category, complete with definitions and explanations. In this context, the relevant word will be given in bold in both Turkish and English. As mentioned before, findings regarding concepts that are not defined or discussed within the confines of TDK can be found on other websites. In this context, references to relevant sources will be given. Each term will be used only once, with extra context-specific information regarding its usage and context enclosed in brackets, if any.

Table 2: Translations on DeepL and Google Translate

Sentences in Turkish (TDK, URL 6)	DeepL Translations	Google Translate Translations

(Adj. Figurative) "Yirmi yaşına girdiğim bugün feci hakikati duymak ne **acı**!" - Ömer Seyfettin (TDK)	'What a **pity** to hear the disastrous truth today, when I have turned twenty!'	"How **painful** it is to hear the terrible truth today, as I am turning twenty!"
"Hiçbir **kederim** yoktu ki onun bir tatlı kelamıyla bertaraf olmasın." - Ahmet Hikmet Müftüoğlu (TDK)	'I had no **sorrow** that was not cancelled by a sweet word from him.'	"I had no **sorrow** that was not dispelled by a kind word from her/him."
"Beni sevmiyor, yeniden zihnimi kurcalamak, sinirlerimi **üzüntü** içinde bırakmak istiyor." - Etem İzzet Benice (TDK)	'He doesn't love me, he wants to get in my head again, to make my nerves **upset**.'	"S/he does not love me, s/he wants to trouble my mind again, to **upset** my nerves."
(noun) "Gazeteleriniz sürüm **tasasına** kapıldılar mı hemen İstanbul'un nabzını tutarlar." - Falih Rıfkı Atay (TDK)	'When your newspapers are **worried** about publication, they immediately take the pulse of Istanbul.'	"When your newspapers get caught up in the **pressure** of publication, they immediately take the pulse of Istanbul."
"Bana derler **gam** yükünü sen götür/Benim yük götürür dermanım mı var?" – Karacaoğlan (TDK)	'They tell me to take the burden of **gloom**/Do I have the strength to carry a burden?'	"They say to me, 'You carry the burden of **sorrow**'/Do I have the remedy to carry the burden?"
"Caminin methali, minberi, kâmilen siyah **matem** bayraklarıyla kaplı." - Attilâ İlhan	'The mosque's metallels and pulpit are completely covered with black **mourning** flags.'	"The mosque's altar and pulpit are completely covered with black **mourning** flags."
"**Efkâr basınca**, haftaları ay, ayları yıl diye hesap eder mahkûm." - Kerim Korcan (TDK)	'When the **mood strikes**, the prisoner reckons weeks as months and months as years.'	"When the **blues come**, the prisoner counts the weeks as months and the months as years."
"Sürgünü yalnız memleket hasreti yıkmaz, yıkması için bu hasrete utandırıcı bir **gönül yarası** karışmalıdır." - Refik Halit Karay (TDK)	'It is not only homesickness that destroys exile, but a shameful **heartache** must be mixed with this longing for it to destroy it.'	"The longing for the homeland alone does not destroy exile; for it to be destroyed, a shameful **heartache** must be mixed with this longing."
"Her **mihnet** kabulüm yeter ki/Gün eksilmesin	'I accept every **hardship** as long as the day doesn't fade from my window'	"I will accept every **hardship** as long as the

penceremden" - Cahit Sıtkı Tarancı (TDK)		day does not fade from my window"
"Memleketinizde geçen senelerimi hakîkî bir saâdet hissiyle, aynı zamanda da derin bir **teellümle** yâdetmekteyim." (Hüseyin R. Gürpınar, URL 9)	'I recall my years spent in your country with a feeling of true bliss and at the same time with deep **sorrow**.'	"I remember the years I spent in your country with a feeling of true happiness, but also with deep **sorrow**."
"İçim **sevinç** dolu, annemin yanına gidiyorum, öpüşüyoruz." - Adalet Ağaoğlu (TDK)	'I'm full of **joy**, I'm going to my mum, we're kissing.'	"I am filled with **joy**, I go to my mother, we kiss."
"Zaferin bütün **neşesi** bu ihtiyarda idi." - Falih Rıfkı Atay (TDK)	'All the **joy** of victory was in this old man.'	"All the **joy** of victory was in this old man."
(noun, meaning liveliness, inner peace) "Bu **keyif** ne kadar sürerdi? Tahminime göre beş on dakikadan fazla sürmezdi." - Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoğlu (noun, meaning arbitrariness) "Niye bir memurun **keyfine** boyun eğiyorsunuz?" - Necati Cumalı (TDK)	"How long would this **pleasure** last? My guess would be no more than five or ten minutes." 'Why do you submit to the **pleasure** of an official?'	"How long would this **pleasure** last? I would estimate no more than five or ten minutes." "Why do you bow to the **whims** of an official?"
"Dost elinden içtim içtim mât oldum/Kahbe felek güldü ben de **şâdoldum**" (Karacaoğlan, URL 10).	'I drank from the hand of a friend, and I became mate, and the misfortune laughed, and I **became happy**'	"I drank from the hand of a friend and was filled with joy/The world smiled upon me and I was **happy**"
"Bana **saadeti** çekinmeden sunan bir kadının kardeşini üzmeye hakkım yoktu." - Kemal Bilbaşar (TDK)	'I had no right to upset the brother of a woman who offered me **happiness** without hesitation.'	"I had no right to upset the brother of a woman who offered me **happiness** without hesitation."
"O günden sonra Mustafa Kemal, tuttuğu yolu bilen, gideceği yeri gören insanların **gönül rahatlığına** kavuştu." - Eflâtun Cem Güney (TDK)	'From that day on, Mustafa Kemal gained the **peace of mind** of people who knew the path he was taking and saw where he was going.'	"From that day on, Mustafa Kemal enjoyed the **peace of mind** of those who knew the path he was on and saw where he was going." (Note: Translation

		is offered both as feminine and masculine)
"Sonraları onun **bahtiyarlığını** gördükçe memnun olurdum." - Memduh Şevket Esendal (TDK)	'Later, I was pleased to see his **good fortune**.'	"I would be happy to see her/his **happiness** later on."
(Noun, Psychology) "Ömrünün en öfkeli veya buhranlı anlarında bile yaşamak **hazzının** parıltısı gözlerinden eksik olmazdı." - Abdülhak Şinasi Hisar (TDK)	'Even in the angriest or most depressed moments of his life, the sparkle of the **joy** of living was never missing from his eyes.'	"Even in the most angry or depressed moments of her/his life, the sparkle of the **joy** of living never left her/his eyes."
"Sabaha kadar tepindiler. **Bayram ediyorlar**." - Necip Fazıl Kısakürek (TDK)	"They stomped all night. They're **having a feast**."	"They kicked and kicked until morning. They're **celebrating**."
"Nazmiye'den çok İhsan'ın **içi içine sığmıyor**, birazdan başlarına gelecekleri tasarlayarak kahroluyordu." - Orhan Kemal (TDK)	'Ihsan, more than Nazmiye, was more **depressed** than Nazmiye, he was devastated by the thought of what was about to happen to them.'	"İhsan was more **upset** than Nazmiye, and was devastated as he contemplated what would happen to them." - Orhan Kemal
"İstediği şeyler gelinceye kadar, sevinç ve **sabırsızlık** içinde sabahları zor ediyordu." - Halikarnas Balıkçısı (TDK)	'He would spend the mornings in joy and **impatience** until the things he wanted arrived.'	"S/he would struggle through the mornings with joy and **impatience** until the things s/he wanted came."
"Müthiş bir **kalp çarpıntısı** ve korku ile kanepeden kalktı." - Sait Faik Abasıyanık (TDK)	'He got up from the sofa with a tremendous **heart palpitation** and fear.'	"S/he got up from the couch with a terrible **heart palpitation** and fear."
(Noun, Figurative) "Bu yüz neşeli değil, taşkın denecek kadar mutlu idi." - Tarık Buğra (TDK)	'This face was not cheerful, but happy to the point of **overflowing**.'	"This face was not cheerful, it was **exuberantly** happy."
"En ufak bir şeyden sevinir, **yerlerinde duramaz olurlar**." - Necati Cumalı	'They rejoice at the slightest thing and **become restless**.'	"They get happy at the slightest thing and **can't sit still**."

| "Hayalleri bizimkiler gibi serîü'l-iştial bir kav hâlinde değil." (Cenap Şahâbeddin, URL 11) | 'Their dreams are not in a **serîü'l-iştial** state like ours.' | "Their dreams are not like ours, in a state of **rapid movement**." |

DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

In addition to looking at possible English equivalents, the pertinent study was designed to address the emotional lexical units in the context of synonyms in Turkish that belong to the categories of words for pain, joy, and excitement. Besides, the focus was on finding out whether two different machine translation systems displayed near-synonyms identically, whether machine translation algorithms took context into account when translating emotive lexical units, and how emotive lexical units were translated differently by DeepL and Google Translate. The thorough analysis has produced some significant conclusions. However, solutions to the study challenges will be discussed before providing comprehensive details on the findings.

In this regard, it has been discovered that the machine translation systems DeepL and Google Translate typically produce translations that are comparable. Regarding the second issue, it has been found that the Google Translate platform considers context more when translating synonyms – i.e. The phrase "pleasure" in the Turkish context basically denotes an element of "arbitrariness," as the sentence "Why do you bow to the whims of an official?" makes clear. Although it is noted that Google Translate captures this representation, DeepL only used the phrase "pleasure," which it always prefers in translation, and provided an incomplete meaning. However, there are also important contextual emphases in the DeepL context, as in the following sentence – "Later, I was pleased to see his good fortune." Lastly, the following broad distinctions are noteworthy: Google Translate also considers words that are specific to Turkish or words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman Turkish, whereas DeepL occasionally failed in this area – i.e. the translated text reading as 'Their dreams are not in a **serîü'l-iştial** state like ours' indicates that the relevant lexical unit has been quoted verbatim- . Lastly, Google Translate provided translations for both when it was unclear whether the pronoun was masculine or feminine –i.e. "From that day on, Mustafa Kemal enjoyed the peace of mind of those who knew the path he was on and saw where he was going." (Note: Translation is offered both as feminine and masculine), which indicates an interesting note since Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK is a high-profile and renowned personality and thus should be represented with a definite "he" at first glance-, while DeepL occasionally provided alternative translations. DeepL prefers single quotation marks, whereas Google Translate prefers double quotation marks.

Given the overall results, it is important to highlight that Turkish has a very extensive lexicon of synonyms, particularly when it comes to the emotional realm. This is primarily because Turkish has been influenced by Arabic, Persian, and Ottoman languages throughout its history.

It has been noted that English, which is highly rich in synonyms and has numerous terms derived from Latin, Greek, and other languages, is on par with Turkish. However, a closer look at the machine translations, particularly when assessed using DeepL, reveals that comparable idioms are frequently employed as alternatives; for example, "joy" is

preferred three times, and "happy, happiness" twice. Analysing this scenario in light of machine translation is equally crucial since, in the case of human translation, it is thought that several synonyms will be used and the translation will be given without being extracted from the context.

The frequent preference of particular words in Turkish-English translations is another startling observation. In English, for instance, "sorrow" is favoured as the equivalent of Turkish lexical units including "keder, gam, teellüm."

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, it should be noted that machine translation tools have advanced to a great level. However, first let's remember that Edmonds and Hirst (2002), who conducted their study 23 years ago in an attempt to propose a model in terms of near-synonymy for the then-systems, reported that to overcome the existing shallow coverage that limits the capabilities and output quality of natural language processing systems, research attempts to expand lexical coverage in these systems. And thus, they emphasized that "the key to the clustered model of lexical knowledge is its sub-conceptual/stylistic level of semantic representation" and that "their new model of lexical knowledge keeps the advantages of the conventional model—efficient paraphrasing, lexical choice (at a coarse grain), and mechanisms for reasoning—but overcomes its shortcomings concerning near-synonymy" (ibid: 139). In short, they concluded that the model reconciles fine-grained lexical knowledge with coarse-grained ontologies using the notion of granularity of representation. It is evident that the relevant tools closely adhere to the notions of near-synonyms, and algorithms are being developed in this regard, given that technical advancements in the modern world have had a profoundly favourable impact on machine translation. One could argue that the day will soon come when the internet, particularly the artificial intelligence-dominated one, will take into account all linguistic qualities. Future research that advances the discipline by proposing models or theorems, however, may also be very significant.

It is important to note that this study has certain limitations. Actually, the only terms that were considered were near-synonyms associated with emotion. Furthermore, only language pairs in English and Turkish were studied. The field will undoubtedly benefit from the near-synonym corpora gathered in other subjects and their detections in other language pairs. In light of this, it is advised that future research assess synonyms in other fields using machine translation or in various settings.

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APPENDIX

1. Temel ve Yaygın Kullanılanlar

Acı - "Yirmi yaşına girdiğim bugün feci hakikati duymak ne acı!" - Ömer Seyfettin

Keder - "Hiçbir kederim yoktu ki onun bir tatlı kelamıyla bertaraf olmasın." - Ahmet Hikmet Müftüoğlu

Üzüntü - "Beni sevmiyor, yeniden zihnimi kurcalamak, sinirlerimi üzüntü içinde bırakmak istiyor." - Etem İzzet Benice

Dert - "Kalbimde daima bunun eksikliğini hissettim ama kimseye derdimi anlatamadım." - Özlem Yalçınkaya

Tasâ - "Gazeteleriniz sürüm tasasına kapıldılar mı hemen İstanbul'un nabzını tutarlar." - Falih Rıfkı Atay

Gam - "Bana derler gam yükünü sen götür / Benim yük götürür dermanım mı var?" – Karacaoğlan

Hüzün - "Morgun parlak mermer duvarlarında dağılan gölgemin hüzün verici bir görüntüsü var." - Ahmet Ümit

Sızı – (Hafif ince ağrı) "Fakat her an, her an yine / İçimde aynı sızı" - Halit Fahri Ozansoy; (Ruhsal açıdan acı) "Depremlerin acısını, sızısını belirtmek de adı sanı bilinmez köylü şairlere düşer." - Bedri Rahmi Eyüboğlu

Yas - "En büyük bahtiyarlık yasını dindiremez / Baba, benim kalbime sensiz kimse giremez" - Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel

Izdırap (Istırap) - "Baba dehşet ve ızdırap içinde yakasını gevşetmeye uğraşır." - Ahmet Muhip Dıranas

Çile - "Bizim bu dünyadaki hayatımız da bir çileden ibaret olduğu düşünülecek olursa en münasip çilenin de burada olması icap ediyordu." - Asaf Halet Çelebi

Elem - "Bu derdi huy edinenler elem çekmez." - Necip Fazıl Kısakürek

Hicran – (Bir yerden veya bir kimseden ayrılık) "Bu hicran, dudaklarına ezelî bir nakarat yapıştırmıştı." - Ömer Seyfettin; (Ayrılığın neden olduğu onulmaz acı) "Başıma da konuyor konuyor aman martı kuşları / Gözlerimden boşalır hicran yaşları" - Orhan Veli Kanık

2. Daha Ağır ya da Edebi Anlamlılar

Matem

Efkâr

Melemmet (nadiren kullanılır, tasavvufi anlamda)

Yaslılık (çoğunlukla ağızlarda yaşayan bir sözcük)

Iniltî / Inilti

Ah / Feryat (bir hâli yansıtsa da elem içeriklidir)

Figan Fakr u zaruret (dolaylı olarak elem içerir)

3. Halk Ağzı / Deyimsel Anlamda

İç yanması

Gönül yarası

Yürek acısı

Can acısı

İç burukluğu

İç sızısı

Gönül sızısı

Yürek burkulması

4. Arapça ve Farsçadan Geçme, Edebi-Divan Tarzı

Mihnet

Belâ

Kahr u bela

Derûnî ıztırap

Inkisar (kalp kırıklığı ama elemi çağrıştırır)

Feryâd-ü figân

Teellüm

Teessür Tefekkür (dolaylı, elemle gelen düşünce)

Acı Anlamı: Fiziksel ya da ruhsal olarak duyulan ıstırap, üzüntü.

Eş anlamlıları: Izdırap, üzüntü, keder, elem

Keder Anlamı: Üzüntü, tasavvufî anlamda ruhsal sıkıntı.

Eş anlamlıları: Acı, elem, ıstırap, üzüntü.

Elem Anlamı: Derin üzüntü, acı.

Eş anlamlıları: Acı, keder, ıstırap, üzüntü.

Izdırap Anlamı: Fiziksel ya da ruhsal acı, ıstırap.

Eş anlamlıları: Acı, keder, elem, üzüntü

Üzüntü Anlamı: Bir olay ya da durum karşısında duyulan moral bozukluğu, keder.

Eş anlamlıları: Acı, keder, elem, ıstırap.

Gam Anlamı: Keder, üzüntü, tasa.

Eş anlamlıları: Keder, elem, üzüntü.

Hüzün Anlamı: Gönül üzgünlüğü, keder, gam.

Eş anlamlıları: Keder, elem, üzüntü.

Sızı Anlamı: Fiziksel ya da ruhsal acı, ıstırap.

Eş anlamlıları: Acı, ıstırap, elem

Yas Anlamı: Özellikle birinin ölümünden duyulan derin üzüntü.

Eş anlamlıları: Matem, keder, elem

Teessür Anlamı: Üzüntü, acı.

Eş anlamlıları: Üzüntü, keder, elem

Sevinç, Mutluluk ve Heyecan Sözcükleri

1. Sevinç Anlamında Kullanılan Kelimeler

Sevinç

Neşe

Keyif

Şenlik

Coşku

Memnuniyet

Haz

İç açılması

Şenlenme

Bayram etmek

Gönül ferahlığı

Sevda çiçeği açmak (deyimsel)

Yüzü gülmek (deyim)

İçin içine sığmamak (deyim)

Şad olmak

İftihar (gururla karışık sevinç)

2. Mutluluk Anlamında Kullanılan Kelimeler

Mutluluk

Mesutluk / Mesut olmak

Bahtiyarlık

Saadet

Huzur

Refah

İç huzuru

Gönül rahatlığı

Doyum / Doygunluk

Tatmin

İç dinginliği

Rahatlık

Şükür hali

Mutmain olmak (tasavvufi)

Sükran (teşekkür değil, varlıktan duyulan memnuniyet anlamında)

3. Heyecan Anlamında Kullanılan Kelimeler

Heyecan

Coşku

Telaş (olumlu/olumsuz bağlamda)

Sabırsızlık

Kıpırtı / İç kıpırtısı

İç titremesi

Kalp çarpıntısı

Heyecanlanmak

Taşkınlık (bazen olumsuz)

Yerinde duramama

İçin içine sığmama

Bekleyiş Gerilim (pozitif heyecan için de kullanılabilir)

Tedirgin coşku (özellikle sahne heyecanı gibi durumlar için)

4. Arkaik / Edebi Deyim ve Sözcükler

Sürur (eski Türkçe – mutluluk, sevinç)

Şâdî (Farsça kökenli – sevinç, neşe)

İbtihâc (Osmanlıca – içten sevinç)

İştial (heyecan, kıvılcım alma anlamında)

İstibşâr (müjdeyle sevinmek)

Ferah (rahatlık ve sevinç)

Gurur (bazen başarıdan gelen mutluluk)

Sevinç TDK Tanımı: Sevinç, "Bir olay ya da durum karşısında duyulan içten mutluluk" olarak tanımlanır.

Mutluluk TDK Tanımı: Mutluluk, "Bütün özlemlere eksiksiz ve sürekli olarak ulaşılmaktan duyulan kıvanç durumu" olarak tanımlanır.

Heyecan TDK Tanımı: Heyecan, "Sevinç, korku, kıskançlık, öfke, üzüntü gibi sebeplerle ortaya çıkan güçlü ve geçici duygu durumu" olarak tanımlanır.