

TRANSLATING POETRY WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ANALYZING CHATGPT'S TRANSLATIONS THROUGH DRYDEN'S METHODS

YAPAY ZEKÂ İLE ŞİİR ÇEVİRİSİ: CHATGPT'NİN ÇEVİRİLERİNİN DRYDEN'İN YÖNTEMLERİYLE ANALİZİ

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ABSTRACT

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Artificial intelligence has shown its impact on several fields of human life, including professions, thanks to recent technological advancements. For this reason, it has been a research topic in various disciplines. Translation studies is no exception. The use of artificial intelligence in translation and the comparison between human and artificial translation are widely studied topics in the field. However, most existing studies rely on a method based on translation of the text directly without any instruction on translation. To address this gap in the field, this study aims to analyze the performance of ChatGPT in translation when instructed to translate based on specific translation methods. *A happy lip—breaks sudden* by Emily Dickinson was selected as the sample for this study. In alignment with the study's aim, John Dryden's translation methods- metaphrase, paraphrase and imitation- were selected. The poem was first translated by a human translator from English into Turkish. Then ChatGPT was given the prompt "Translate the following poem by Emily Dickinson into Turkish, applying the three translation methods described by John Dryden: metaphrase, paraphrase, and imitation?". The results revealed that ChatGPT could adapt to the characteristics of the Paraphrase method more than Metaphrase and Imitation.

Son teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde, yapay zekâ meslekler dahil olmak üzere insan hayatının birçok alanında etkisini göstermiştir. Bu sebeple, birçok bilim dalında çalışma konusu olmuştur. Çeviribilim de bu duruma bir istisna değildir. Yapay zekânın çeviride kullanımı ve insan çevirisi ile yapay zekâ çevirisinin karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmesi bu alanda sıklıkla çalışılan konulardır. Ancak, mevcut çalışmaların çoğu, herhangi bir çeviri yönergesi sunulmadan metnin doğrudan çevrilmesini esas alan bir yöntem izlemektedir. Alandaki bu boşluğu gidermek adına, bu çalışma ChatGPT'nin belirli çeviri yöntemleri ile çeviri yapılması komutu verildiğinde sergilediği performansı incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Emily Dickinson tarafından kaleme alınan *A happy lip—breaks sudden* şiiri bu çalışmanın örnekleme olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı doğrultusunda, John Dryden'in ortaya koyduğu çeviri yöntemleri olan sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri, anlamına göre çeviri ve öykünme yöntemleri seçilmiştir. Şiir öncelikle bir insan çevirmen tarafından İngilizceden Türkçeye çevrilmiştir. Sonrasında, ChatGPT'ye "Aşağıda verilen Emily Dickinson şiirini John Dryden tarafından tanımlanan üç çeviri yöntemi olan sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri, anlamına göre çeviri ve öykünme yöntemlerini kullanarak çevir" komutu verilmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçları ChatGPT'nin anlamına göre çeviri yönteminin özelliklerine sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri ve öykünme yöntemlerinden daha fazla uyum sağlayabildiğini göstermiştir.

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Introduction

Translation is widely recognized as a challenging human act, which involves not only the transfer of meaning, but also exchange of cultures. In this challenging process, translators play a pivotal role. Translators' decisions and translation methods significantly influence the translation product and on how it is perceived in the target language and culture. Translators make these decisions and choose their translation methods based on factors such as the purpose of translation, the context, the target audience and text type. These factors also signal the multifaceted nature of translation process. While dealing with all these factors, the translator delicately tries to create the balance between the source language/culture and target language/culture without injustice to any of them.

In our globalized world, the need for quality translations has increased as the need and demand for enabling access to information, ideas and experiences of different cultures have gained importance and become more feasible thanks to technology. Considering translators' crucial role in the process and the gradually increasing need and demand for quality translations, scholars in the field have widely discussed how this process should be handled by the translators. The sensitive balance between fidelity to the source text or conformity to the target language and culture has long been one of the widely debated issues in translation studies to meet this need and demand. A common dilemma emerges in this process which can be described simply with the core question: Can a translator reshape the source text in the target language without compromising its essence? Ensuring this balance is even more demanding in case of literary translation, including novels, poems, short stories, etc., as literary translators also undertake a creative process. Therefore, studies on literary translation might provide productive results and shed light on this comprehensive process.

Prior to the advancements in technology, answers to such questions related to translation were addressed based on human translation only. However, recent technological advancements reshaped the field of translation with the inclusion of machine translation and AI-generated translations. Followed by these advancements, translation has become more accessible and faster and low cost. In line with this, research on translation has started to include translations provided by technological tools and the intersection of human translation and translations by these technological tools seeking ways to adapt to the current landscape in the field. Translations provided with the use of technology have been the topic of extensive research in terms of their performance, cooperation with human translators, their future in the field of translation, ethical implications, etc. These studies help translation studies adapt to the current situation around the globe, which is significant for such a dynamic discipline.

Studies on AI-generated translation typically focus on the analysis of translation by providing the source text and receiving the translation provided by AI tools. These tools are typically not provided with instructions on the translation method, which can be considered a significant part of human translation. In translation of texts, especially those that include a creative process like literary texts, the analysis of whether guidance on the translation methods contributes to the process is important. In response to this, the present study targets at addressing this gap in the field with the aim of analyzing the performance of ChatGPT in translation when instructed to translate based on specific translation methods.

Literature Review

John Dryden's Translation Methods: Metaphrase, Paraphrase and Imitation

John Dryden, an English poet, playwright, essayist, literary theorist and translator, is regarded as one of the pioneering figures in the 17th-century English literature (Karthick K., 2021: 91). He is recognized as the principal representative of the Restoration period in literature and thought in England. The period was named after him as *Age of Dryden* (Golban, 2015: 98). Additionally, he was the first official English Poet Laureate (Yilmaz, 2022: 2). He contributed to the translation field both as a translator and scholar. His major statements on translation occur in prefaces or dedications that are attached to particular works or collections including *Ovid's Epistles* (1680), *Sylvae* (1685), *The Satires of Juvenal and Persius* (1692, dated 1693), *Examen Poeticum* (1693), *Virgil's Aeneis* (1697), *Fables Ancient and Modern* (1700), and *The Works of Lucian* (1711) (Hopkins, 2014: 5). He offered translation methods, posing several fundamental questions about the translation process:

Dryden's prefaces return regularly to a number of large general questions about translation. What kinds of knowledge and experience—scholarly, artistic, human—are required of a translator? What degree and kind of fidelity to his original should he seek? How should he best preserve that original's distinctive "character" and "spirit"? Should he follow his author in his vices as well as his virtues? How might he best make the unfamiliar manners, customs, and beliefs contained in his source-text accessible to a modern audience? What part might the activity of translation play in the translator's own linguistic and literary culture? (Hopkins, 2014: 5).

In addition to these questions, he also reflected on the existing common translation methods. He claimed that *word-for-word* and *sense-for-sense* methods were not sufficient for the realities of translation. For this reason, he offered a third category (Bengi, 1993: 28). With the addition of this category, Dryden put forth three primary translation methods in the preface of his translation of *Ovid's Epistles* in 1680 (Hamlin, 2004), stating "all translations, I suppose, may be reduced to these three heads" (Schulte & Biguenet, 1992: 17):

1. Metaphrase: In this method, the source text is the focus. It is the act of turning an author word by word, and line by line into target language (Dryden, 1680, as cited in Qifei, 2023). The translator retains the original structure and wording of the source text to the utmost and isn't free in making changes. In this method, fidelity to the source text is prioritized over style, which often results in sacrificing style and fluency in the target language.

2. Paraphrase: Meaning is the focus of translation in this method. "The author is kept in view by the translator, but his words are not so strictly followed as his sense" (Schulte & Biguenet, 1992: 17). Creating the same effect in the target language is important. Therefore, this translation method is expected to give more freedom to the translator while providing balance between fidelity to the source text and fluency in the target text.

3. Imitation: Both style and wording can be sacrificed in this type of translation method. Therefore, the translator has the liberty, to vary both from the words and sense and he takes only some general hints from the original (Baker, 2001). This method provides the translator with the opportunity to show and express himself, but such translations cannot be seen as the source text author's work anymore (Pekcoşkun, 2020: 1808). Therefore, in this case, the translation can be considered reinterpretation of the source text.

In broad terms, Dryden's categorization and approach to translation, which aim at guiding the translation process, indicate that his approach is source-oriented and normative (Bengi, 1993: 28). As Dinçel states (2011: 73), "Dryden regards metaphrase and imitation as two extreme poles of translational activity". From these three translation methods, Dryden states that the ideal one is sense-for-sense translation (Kocaevli-Rezgui & Söylemez, 2023: 1607), which presents a balance between the source text and target text. For Dryden, translations using the imitation method cannot be considered the author's work anymore as such translations do not reflect the words and thoughts of the author and source text. It can be considered an original work rather than a translation as it offers too much freedom for the translator (Hopkins, 2014).

The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Modern Translation Practices

Since the first days of humanity, humans have wondered how brain functioned and they have tried to create a machine similar to it, which is still a source of excitement in the world of science (Öztemel, 2020: 101). In line with this interest, the scientific foundation of artificial intelligence was laid at Dartmouth Artificial Intelligence Summer Research Project in 1956 (McCarthy et al., 2006). Nowadays, artificial intelligence is a technology that brings in innovation in several fields of human life such as health, education, finance, automotive and translation. It has become the new normal of today's world as it is not a part of science fiction, but a part of our lives now (Kılıç, 2023: 1).

According to Sarker (2022: 158), "Artificial intelligence is a leading technology of the current age of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (Industry 4.0 or 4IR), with the capability of incorporating human behavior and intelligence into machines or systems". These tools are created to make human life easier and provide practical and cost-effective solutions to the problems people face in their daily lives or professions. For this reason, artificial intelligence has been topic of academic research in various disciplines. Translation studies is one of the disciplines in which it has recently started to attract attention of scholars.

With the increasing use of such technological tools, it has become increasingly important to know how to use them more effectively to get the optimal results in line with our purpose. For this reason, it is significant to provide the most appropriate instruction for artificial intelligence tools. The practice related to providing instructions for artificial intelligence tools is called *prompt engineering*. In terms of translation studies, prompt engineering can be defined briefly as “designing effective queries to get the desired responses from a language model”. For instance, instead of the prompt “translate the text into language X”, a prompt such as “translate the text into language X for a professional readership” could be used (Pekçoşkun Güner & Güner, 2023: 741). This indicates that the effective use of these tools require knowledge of how to use them based on our purpose.

Advancements in artificial intelligence tools continue at dizzying speed. However, questions regarding their performances still remain in different fields of life and disciplines. As stated by Alimen (2023), the rise of AI tools raises questions related to translation and requires new studies that might shed light on the future of such a technology in translation. Such studies should focus on revealing strengths and weaknesses of it. One of the current artificial intelligence tools that carry some human-like characteristics is ChatGPT, released in November 2022 (Eszenyi et al., 2023: 109). Its conversational skills and language processing have made it the topic of several studies in various disciplines, including this research in the field of translation studies. These studies will provide valuable insights into whether AI-based translation tools such as ChatGPT can achieve high-quality translations in different contexts or there is still need for improvement.

Poetry Translation

Although debate on the possibility/impossibility of poetry translation has been ongoing debate from past to present, it is also a concrete reality in the practice of translation (Yıldırım & Durmuş, 2019: 35). It has been often described as a difficult endeavor, which is doomed to fail, especially in the cases of cultures that are not closely related (Akalın, 2019: 163). Due to being a creative and intricate process delving into the depth of language and culture, it goes beyond the mere transfer of the words. It further involves understanding linguistic and cultural nuances.

As frequently highlighted by critics since Coleridge, a poem can be regarded as an *organic synthesis* of words and a poem’s meaning is the poem itself. It is not the total of the meanings of the words included in the poem. It is rather the impact created by the intricate relationship among the words (Frost, 1969). Each language’s distinctive features, including their sounds, grammar, semantics, idioms and cultural connotations that create the poetic effect, complicate the translation process. These distinctive features make each language unique and give several clues about the culture, history and mindsets of their people. Thus, “one of the most potent sources of telling the world about our history, worldview, lifestyle, beliefs, and values is literature, particularly poetry” (Kovalenko, 2024: 164).

In addition, through their unique styles, poets desire their words to create an effect on their readers (Çakmakçı, 2022: 519). They create this effect using images, stylistic means and symbols that give the readers clues about the author’s emotions and personal reflections on the world, people, and the events around them (Kovalenko, 2024: 164). Therefore, poetry translation is commonly expected to recreate the source text’s soul, rhythm, emotional and creative effect in the target language. In this challenging process, Dryden’s principles for poetry translation provide a valuable and extensive framework that can be summarized as follows:

- No one who is not a master of the poet’s language and his own language in addition to proving genius in the art of poetry is capable of translating poetry.
- It is not adequate for the translator to understand only the language of the poet. The translator should be aware of the special ways of thinking and expressing that distinguish the poet from other poets and determine poetic personality.
- The translator should be meticulous equally with regard to words that are external ornaments.
- The poet’s text’s sense is sacred and must not be violated (Snell-Hornby, 1988, as cited in Bengi, 1993).

The debates on the possibility/impossibility and challenging nature of poetry translation show that is an essential practice in translation studies and the characteristics expected of a poetry translator reveal the role and responsibility of the translator in the process.

The Art of Poetry in the Works of Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson, one of the prominent American poets of the 19th century, is known for her distinct writing style and use of distinctive themes such as love, sorrow, longing, and heartache in her works (Ogayan & Pedida, 2024: 173). She is also known for frequent use of punctuation marks in her poems. Em dash is one of the punctuation marks she uses frequently (Ogayan & Pedida, 2024:174), as exemplified in the poem *A happy lip—breaks sudden*. According to Bentley, Dickinson uses em dash, the frequent punctuation mark in this poem, “to create a long pause for readers to enhance their poetic experience and to understand the poem better by reading it slowly word by word” (as cited in Ogayan & Pedida, 2024:175). It can be stated that Dickinson enhances her works’ literary value even with punctuation marks, which shows that she benefits from every possible feature of the English language, showing her mastery of the language. Despite being considered a prolific poet now, her works remained unknown until her sister Lavinia published them after Dickinson’s death (Prah, 2019).

The detailed literary analysis of *A happy lip—breaks sudden* is not within the scope of this study, whose primary objective is analyzing the translations rather than providing an in-depth literary analysis. Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that every reader of a poem might interpret it in a different way based on factors such as their point of view, experiences and background, resulting in various interpretations of a poem. This reflects poetry’s creative nature, complexity and depth, enhancing its richness as a form of literary text. In the context of this poem, it can be broadly stated that the poem reveals that humans’ emotions are much more complicated than they initially seem. It also indicates that happiness and pain, which might seem contradictory at first glance, are sometimes intertwined and might complement each other. By showing this connection between different emotions, the poet invites the readers to contemplate the complex and multifaceted nature of humans’ emotions.

Methodology

This study follows a qualitative approach, which can be described as “research in which qualitative data collection methods including observation, interview and document analysis are used and a qualitative process is adopted to reveal perceptions and events in a realistic and holistic manner within a natural context” (Yıldırım & Şimşek, 2008: 39). Qualitative method was preferred to enable an in-depth exploration into the characteristics of poetry translation, which help reveal the linguistic properties, emotional depth, creative components and contextual factors that influence the translation. In the study, the poem *A happy lip—breaks sudden* by Emily Dickinson was selected as the sample. A poem was chosen as this genre often shows various uses of a language and is typically considered more challenging to translate. A poem from Dickinson, a widely studied and culturally significant poet, was chosen specifically as she enjoys distinctive uses of language, including unusual punctuation, non-standard sentence structures, and deliberate ambiguity. Additionally, her poems carry emotional depth. Together, all these factors pose significant challenges for both human translators and AI, which, in turn, provides a solid reference point for evaluating translations. Additionally, the poem has a relatively short length that can allow for in-depth analysis.

The selected poem was first translated by a human translator with training and expertise in the translation field, including poetry translation, by applying the three translation methods by John Dryden, metaphor, paraphrase and imitation, to provide a human translation example. Dryden’s translation methods were chosen as they cover a broad spectrum of translation methods ranging from word-for-word translation to imitation, which can be considered two extreme points. The translations were approved by two independent experts, also with training and expertise in the field and experience in poetry translation, after they had been assessed for their accuracy, quality and convenience to the related translation method to ensure the credibility of the research. Later, the poem was translated using the AI tool ChatGPT, which is one of the game-changing tools in the field with its widespread use. The version used in the study is the free GPT-4 due to its wide-spread availability. The instruction was given to ChatGPT using the prompt: "Translate the following poem by Emily Dickinson into Turkish, applying the three translation methods described by John Dryden: metaphor, paraphrase, and

imitation". The prompt was chosen as it is specific, to the point and concise. Then the data was analyzed and interpreted by comparing human translation and AI-generated translation focusing on convenience to the related translation method to identify the similarities and differences and evaluate whether AI tools can carry out the translation processes based on specific translation methods.

Comparative Analysis of Human and AI-Generated Translations of *A Happy Lip—Breaks Sudden*

In this part of the study, the source text in English will be presented first. Its translations by a human translator and artificial intelligence tool ChatGPT based on the translation methods metaphrase, paraphrase and imitation will be displayed in tables to enable a comparison between a human translation and AI-generated translation. As mentioned earlier, each reader of a poem might interpret it distinctly influenced by factors such as their point of view, experiences and background. This is also the case for the translator, who is also the reader of the poem. Therefore, the human translation here was not provided as the definitive version but rather as a representative example to offer a perspective on how a human translator might handle the translation task and what differences might occur in AI-generated translation. This will offer insights into the strengths and limitations of the ChatGPT as an AI tool when instructed to translate using specific translation methods.

Table 1. Source Text

<p>A happy lip—breaks sudden A happy lip—breaks sudden— It doesn't state you how It contemplated—smiling— Just consummated—now— But this one, wears its merriment So patient—like a pain— Fresh gilded—to elude the eyes Unqualified, to scan— (Franklin, 1999).</p>

As seen in Table 1, the source text constituted of 8 lines is a poem indicating the complexity of humans' emotions and how emotions such as happiness and pain that might seem contradictory at first glance can be interwoven and complementary. The poem invites the readers to think about their own emotions and their experiences related to these emotions. In terms of style, it draws attention to the frequent use of em dash (11 times), which emphasizes the key words that are central in the poem, signals the abrupt changes in thought and helps the readers to interpret the poem's ambiguous sides enjoying the pauses provided. It also signals nonconformity to the traditional and common uses of punctuation marks. Based on the choice of words, it can be also stated that the poem does not follow perfect rhyme, which is a prevalent type of rhyme in poetry. The irregularity in rhymes and the free-flowing structure of the poem can also be considered an indication of unpredictability and intrication of humans' emotions. Therefore, the stylistics features of the poem reinforce the meaning and the emotional effect of the text and Dickinson's unique style.

Table 2. Metaphrase

HUMAN TRANSLATION	AI-GENERATED TRANSLATION
Bir mutlu dudak —birden açılır	"Mutlu bir dudak—aniden kırılır"
Bir mutlu dudak —birden açılır—	Mutlu bir dudak—aniden kırılır—
Sana söylemez nasıl olduğunu	Sana nasıl söylediğini belirtmez
Düşünmüştür— gülümseyerek—	Gülümseyerek düşündü—
Daha yeni tamamlanmıştır—şimdi—	Şimdi tamamlanmış—
Fakat bu seferki, neşesini taşır	Ama bu, neşesini taşır
Çok sabırlı — tıpkı acı gibi—	Öylesine sabırlı—bir acı gibi—
Yeni yıldızlanmış— gözlerden kaçmak için	Taze altınlanmış—gözlerden kaçmak için
Yetersiz olan, incelemekte—	Yeterli olmayan, taramak için— (OpenAI, 2023).

As seen in Table 2, in the human translation, the frequency of em dash was kept in the target text. The translation did not follow perfect rhyme just like the original poem. With regard to sense, it can be asserted that the literal meanings of the words were conveyed in the translation. However, they do not provide a fluent translation that sounds natural and reflect the poetic effect of the source text that is often the case in this translation method. Therefore, it can be inferred that while the target audience can comprehend the meanings of the words in the poem, they might not get the feeling that the original poem can arouse in the source text readers by leading them to think about their own experiences and feelings that might actually increase the poem's effect. This does not necessarily signal problems in terms of quality, but it can rather be considered a natural outcome of this translation method.

In the AI-generated translation by ChatGPT, the frequency of em dash was not preserved while the additional use of quotation marks in the title attracts attention. Even though Dickinson favors the frequent use of punctuation marks, quotation marks do not exist in the source text. Perfect rhyme was not preferred, which is also the case in the original poem. In terms of sense, problems seem to occur as the meaning is not conveyed literally. The second line can be given as an example to this challenge ChatGPT faces. The use of *söylediğini* does not literally convey the meaning in the source text as *how* does not refer to how something is said. In the rest of the poem, the literal meanings were transferred, however, the word choices and the way they are presented might not sound natural and fluent to the target text readers. In contrast to human translation, there are words that do not fit the context or sound weird. *Kırılır*, *altınlanmış* and *taramak* can be given as examples to these words. Furthermore, though deletion of the word *just* in the target text did not lead to any issues in terms of meaning, it led to loss in the emphasis of the source text, resulting in the loss of poetic effect. It can be deduced that the AI-generated translation also faced the risk of losing the poet's style and the original poem's poetic effect like the human translation though in different degrees. This can be regarded as natural and expected when this method is preferred.

Table 3. Paraphrase

HUMAN TRANSLATION	AI-GENERATED TRANSLATION
Bir çift mutlu dudak —açılır ansızın	"Bir gülümseme, aniden kaybolur"
Bir çift mutlu dudak —açılır ansızın—	Bir gülümseme, aniden kaybolur—
Söyemez sana	İçsel bir düşünceyi, gülerek ifade etmez,
Derdini — gülümser—	Sadece o an tamamlanmış bir şeydir—
Mutlu görünür— o anda—	Ama bu neşe, sabırla taşınır,
Neşeli bir gülüş takınır	Sanki bir acı gibi—
Sebatkar — tıpkı acı gibi—	Ve taze bir parıltı gibi,
Bakışları kandırır başkalarını	Gözlerden kaçmak için—
Tanımayan göremez gerçeği—	Yetersiz bir bakışla, anlaşılmaz olur— (OpenAI, 2023).

As seen in Table 3, the punctuation marks were mainly retained in the human translation, with only one em dash omitted. Moreover, perfect rhyme was not preferred in the translation, just like in the source text. In terms of sense, it can be stated based on the choice of words that the translator did not deviate from the source text. However, the addition of words that give a more natural and aesthetic feeling in Turkish and add emphasis, which attracts attention. The word *çift* in the title and the first line and the word *gerçeği* are examples of such an addition. On the other hand, there are deletions in the translation. The words *how* and *just* were deleted in the target text. The expression *but this one* was not translated either for the sake of fluent and creative translation. It is also worth mentioning that the translator chose words that have more poetic value compared to more common equivalents. The use of the word *sebatkar* instead of *sabırlı* is an example to such kind of use. In the line *bakışları kandırır başkalarını*, which was translated as a full sentence in contrast to the source text, the translator transferred the sense and effect of the original line by adding interpretation of the meaning. It can be asserted based on the previous examples that the translator translated the text freely, retaining the meaning of the source text without sacrificing the aesthetic and creative effect of the poem. This signals a balance between the source language/culture and target language/culture, which is often the case in the paraphrase method.

In the AI-generated translation by ChatGPT, the use of em dash (5 times) was less than half of that in the source text. On the other hand, quotation marks were added into the title. Furthermore, perfect rhyme was not

preferred in the translation, just like in the source text. Another noteworthy point is that the distribution of the words in the lines was not kept in the translation although the number of lines is equal. In the title and the first line, instead of using the equivalent of the word *open*, the word *kaybolur*, which actually refers to the opposite and alters the original tone and meaning, was used. Interestingly, this contrast did not lead to change in the general sense of the poem as it also shows the abrupt changes in the feelings. Moreover, the use of *gülümseme* instead of the literal equivalent *dudak* signals that ChatGPT added interpretation of the word's meaning. There are also additions in the translation that make it more abstract and complicated, but still poetic. The addition of the word *işsel* can be provided as an example to this situation. On the other hand, deletion was employed, as the words *you* and *so* were not translated. Besides, translation of *this one* as *bu neşe*, adds emphasis on the feeling mentioned in the text, which indicates the freedom provided to the translator in this translation method. Overall, it can be asserted that ChatGPT retained the general sense of the source text while adding creative elements that do not exist in the source text, which can be considered as in line with the paraphrase method.

Table 4. Imitation

HUMAN TRANSLATION	AI-GENERATED TRANSLATION
Bir çift mutlu dudak— aralanır birden	"Bir gülüş aniden kaybolur"
Bir çift mutlu dudak— aralanır birden	Bir gülüş, aniden kaybolur—
Söylemeden kimselere— içindeki sızıyı	Hiçbir şekilde anlatmaz sana,
Takar neşeli gülüşünün maskesini	Neler düşündüğünü, gülümseyerek,
Her şey güllük güllüştükümü gibi	Bir şey sona erdi—
Fakat ardında gizlidir— acının sessizliği	Ama bu sevinç, sabırla saklanır,
Kandırır sahte bakışlarıyla	Bir acı gibi—
İçindeki fırtınayı bilmeyeni	Ve taze bir altın parıltısı,
	Gözlerden saklanmaya çalışır,
	Gözlerle incelenemeyecek kadar derindir— (OpenAI, 2023).

As seen in Table 4, in the human translation, the frequency of em dash was reduced to 4 times, which is less than half of the frequency in the source text. However, they were used in appropriate places to give the reader enough time and chance to reflect on their own emotions and experiences. There was also a change in the number of lines. The translated poem does not follow perfect rhyme just like the source text. While the source text is constituted of 8 lines, the target text is constituted of 7 lines. Moreover, distribution of the words in the lines also changed. These differences show variation between the source and target texts' styles. In terms of sense, it is also significant to mention that poetic words and expressions were used to be creative and sound aesthetic in Turkish. The use of *sızı*, *neşeli gülüşünün maskesi*, *güllük güllüştükümü gibi*, *acının sessizliği* and *içindeki fırtına* are examples of such words and expressions. Some words, such as *kandırır* and *sahte*, represent the translator's interpretation. Furthermore, the word *how* and the expression *fresh gilded* were deleted in the translation while the object *you* was changed to *kimselere*. All in all, the translation keeps the source text's tone by taking hints from the original, but it is a culturally adapted form of it, which gave the translator nearly complete freedom in line with this translation method.

In the AI-generated translation by ChatGPT, quotation marks were added to the title. The use of em dash was reduced, resulting in changes in the tone and also flow of the source text. This alteration indicates change in the poet's stylistic impact as they were not used in a way to give time and chance for the readers to reflect on their emotions and experiences. The translated poem does not follow perfect rhyme just like the source text. Some lines such as *bir şey sona erdi* and *ve taze bir altın parıltısı* do not seem to fit the context and sound natural. They sound rather mechanical, resulting in loss of poetic and aesthetic effect. The line *Gözlerle incelenemeyecek kadar derindir* is an example of such a loss. It can be asserted that the translation provides the general sense of the source text, but it lacks the poem's emotional depth, which is supposed to contribute to its poetic and aesthetic qualities. Moreover, while this translation method gives the translator freedom, ChatGPT seems not to benefit from it as it could not give the poetic effect and provide cultural adaptation.

Conclusion

Translation is a process that can result in different translations based on the translation method employed. Each translation method involves different translation strategies, decisions and choices, which lead to different translation products. All these factors give hints about the translator's priorities, his/her subjective interpretation of the source text, and the context in which the translation is produced into the target culture. Therefore, they provide insight into the translation process and the translation product.

In this study, translation methods categorized into three by Dryden as *metaphrase*, *paraphrase* and *imitation* were selected. These methods provided a general framework to comparatively analyze the translations based on each specific translation method. All of the three translation methods proposed by Dryden can be applied depending on the translator's purpose and norms of the target culture. With focus on the source text, metaphrase seems the least risky and places less responsibility on the translator as it requires less decision-making from the translator. On the other hand, it is not a proper method if the translator wants translation to sound natural and to make more aligned sense with the target language. In paraphrase method, the translator is expected to act like a poet as well to keep the meaning and style of the source text. This method can be regarded to be positioned between the other two methods as it is neither a literal translation nor one where the translator has complete freedom. The translator is expected to create a balance between the source and target text and culture. Imitation, on the other hand, is the method in which the translator enjoys the greatest degree of freedom. It is sometimes seen as distortion of the original that leads to its misrepresentation. However, it might be benefited in poetic translation where creating the same effect in the target language and culture is important and such type of translation can be regarded as acceptable depending on the target culture that is concerned.

The results of the study analyzing the translations of *A happy lip—breaks sudden* revealed insight into the extent to which artificial intelligence can act in accordance with diverse translation methods when provided with a specific prompt. It was observed that ChatGPT produced different translations when prompted to translate in line with specific translation methods.

Aligned with the selected translation methods in the study, ChatGPT could provide three different translations. In each translation, there were some specific issues and challenges. While some of these are in line with the related translation methods, some were due to performance-related issues. In none of the three methods, the author's style represented by the use of punctuation marks was preserved. As stated above, metaphrase is a translation method which restricts the translator's freedom as it requires word-for-word translation and a lower degree of creativity. Interestingly, more challenges occurred in this translation compared to paraphrase. Although there was no significant problem in reflecting the overall sense, there were problems in the choice of words that might misrepresent the sense of the source text. It is also noteworthy that despite the challenges in the translation with the paraphrase method, ChatGPT was able to provide a translation that maintained the balance between the source and target texts by retaining the sense of the source text while being creative. In the target text translated by using the imitation method, ChatGPT could keep the meaning, but could not enjoy the freedom given. This resulted in a translation that is meaningful to an extent but stuck between the source and target language and cultures, which led to an unnatural translation that lacks the fluency and the depth of the source text.

This study's results revealed that artificial intelligence tools such as ChatGPT can create different translations when given specific, clear and concise prompts. This demonstrates that artificial intelligence has covered a lot of ground in terms of translation. However, the challenges encountered in the translations also emphasize that there is still room for artificial intelligence to provide meaningful, culturally adaptive, creative and emotionally equivalent translations that a human translator can provide.

While artificial intelligence has been promising in terms of translation, there are still areas that need improvement. Further research is required since the results of this study is limited to the selected text type, translation methods, language pair and AI tool. Similar studies might be applied in different text types and with different translation methods. Different language pairs might also yield different results as the development of each language pair processes in different speeds. On the other hand, with the development of more artificial intelligence tools, the choice of tools can be diversified in further studies. It is also important to note that artificial intelligence tools often generate different translations even when provided with the same prompt. This

limitation also calls for further exploration into the topic to reveal how this variation potentially benefits the translation product.

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Statements of Publication Ethics

We hereby declare that the study has not unethical issues and that research and publication ethics have been observed carefully.

Ethics Committee Approval Information

I declare that I did not collect data from participants using any survey, interview, focus group study, observation, experiment, or other interview techniques within the scope of the study whose information is given below, that I did not conduct any experiments on humans or animals, etc., and that I did not violate the personal data protection law; I declare as the responsible author that this study is one of the studies that does not require ethics committee approval.

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GENİŞLETİLMİŞ ÖZET

Bu çalışma, ChatGPT'nin belirli çeviri yöntemleri ile çeviri yapılması komutu verildiğinde sergilediği performansı incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla, Emily Dickinson'ın A happy lip—breaks sudden adlı şiirinin insan çevirmen ve yapay zekâ tarafından üretilen çevirilerini John Dryden'in betimlediği çeviri yöntemleri olan sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri, anlamına göre çeviri ve öykünme yöntemlerine odaklanarak incelemeyi hedeflemektedir. Kaynak metnin anlamını, duygusal derinliğini, biçimsel özelliklerini ve kaynak metin yazarının üslubunu koruma açısından etkinliği gibi etkenler göz önünde bulundurularak, yapay zekâ çevirilerinin güçlü yönlerini ve sınırlılıklarını ortaya koymak ve yapay zekânın günümüzde çeviri alanında kullanımı noktasında fikir vererek alana katkı sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma kapsamında seçilen çeviri yöntemlerinden sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviride çevirmen kaynak metni odak noktası olarak ele alarak sözcüklerin anlamlarını birebir çevirmekle yükümlüdür. Bu sebeple, sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri çevirmenin özgürlüğünün en az olduğu çeviri yöntemidir. Anlamına göre çeviride ise, çevirmen kaynak metni ve yazarını belirli bir noktaya kadar göz önünde bulundurmakla birlikte, sözcüklerin birebir anlamından ziyade metnin genel anlamına odaklanmaktadır. Bu çeviri yöntemi kaynak ve erek metin ve kültür arasında denge sağlamaya yatkın bir yöntem olarak ele alınabilir. Öykünme yönteminde ise, hem kaynak metindeki sözcük seçimleri hem de kaynak metnin biçimi göz ardı edilebilir. Çevirmene neredeyse sınırsız özgürlük tanınan bu yöntem kullanılarak yapılan çeviriler kaynak metinden uzaklaşması sebebiyle zaman zaman yeni bir metin olarak da görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada nitel analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Nitel analiz yöntemi, çalışmada incelenen edebi tür olan şiirlerin özelliklerini detaylı bir şekilde incelemeye imkan tanıdığı için tercih edilmiştir. Emily Dickinson'ın A happy lip—breaks sudden adlı şiiri Dickinson'ın İngiliz dilinin karakteristik özelliklerinden kapsamlı bir şekilde yararlanması ve söz konusu şiirin kısalığının yanında duygusal derinliği sebebiyle bu tarz bir derinleme incelemeye olanak sağlaması sebebiyle seçilmiştir. Seçilen şiir öncelikle çeviri alanında eğitim almış, şiir çevirisi de dahil olmak üzere çeviri konusunda tecrübe sahibi bir insan çevirmen tarafından Dryden'in gruplandığı üç yöntem olan sözcüğüne çeviri, anlamına göre çeviri ve öykünme yöntemlerine göre çevrilmiştir. Yapılan çeviriler, çalışmanın güvenilirliğini arttırmak için çeviri alanında eğitim almış ve şiir çevirisi de dahil olmak üzere bu alanda tecrübe sahibi iki uzman tarafından doğruluk, kalite ve söz konusu çeviri yöntemlerine uygunluk açısından değerlendirilip onaylanmıştır. Yapay zekâ aracı olarak, alanda adını sıklıkla duyuran ChatGPT'nin güncel versiyonu GPT-4 kolay erişilebilirliği sebebiyle seçilmiştir. ChatGPT'ye “Aşağıda verilen Emily Dickinson şiirini John Dryden tarafından tanımlanan üç çeviri yöntemi olan sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri, anlamına göre çeviri ve öykünme yöntemlerini kullanarak çevir” komutu verilmiştir. Bu komut, açık, net ve hedefe yönelik bir komut olması sebebiyle belirlenmiştir. Yapılan çevirilerden elde edilen veriler insan çevirisi ve yapay zekâ çevirilerindeki benzerlik ve farklılıklar ortaya konarak incelenmiştir.

Çalışmanın sonuçları yapay zekâ çevirilerine ilişkin önemli bulgular ortaya koymuştur. Tüm üç çeviride de kaynak metindeki gibi, tam uyak tercih edilmemiştir. Sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviri yöntemi kullanıldığında, yapay zekâ çevirilerinde noktalama işaretlerinin aktarımı noktasında sıkıntıyla karşılaşmıştır. Diğer yandan, insan çevirisiyle karşılaştırıldığında ChatGPT birtakım yanlış aktarımlar ve bağlama uymayan ya da erek dilde doğal durmayan kullanımlar içeren ama geri kalanında sözcüklerin anlamlarının birebir aktarıldığı bir çeviri sunmuştur. Bu çeviride, ilgili çeviri yönteminin özelliklerine paralel bir şekilde, erek dilde doğal durmayan ve kaynak metnin şiirsel özellikleri ve şairin üslubunun tam olarak aktarılamaması riskiyle karşılaşmıştır.

Anlamına göre çeviri yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan yapay zekâ çevirisinde, sözcüğü sözcüğüne çeviride olduğu gibi noktalama işaretlerinin aktarımında sıkıntıyla karşılaşmıştır. Dikkat çekici bir diğer nokta ise satır sayılarının aynı olmasına rağmen sözcüklerin dağılımının serbest bir şekilde yapılmasıdır. Anlamın doğru aktarımı açısından karşılaşılan birtakım sorunlar şiirin şiirsel özelliğini ve yer verilen duyguların aktarımını olumsuz yönde etkilememiştir. Bazı sözcüklerin eklenmesi, silinmesi ya da farklı şekilde ifade edilmesi ile yapay zekânın bu çeviri yöntemi ile çevirmene verilen özgürlükten insan çevirmenler gibi faydalandığını ve genel hatlarıyla bu çeviri yöntemine uygun olarak kaynak ve erek metin arasında bir denge sağladığını göstermektedir.

Öykünme yöntemi izlenerek yapılan yapay zekâ çevirisinde ise, diğer yöntemlerde olduğu gibi noktalama işaretlerinin aktarımında sıkıntıyla karşılaşmıştır. Diğer yandan, bağlama uymayan, doğal durmayan, şiirsel ve estetik etkinin azalmasına yol açan kullanımlarla karşılaşmıştır. ChatGPT'nin söz konusu çevirinin anlamını

genel hatlarıyla aktardığı, ancak bu yöntem kapsamında çevirmene tanınan sınırsız yakın özgürlükten faydalanamayarak kaynak dildeki şiirin duygusal derinliğini aktaramadığı görülmüştür.

Çalışmanın sonuçları ChatGPT'nin farklı çeviri yöntemleri kullanarak çeviri yapması yönünde komut verildiğinde bu yöntemlere uygun çeviriler sunmaya çalıştığını göstermektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında ChatGPT'nin sunduğu üç farklı çeviride birtakım kısıtlılıklar ile karşılaşmıştır. Bunların bir kısmı söz konusu çeviri yönteminden kaynaklanırken, diğerlerinin performans kaynaklı olarak ortaya çıktığı görülmüştür. Söz konusu çevirilerde karşılaşılan güçlü yönler ve sınırlılıklar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, yapay zekânın çeviri alanında büyük yol kat ettiği, fakat insan çevirmenler gibi erek dilde daha anlamlı, erek kültüre göre uyarlanmış, yaratıcı ve duygusal olarak eşdeğer çeviriler sunma seviyesine gelmesi için hala gelişmeye açık noktalar bulunduğu görülmektedir.

Geliştirilmesi gereken söz konusu noktalar, bu alanda daha fazla akademik çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyulduğunu da ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları seçilen edebi metin türü, çeviri yöntemleri, dil çifti ve yapay zekâ aracı ile sınırlıdır. Bu seçimler farklılaştırılarak yeni çalışmalar yürütülebilir. Diğer yandan, yapay zekânın aynı komut verilse bile farklı seferlerde farklı çeviriler sunması gerçeğinden yola çıkarak, bu çeşitlilikten çeviri ürünün iyileştirilmesi noktasında nasıl yararlanılabileceği yönünde çalışmalar yapılması da konuya ışık tutacaktır.