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Enhancing Poetry Translation Via ChatGPT 3.5

A Comparative Contrastive Study on Translated versions Qabbani's poem Belqees & Fortune Teller by Kevin Moore

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DEDICATION

*To my beloved parents,
To the tender heart,
Who loved me unconditionally
To my support in this life,
Who stood by my side whenever I
needed them
Who guided my life's path
Thank you for being the best parents
My work is only dedicated for you
Wafa Doudou*

*To whom I am proud to be holding his
name, my dear father
Who is the perfect role model for me
I dedicate this research in gratitude
for his never-ending support
I thank him for being the person he is
The man that built his self from
scratch by himself
The man that I could look up for and
be grateful for being called His
daughter.
Hayat Faizi*

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Abstract

This dissertation explores the intersection of literary texts and (AI), particularly focusing on the field of poetic translation. The research explores the extent to which ChatGPT 3.5, an AI language model, can enhance the translation of poetry, with a specific emphasis on Arabic poetry. The study's primary research questions probe the comparative efficacy of ChatGPT and human translation in preserving the rhythmic and aesthetic qualities inherent in Arabic poetry, as well as the impact of human intervention in the translation process. Building upon these questions, the hypotheses posit that while ChatGPT has the potential to improve poetic translation, it may not surpass the nuanced capabilities of the human mind. It is hypothesized that ChatGPT3.5 excels at formal aspects of translation from Arabic to English, especially in maintaining poetic structure, while its performance in capturing semantic nuances is expected to be more proficient in English-to-English rendering. Additionally, the study posits that the quality of results is contingent upon the precision and effectiveness of the prompts given to ChatGPT. The comparative contrastive analytical methodology employed in this research entails theoretical and practical components. The theoretical exploration encompasses discussions on the forms and meanings of poem translation, as well as an examination of the intersection between AI technology and poetry translation. In the practical segment, two poems by Nizar Qabbani, "بلقيس" and "قارئة الفنجان", are selected for analysis. Human Translation of these poems, rendered into English by Kevin Moore, serve as a benchmark for comparison. The poems are then enhanced using ChatGPT and translated into Shelley style. A meticulous comparison is conducted between the Human Translation of these Poems and the original Arabic poems, followed by a contrast between the enhanced versions and the human translations. Additionally, the study examines the fidelity of each translation by comparing the original Arabic poems with their respective back translations. Overall, this dissertation provides valuable insights into the capabilities and limitations of AI in the realm of poetic translation, shedding light on the interplay between technology and human creativity in the domain of literary translation.

Both Human and AI-assisted translations excelled in capturing Qabbani's poetry essence but differed in meter and rhyme. Enhanced translations focused on metaphorical imagery and formal qualities, while human translations emphasized universal sentiments and cultural authenticity. A balanced approach combining both methods effectively conveys Qabbani's poetic vision and emotional depth. **Keywords:** *ChatGPT3.5, Kevin Moore, Human Intervention, Poetry Translation, Nizar Qabbani.*

المستخلص

نستكشف في هذه المذكرة، التلاقي والتلاقح بين النصوص الأدبية والذكاء الاصطناعي، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على مجال ترجمة الشعر. حيث يهدف هذا البحث إلى سبر غور مدى قدرة ChatGPT، النموذج اللغوي الذكي، على تحسين ترجمة الشعر، وبخاصة الشعر العربي. تستكشف أسئلة البحث الأساسية في هذه الدراسة فعالية ChatGPT مقارنة بالمتترجمين البشر في الحفاظ على الخصائص الإيقاعية والجمالية في الشعر العربي، بالإضافة إلى تأثير تدخل الإنسان في عملية الترجمة. ترى الفرضيات أنه في حين أن لدى ChatGPT القدرة على تحسين الترجمة الشعرية، إلا أنه قد لا يتجاوز قدرات العقل البشري المعقدة. من المفترض أن ChatGPT يتميز أكثر في الجوانب الشكلية للترجمة من العربية إلى الإنجليزية، خاصة في الحفاظ على هيكل الشعر، بينما يتوقع أن يكون أدائه أكثر كفاءة في التقاط وتحسين التفاصيل الدلالية في الترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى الإنجليزية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تفترض الدراسة أن جودة النتائج تعتمد على دقة وفعالية التعليمات المقدمة إلى ChatGPT. تتضمن منهجية البحث التحليل المقارن والتقالي الذي يشتمل على تحليل نظري وتطبيقي. يركز الفصل النظري حول أشكال ومعاني ترجمة القصيدة، بالإضافة إلى فحص التلاقح بين تكنولوجيا الذكاء الاصطناعي وترجمة الشعر. أما في الجانب العملي، فقد وقع الاختيار على قصيدتين للشاعر نزار قباني، "بلقيس" و "قارئة الفجان" للتحليل. تعتبر النسخ المترجمة بشريا إلى الإنجليزية من لدن كيفن مور، مرجعاً للمقارنة. وقد سعينا لتحسين القوائد باستخدام ChatGPT وترجمتها إلى شاكلة نمط الشاعر الرومسي شيلي. بإجراء مقارنة دقيقة بين النسخ المترجمة بشريا والقوائد العربية الأصلية، تليها مقارنة بين النسخ المحسنة والترجمات البشرية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تمحّص المذكرة كل ترجمة من خلال مقارنة القوائد العربية الأصلية مع الترجمات العكسية الخاصة بها. بشكل عام، تقدم هذه المذكرة رؤى قيمة حول قدرات وقيود الذكاء الاصطناعي في مجال ترجمة الشعر، مسلطة الضوء على التفاعل بين التكنولوجيا والإبداع البشري في مجال الترجمة الأدبية. أظهرت الترجمات البشرية وترجمات الذكاء الاصطناعي تميزاً في التقاط جوهر شعر نزار قباني، لكنهما اختلفتا في العناصر الشكلية مثل الوزن والقافية. ركزت الترجمات المحسنة على الصور الاستعارية والجوانب الشكلية، في حين أكدت الترجمات البشرية على المشاعر العامة والأصالة الثقافية. يُعدّ النهج المتوازن الذي يجمع بين الطريقتين فعالاً في نقل رؤية قباني الشعرية وعمقها العاطفي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ChatGPT3.5، كيفن مور، الدور البشري، ترجمة الشعر، نزار قباني

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<u>ABBREVIATION</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
AI	Artificial Intelligence
GPT	Generative Pre-trained Transformer
AGI	Artificial General Intelligence

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General Introduction

Literary texts present unique challenges in the translation process, as evidenced by the distinct approaches taken by literary translators compared to technical translators. A literary translator deals with texts that are dominated by connotative elements and syntagmatic structures, requiring the translator to reframe both the content and the expression in a novel way, all while maintaining the aesthetic function of the original work.

The greatest challenge in literary texts lies in the translation of poetry with its intricate meters and rhythms, which transcend the surface-level signifier and signified of language. The translator must explore the layers of linguistic condensation (structure) and employ figurative language and rhetoric to convey the meaning in its most beautiful form. Generally, the differences between languages pose a significant obstacle when attempting to transfer this poetry and its associated emotions from one culture to another, thus hindering the translation process.

Studies have unanimously agreed that poetry is a unique creative endeavor, fundamentally characterized by its rhythm. The auditory aspect of poetry is just as crucial as its semantic content. When poetry is rendered into prose, it loses much of its charm and splendor. However, when it is translated as poetry, the translator effectively creates a new poem. The degree to which this new poem aligns with or diverges from the original text depends on the translator's skill and poetic sensibility.

Attempts to translate poetry between languages, including Arabic and English, have varied significantly. Some translators have succeeded in capturing the essence of the original poems, while others have found the task difficult or even impossible.

Recently, however, the advent of (AI) has introduced new possibilities and complexities to this field. AI has made significant strides in various domains, including translation, offering innovative tools and methods that could potentially revolutionize the way we approach the translation of Arabic poetry.

Research questions

In our dissertation we raised many questions divided into other sub-questions:

The main question

- ✓ To what extent can ChatGPT3.5 enhance Kevin's translation of Qabbani's Fortune Teller & Balqees?

And sub-questions

- ✓ How is ChatGPT3.5 compared to human translation in terms of preserving the rhythmic and aesthetic qualities of Arabic poetry?
- ✓ How reliable is the human intervention?

Hypotheses

- ✓ We hypothesise that ChatGPT3.5 is somehow able to enhance poetry translation but we also believe that it cannot outstand Human creativity.

Sub-hypotheses

- ✓ We hypothesize that ChatGPT3.5 is able to handle the poem better at a formal level when it comes to Arabic into English translation while at a semantic level only with English-to-English rendering in case we want to enhance it.
- ✓ The better the prompt is the better the results will be.

Research Methodology

We have opted for a Comparative Contrastive Analytical approach by which we first contrast the Arabic version of the poems " بلقيس " and " قارئة الفنجان " with the Human Translation of the Poem "Balqees "and "Fortune Teller" ,then we compare the translated enhanced versions by ChatGPT 3.5 with the human versions also we are going to do a comparison between the enhanced versions in Shelley style with the Human Translation of the Poems and then we start our analysis checking this comparison at different levels which are the formal and semantic level.

The Rationale

Due to the significance and novelty of the topic within our college at the University of Kasdi Merbah in Ouargla, it is rarely addressed amidst the usual studies and research, despite its inherent difficulty and sensitivity—a challenge comparable to that faced by translators of poetic texts in general. We believe in bringing a fresh perspective to the topic, contributing to the enrichment of academic literature and public libraries. Moreover, we seek to shed light on a topic often overlooked by many due to its complexities and controversies, particularly regarding our interest in poetry translation and the role of (AI).

The Structure of The Study

Our dissertation is divided into two parts the theoretical part in which we discussed in its first chapter under the title of Poem translation Form or Meaning, the Arabic and English poetry history plus its characteristics. Then the second chapter called (AI) and Poetry Translation in which we talked about AI in general and ChatGPT in specific. The second part in our dissertation is dedicated to ChatGPT Analyzing and its way of working with the poems we choose.

Literature Review

In the realm of academic research, a vast body of literature spans various subject areas. Yet, through diligent inquiry, we have identified a conspicuous gap: a lack of comprehensive studies focusing specifically on the intersection of ChatGPT and Poetry.

Our endeavor, therefore, stands as a significant and original contribution to the academic discourse. By exploring this uncharted territory, we aim to shed light on the intricate relationship between ChatGPT, a cutting-edge (AI) technology, and the timeless art form of poetry.

We anticipate that our work will not only fill a void in existing scholarship but also serve as a valuable resource for individuals with an interest in poetry, (AI) within broader contexts, and particularly for students specializing in translation studies. By delving into the nuances of how ChatGPT interacts with poetic language, we hope to inspire further exploration and discourse in this emerging field.

Through our research, we endeavor to bridge the gap between technology and the humanities, offering insights that are both intellectually stimulating and practically relevant. We believe that our findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of the evolving relationship between human creativity and machine intelligence, opening new avenues for interdisciplinary inquiry and innovation

Theoretical Part

Chapter One: Poetry Translation Form or Meaning

I. Modern Arabic Poetry

Poetry stands as one of the earliest forms of artistic expression among Arabs. This art form has prominently featured in the literary history of the Arab world from ancient times to becoming a document through which one can understand Arab conditions, culture, circumstances, and history. Arabs attempted to distinguish poetry from other forms of discourse by utilizing poetic meter and rhyme. Thus, poetry became for them a balanced speech relying on the presence of suitable rhyme for its verses. (شيرين - تعريف الشعر)

Poetry is a form of verbal expression that relies on the use of a specific musicality, known as poetic music. It is characterized by a precise meter and aims to convey a general idea to describe and clarify the main concept of the poem. Another definition of poetry is that it consists of words carrying linguistic meanings that affect humans when read or heard, and any speech lacking poetic meter is not classified as poetry.

The history of Arabic poetry traces back to the Arabian Peninsula, specifically to the pre-Islamic era. Arabs were keen on associating their occasions and personal events with poetic verses. Consequently, they worked on developing the form of poetry, and this development yielded significant results, which are still preserved in ancient historical books of Arabic poetry. With the advent of Islam in the Arabian Peninsula, Arabic poetry continued to evolve, but poets became more cautious in composing poetic verses. Expressions or words that did not conform to the rules of Islamic religion disappeared. Additionally, the spread of Islam and the Arabic language outside the Arabian Peninsula contributed to the emergence of new poetry, known as "modern poetry." It relied on emotional expression while also aiming to develop the language of ancient poetry, which no longer aligned with the modern poetic language used by Arab poets.

I.1 The characteristics of modern Arabic poetry

- ✓ The use of clear, simple Modern Standard Arabic language that is easily understandable by the majority, while incorporating some complex words within the vocabulary of the poem.
- ✓ Diversification in the utilization of rhetorical devices within a single poem, yet employed to serve the poetic text, with a preference for selecting simple and comprehensible devices.
- ✓ The disappearance of poetry celebrating individual pride and tribal affiliation, which characterized ancient poets.
- ✓ Increase in imaginative elements, imagery, and stylistic devices.

- ✓ Frequent use of satirical tone in presenting ideas.
- ✓ Deviation from rhyme schemes and departure from the conventional structure of poem construction.
- ✓ Resorting to symbolism in crafting the poem, contemplating life, the universe, human creation, and the purpose of existence.
- ✓ Emergence of new trends in Arabic poetry, such as political, nationalist, humanist, Islamic, patriotic, and social orientations, alongside the decline of other trends like panegyric, invective, and tribal pride.
- ✓ Abundance of mythical and legendary stories recounted throughout history.
- ✓ Rise of various literary and poetic schools, each distinguished by unique characteristics, with each having its own poets, supporters, and advocates, such as the School of Diwan, the Apollo Group, the Emigrant poets, among others.
- ✓ The cohesive thematic unity of the poem, wherein the formulation of the poem as a single, organic, sequential unit ensures that the omission of a single line would disrupt the entire meaning, and no line can be introduced or delayed without consequence.
- ✓ Emergence of national sentiment, allegiance, and loyalty to the homeland and nation.
- ✓ Significant influence on Arab popular uprisings, with the most notable example being the role played by modern poetry in the 1919 Egyptian Revolution.
- ✓ Unity of the poem's theme. (ويكيبيديا-الشعر العربي في العصر الحديث)

II. Modern English Poetry

English poetry is an integral part of the global literary heritage, spanning centuries and distinguished by its diversity and richness. Considered one of the oldest literary forms in the English language, English poetry encompasses a wide range of styles and poetic forms.

The history of English poetry begins with the creations of Anglo-Saxon poets in the Middle Ages, such as Caedmon, Christopher Marlowe, and Shakespeare. English poetry then evolved through various eras, including the Renaissance, the Romantic era, the Victorian era, and up to the present day.

Among the prominent English poets throughout history are Geoffrey Chaucer, John Milton, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Alfred Lord Tennyson, William Blake, William Wordsworth, Thomas Hardy, Gertrude Benson, D.H. Lawrence, Sylvia Plath, John

Betjeman, Edmund Spenser, John Keats, Ted Hughes, and many others. (English Poetry-Encyclopædia Britannica)

II.1 The characteristics of English poetry

- ✓ English poetry is distinguished by its rich literary tradition.
- ✓ It features diverse poetic styles and themes.
- ✓ It has a profound influence on global literature.
- ✓ English poetry encompasses a wide range of themes, including pastoral, romantic, political, and satirical.
- ✓ It reflects the cultural, social, and historical contexts of the English-speaking world.
- ✓ There is significant experimentation with various poetic forms and structures in English poetry.
 - This includes traditional forms such as sonnets and ballads.
 - It also includes modern free verse and experimental poetry.
- ✓ Contributions of renowned English poets, such as Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Byron, and Eliot, have significantly shaped the evolution of poetry. These contributions have also influenced poets worldwide. (Greenblatt, Stephen, et al., editors. "English Poetry.")

III. Poetry translation

Arabic literature can be categorized into two major types: poetry and prose. Unlike Europeans, we do not further divide poetry into formal genres such as narrative, epic, dramatic, and lyrical poetry. Instead, we categorize it according to the subject matter addressed by the poet. Our literary classifications are thematic rather than formal. All ancient poetry adheres to a metered structure and falls under what Europeans refer to as lyrical poetry. This does not imply the type of poetry performed by singers; rather, it denotes poetry written from the poet's perspective, in the poet's voice. It is assumed that the reader or listener understands that the speaker is the poet, and any pronouns used in the poem must refer to the poet themselves rather than a real or fictional character created by them. This type of poetry is also characterized by expressing the poet's own feelings, with music dominating it, and its rhythmic beauty.

When a translator tackles the translation of lyrical poetry from English to Arabic, for example, they take into account all these characteristics and strive to highlight them alongside the meanings and images presented by the poet. They do not merely provide the literal meaning of words, as the literal meaning cannot equate to the poem. Otherwise, why would a poet express themselves in

verse rather than prose? This principle, a tenet of modern criticism, should guide the translator's approach.

Since these attributes constitute a significant aspect of the "meaning" of the poem, what we term as "poetic meaning" of the literary work, distinct from prose meaning or the meaning of words themselves, they must take precedence in translation. Thus, the translator, who must be capable of composing poetry and possess a refined artistic sensibility, should aim to produce an equivalent poem in the target language, a poem that incorporates the original work's characteristics, or most of them, including, as I mentioned, meter, rhyme, meanings, and imagery.

Driden (the English critic according to Dr. Samuel Johnson) distinguishes three approaches to literary translation in this regard: the first involves literal word-for-word translation within its original context, termed "metaphrase." The second involves translating meanings alone, regardless of sentence structure or word order, which he calls "paraphrase." The third involves rephrasing sentences, or even the entire poem, if necessary, to present an equivalent or alternative to the original work in the translated language. This is termed "imitation" or "mimicry," i.e., mimicking the poet's use of meter, rhyme, imagery, and meanings. In my opinion, this is the most appropriate approach for literary translation methodology. (عناي-2023)

III.1 Issues Of Poetry translation

Translation of poetry is a complex process fraught with numerous challenges and difficulties. Below are some key issues encountered in the process of translating poetry:

- ✓ **Language and Style:** Poetry employs sophisticated language and intricate styles that demand specialized translation skills to convey its meanings accurately. Expressing symbolism and cultural connotations in a different language can be challenging.
- ✓ **Authenticity and Adaptability:** Striking a balance between preserving the authenticity of the poetic text and making necessary modifications to render it comprehensible and acceptable in the target language poses a challenge. Some words or phrases may require adjustments to suit the cultural and linguistic style of the target audience.
- ✓ **Rhythm and Sound:** Poetry heavily relies on rhythm and sound, making the translation of verses and rhymes challenging. The available words in the target language may not match the sonic coherence and rhythm of the original poem.

- ✓ **Multifaceted Meanings:** Some words and phrases in poetry carry multiple or symbolic meanings depending on the cultural and historical context. Translating these meanings accurately requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures.
- ✓ **Loss and Gain:** The translated text may lose some aesthetic or connotative aspects, in addition to the possibility of adding elements not present in the original text.
- ✓ **Cultural Sensitivity:** Poems may contain beliefs and values with varying connotations in different cultures, necessitating the translator to consider and accurately express cultural sensitivities in the translation.

III.2 Issues of rendering Meaning and Structure

In poetry translation, "meaning" refers to the general concept or idea conveyed by the original text, while "structure" refers to the linguistic structure and organization, as well as the form taken by the poetic text. Several challenges may arise for the translator in both of these aspects:

- ✓ **Understanding Poetic Structure** Poetry may possess a unique structure such as rhyme, meter, stanzaic form, and rhythmic sequencing, and a successful translation preserves this structure in the target language as much as possible, requiring significant linguistic flexibility and the ability to manipulate sounds and poetic patterns.
- ✓ **Expressing Meanings with Precision and Beauty** The translator must grasp the precise meanings of words and expressions in the original text and find ways to convey them appropriately and beautifully in the target language.
- ✓ **Figurative and Symbolic Language in Poetry** Poetry often contains symbols and metaphors carrying hidden meanings or referring to complex ideas, and accurately translating them requires a deep understanding of the culture, traditions, and myths associated with the poetry.
- ✓ **Cultural and Historical Meanings** Some words or expressions in poetry may carry historical or cultural meanings specific to the source language, and translating them accurately may require additional explanation or guidance for the target reader.
- ✓ **The Poet's Artistic and Personal Style** As mentioned earlier, poets often express their ideas and emotions in their own unique and personal style, challenging the translator to accurately convey this style and personality with precision and artistry.

Overall, poetic translation requires a delicate balance between remaining faithful to the original text and achieving beauty and expression in a style suitable for the target culture and language.

III.3 Techniques and Strategies for Translating Poetry

André Lefevere delineates seven strategies for translating poetry:

- ✓ **Phonemic Translation** This involves reproducing the sound of the source language in the target language.
- ✓ **Literal Translation** Word-for-word translation.
- ✓ **Metrical Translation** Recreating the poetic meter of the source language in the target language.
- ✓ **Prose to Verse Translation** Transforming the meaning and syntactic structure while maintaining the poetic essence of the source text.
- ✓ **Rhymed Translation** Preserving the rhyme scheme of the original poem in the target language.
- ✓ **Blank/free verse translation** Finding suitable equivalents in the target language with appropriate semantic results.
- ✓ **Interpretation** Modified Translation occurs when the absence of the source language text is retained, and the form is altered. Transcreation occurs when the translator produces a unique poem themselves. (Lefevere, A. 1975)

IV. Faithfulness and Infidelity

The deepest purpose has a triadic dimension: ethical, poetic, and philosophical in a certain sense. We consider it philosophical because within translation, there exists a relationship with truth. However, let us focus here on the ethical purpose. When we talk about translation, we always evoke the issue of fidelity and accuracy. Hölderlin and Rilke regarded these as exemplary poetic virtues. In the realm of translation, the translator is captivated by the spirit of fidelity and accuracy. This passion is ethical, rather than literary or aesthetic. (براهيمي- وعبادي 2022)

And the methods to avoid infidelity in translation relies on four elements fundamentally linked to the translator's experience and skill, which are:

✓ **Not Rushing and Adhering to a Strict Timeline**

A meticulous translation process demands patience. Rushing to meet deadlines can compromise the quality of the translation. Translators should prioritize accuracy and fidelity over speed, allowing sufficient time to carefully consider each word and phrase. This ensures that the essence of the original text is preserved and faithfully conveyed in the translated version.

✓ **Starting with Two Stages: Deconstructing and Understanding the Original Text**

Before attempting to translate, a translator must thoroughly deconstruct and comprehend the original text. This involves analyzing the text's structure, context, and nuances. Understanding the author's intent, the cultural and historical background, and the specific stylistic choices made in the original language is crucial. This deep comprehension forms the foundation upon which an accurate and faithful translation can be built.

✓ **Attempting a Comprehensive Translation**

Begin by focusing on accurately translating the meanings of the text. The initial translation should strive to capture the core ideas and concepts of the original work. Subsequently, the translator should work on embedding the aesthetic form and musical rhythm of the original poem into the translation. This dual focus ensures that both the literal and artistic qualities of the original text are preserved, creating a translation that is both accurate and evocative.

✓ **Exercising Caution and Precision in Conveying External Factors**

After translating the main content, it is essential to carefully convey the external factors of the text, such as cultural knowledge, values, and ideas that underlie the original work. Translators must be mindful of the cultural and philosophical contexts in which the original text was written and strive to reflect these elements accurately in the translation. This involves a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures to ensure that the translation resonates with readers while staying true to the original text's intent and meaning.

By adhering to these principles, translators can avoid the pitfalls of betrayal, producing translations that are not only faithful to the original text but also rich in cultural and aesthetic value.

(براهيمي و عبادي -2022)

Chapter Two: Artificial Intelligence and Poetry Translation

I. Artificial Intelligence (AI) Definition

AI is a branch of computer science aimed at creating systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as perception, reasoning, learning, and decision-making. The field of AI includes the development of algorithms and computer programs that can analyze data, learn from it, and make predictions or decisions based on this analysis. AI can be classified into several subfields such as machine learning, natural language processing, robotics, and computer vision, which highlights its significant importance globally.

The concept of AI also refers to the simulation of human intelligence processes by specialized systems that resemble computer systems. AI is characterized by its ability to "think" and "learn" through the analysis of large quantities of data. It can be used to automate tasks, make predictions, or identify patterns that humans may not be able to discover.

AI is utilized in a wide range of applications, from virtual personal assistants and chatbots to self-driving cars and medical diagnosis systems. Therefore, the future of AI is promising and holds new horizons. (هيئة التحرير-الذكاء الاصطناعي: تعريفه، وأهميته، وأنواعه، وأهم تطبيقاته)

II. The history of (AI)

The history of (AI) dates back to the mid-20th century. In 1956, John McCarthy, Marvin Minsky, Nathaniel Rochester, and Claude Shannon organized the Dartmouth Conference, where researchers proposed the idea of designing a machine capable of simulating any task that requires human intelligence. Following this conference, research in AI progressed rapidly.

Researchers developed several techniques such as symbolic reasoning and expert systems to enable machines to make decisions and solve problems based on rules and knowledge. In the 1980s, machine learning emerged as a new approach to AI, allowing machines to learn from data and improve their performance over time.

Despite significant progress, AI faced setbacks in the 1990s due to technical limitations and reduced funding. However, the field regained momentum in the 21st century, thanks to the availability of large amounts of data and powerful computing resources. Today, AI is used in a wide range of applications such as image and speech recognition.

The future of AI holds great promise, and its applications will continue to diversify over time, bringing numerous benefits. (هيئة التحرير-الذكاء الاصطناعي: تعريفه, و أهميته, وأنواعه, و أهم تطبيقاته)

III. The importance of (AI)

It is highlighted in several aspects, with the most notable being:

✓ **Efficiency and Productivity**

AI can automate various tasks, leading to increased efficiency and productivity. For example, AI-based chatbots can handle customer inquiries, allowing human agents to focus on more complex issues.

✓ **Personalization**

AI can help customize experiences for customers, employees, and users. For instance, recommendation systems built using AI concepts can suggest products or services based on user preferences and behavior.

✓ **Accuracy**

AI can process vast amounts of data and identify patterns that humans may not discover, leading to more accurate predictions and better decision-making.

✓ **Innovation**

AI can enable the development of new products and services that were not possible before. For example, AI is used to create personalized healthcare solutions.

✓ **Cost-Effectiveness**

AI can reduce costs by automating tasks and reducing the need for human intervention, benefiting companies and organizations across various industries.

✓ **Safety Improvement:**

AI can be used to enhance safety in various fields such as transportation and healthcare. For instance, AI-powered systems can monitor patients' vital signs and alert medical staff in case of any abnormalities.

IV. Types Of AI

- ✓ **Weak AI** This type of AI involves programming computer systems to perform specific tasks more efficiently than humans in some cases. For example, classifying emails as spam or non-spam (spam filters).

✓ **Strong AI**

Also known as AGI, this type of AI aims to focus on human-level intelligence, problem-solving skills, with the ability to learn and perform any intellectual task that humans can do.

✓ **Superintelligent AI**

This refers to the hypothetical level of AI intelligence that surpasses human intelligence and capabilities in all domains.

✓ **Interactive Machines**

These are the simplest forms of AI that can only respond to specific inputs with predefined actions, without memory or the ability to use past experiences for future actions.

✓ **Limited Memory**

These AI systems can store previous experiences and use them to inform future decisions, such as self-driving cars that remember previous routes and make adjustments based on past obstacles.

✓ **Theory of Mind**

Refers to the ability of AI systems to understand human emotions, beliefs, and intentions, and use this understanding to interact with them more effectively.

✓ **Self-Aware AI**

This type of AI is hypothetical but requires a conscious machine capable of thinking, self-awareness, and awareness of its own existence and others.

V. Characteristics of (AI)

✓ **Intelligence**

AI systems possess the ability to learn and adapt to new situations, enabling them to perform tasks that were previously possible only for humans.

✓ **Self-Learning**

AI systems can learn and improve their performance over time without the need for human intervention.

✓ **Decision-Making**

AI systems are capable of making decisions based on data, rules, and probabilistic thinking.

✓ **Natural Language Processing**

AI systems can understand, interpret, and generate human language, allowing for more natural communication with humans.

✓ **Perception**

AI systems can sense and interpret their environment using various sensors and input devices.

✓ **Creativity**

AI systems can generate new ideas and solutions leading to innovations and breakthroughs in various fields.

✓ **Problem-Solving**

AI systems can analyze complex problems and provide solutions, often faster and more accurately than humans.

✓ **Parallel Processing**

AI systems can process vast amounts of data simultaneously, allowing for faster and more efficient computational operations.

VI. Applications of (AI)

AI has a wide range of applications, including:

✓ **Healthcare Applications**

AI is used in medical diagnosis, drug discovery, and personalized treatment plans.

✓ **Financial Applications**

AI is used for fraud detection, risk assessment, and investment management.

✓ **Retail Applications**

AI is used for personalized marketing, product recommendations, and supply chain optimization.

✓ **Manufacturing Applications**

AI is used for maintenance, quality control, and process improvement.

✓ **Transportation Applications**

AI is used for autonomous vehicles, traffic management, and logistics optimization.

VII. Advantages of (AI)

- ✓ **Cost Savings** AI can reduce labor costs and increase operational efficiency, leading to cost savings for companies.
- ✓ **Faster Innovation** AI can accelerate the innovation process by quickly analyzing data and identifying patterns and trends that humans may overlook.
- ✓ **Improved Decision-Making** AI can analyze vast amounts of data and provide insights to support decision-making.
- ✓ **Predictive Analytics** AI can analyze large amounts of data to provide predictions and insights, allowing companies to make informed decisions and stay ahead in competition.

VIII. Disadvantages of (AI)

- ✓ **Job Displacement** AI can replace human jobs, leading to job loss and unemployment.
- ✓ **Security Risks** AI systems can be vulnerable to cyber-attacks and hacking, posing potential security risks.
- ✓ **Lack of Empathy** AI lacks the ability to understand human emotions, experiences, and empathize with them.
- ✓ **Reliability** Overreliance on AI systems can lead to a loss of critical thinking and decision-making skills among humans.

IX. The Future of (AI)

Scientists today are working to further develop (AI) to harness its potential for greater benefits in the future, making our lives easier. They have started with smartphones and cars and aim to reach smart homes in the future. (هيئة التحرير- الذكاء الاصطناعي : تعريفه, و اهميته, وانواعه, و اهم تطبيقاته)

X. ChatGPT

ChatGPT is an AI chatbot product developed by OpenAI and built on the structure of GPT-4. GPT stands for generative pre-trained transformer; this indicates it is a large language model that checks for the probability of what words might come next in sequence. A large language model is

a deep learning algorithm — a type of transformer model in which a neural network learns context about any language pattern. That might be a spoken language or a computer programming language.

The model doesn't "know" what it's saying, but it does know what symbols (words) are likely to come after one another based on the data set it was trained on. The current generation of (AI) chatbots, such as ChatGPT, its Google rival Gemini and others, don't really make intelligently informed decisions.

Instead, they're the internet's parrots, repeating words that are likely to be found next to one another in the course of natural speech.

The underlying math is all about probability. The companies that make and use them pitch them as productivity genies, creating text in a matter of seconds that would take a person hours or days to produce.

In ChatGPT's case, that data set is a large portion of the internet. From there, humans give feedback on the AI's output to confirm whether the words it uses sound natural.

The public version of ChatGPT can call on current events information as recent as January 2022. ChatGPT Plus can call on current events information as recent as April 2023.

In August 2023, OpenAI launched GPTBot, a web crawler meant to expand ChatGPT's knowledge. Read technical details about GPTBot and ways to keep it from crawling a website you run.

X.1 How to use ChatGPT

It's easy to use it. Just follow these steps:

- ✓ Visit <https://chat.openai.com/>.
- ✓ Type in the prompt box, where it says "Message ChatGPT," to get started.
- ✓ For the Plus version, you'll see an Upgrade to Plus button on the left side of the home page if you log in.

OpenAI may use conversations with ChatGPT held without an account for AI training. There is a way to opt out of your conversations being used as training data if you are logged in: go to Settings and uncheck "Improve the model for everyone"

For businesses, ChatGPT can write and debug code, as well as create reports, presentations, emails and websites. In general, ChatGPT can draft the kind of prose you'd likely use for work "Write an email accepting an invitation to speak at a cybersecurity conference" ChatGPT can answer questions ("What are similar books to [xyz]?") as well. Microsoft showed off these features in its announcement that OpenAI is coming to Word and some other parts of the 365-business suite.

ChatGPT has historically not 'remembered' information from one conversation to another. However, starting on April 29, all ChatGPT users can take advantage of Memory, which retains information about previous chats. (The Memory feature is not available in Europe and Korea.)

Memory controls can be turned off by selecting Settings > Personalization > Memory, or by telling ChatGPT to forget.

ChatGPT Plus members can use a feature called custom instructions to make sure the AI remembers certain things about them. For example, it can remember if a specific user tends to want content for a business audience, or, conversely, for third graders.

To sum up, the intersection of poetry, translation, and AI epitomizes a multifaceted dialogue between tradition and innovation, human agency and technological advancement. As we navigate the complexities of cultural exchange and creative expression in an increasingly interconnected world, interdisciplinary insights and collaborative endeavors hold the key to enriching our understanding of language, literature, and the human experience.

Practical Part

I. Nizar biography

Qabbani was born on 21 March 1923 in Damascus, Syria, to a middle-class merchant family with a Syrian father and Turkish mother. He was related to the pioneering Arab playwright Abu Khalil al-Qabbani. Nizar Qabbani studied law at the University of Damascus where he graduated in 1945 and subsequently launched a diplomatic career that year which took him to all five continents. He served in the Syrian embassies in Egypt (1945–1948), Turkey (1948), Lebanon, Britain, China, and Spain. His posting in Spain was his favorite; there he wrote some of his most memorable verse. In 1966 he retired as a diplomat and moved to Beirut, Lebanon, where he founded a publishing company called Manshurat. He became one of the Arab world's greatest poets, living the rest of his life outside Syria. He died in London on 30 April 1998. (Al-Bayati 2020)

Qabbani's poetry covers a host of different topics and themes. More than any other modern Arab poet he has become identified with writings about the role and status of Arab women. He has been dubbed in some circles both as women's champion and detractor. He has adopted the feminist cause, defended their usurped rights, and called for them to rebel and take up arms. Yet, at the same time, he has written poetry that adulates women's beauty and bodies in the most traditional vein.

II. Corps Identification

The aim of this chapter is to explore the rich poetic legacy of Nizar Qabbani, one of the most influential contemporary Arab poets, through an in-depth analysis of two of his notable works: "بلقيس" and "قارئة الفنجان." These poems were chosen for their profound emotional depth, intricate symbolism, and the unique ways they address themes of love, loss, and destiny, which are central to Qabbani's oeuvre. By examining both the original Arabic texts and their English translations, this study seeks to illuminate the formal and semantic features of Qabbani's poetry.

II.1 Balqees "بلقيس"

It is a poignant elegy written in memory of Qabbani's wife, who was tragically killed in a bombing. The poem reflects Qabbani's profound grief and anger, blending personal sorrow with a broader critique of the political turmoil that led to her death. The original Arabic version of "Balqees" is characterized by its lyrical intensity, rich imagery, and rhythmic flow, which convey the poet's deep emotional turmoil and lamentation.

The poem "Balqees" is structured in free verse, which is written in the "Bahr Tawil". The "Tawil" meter is characterized by its repetitive feet in each hemistich of the verse, which are "fa'oolun mafa'a'eelun fa'oolun mafa'a'eelun." allowing Qabbani the flexibility to express his grief and rage without the constraints of a fixed meter. The lack of a consistent rhyme scheme mirrors the chaos and devastation experienced by the poet, enhancing the emotional impact of the verses.

II.2 The Fortune Teller "قارئة الفنجان"

It is another significant poem by Qabbani that explores the themes of fate and love. The poem narrates the encounter between a young man and a fortune teller, who predicts his future filled with love and sacrifice. This work stands out for its mystical and contemplative tone, exploring the intersection of destiny and human emotion. The original Arabic text is marked by its rhythmic cadence and evocative language, creating a sense of inevitability and mysticism.

"The Fortune Teller" is structured in free verse "Bahr Tawil", with a rhythmic and rhyming scheme that lends a musical quality to the verse. This formal approach complements the mystical and predictive themes of the poem, evoking the cadence of an ancient prophecy.

III. Aim of the analysis

It aims to enhance these translations using ChatGPT 3.5, transforming them into different poetic forms to preserve and amplify the original meaning and form. This study not only investigates the linguistic and cultural challenges in the translation process but also assesses the potential of AI tools like ChatGPT 3.5 in enhancing literary translations, ensuring the retention of the essence and artistic value of the original works.

IV. Methodology of Analysis

IV.1 Selection of Poems

The analysis begins by selecting two of Nizar Qabbani's notable poems: "Balqees" and "The Fortune Teller." These poems were chosen for their rich imagery, emotional depth, and cultural significance, making them ideal candidates for examining the nuances of translation.

IV.2 Selection of Human Translation of the Poem

We selected the Human Translation of these Poem by Kevin Moore, an American keyboardist, composer, and founder of the Chroma Key music project. Moore's translations are known for their artistic sensitivity and attention to the original text's subtleties.

IV.3 Utilization of ChatGPT 3.5

We employed ChatGPT 3.5 as a tool to assist in the translation and enhancement process. ChatGPT 3.5 was tasked with enhancing the Human Translation of the Poem and transforming It into the style of Percy Bysshe Shelley, a prominent Romantic poet known for his lyrical and imaginative poetry.

IV.4 Enhancement and Stylistic Adaptation

IV.4.1 Enhancement of Human Translation of the Poem

ChatGPT 3.5 was asked to enhance the Human Translation of these Poem. The goal was to refine the language, improve poetic flow, and ensure the translations captured the emotive and aesthetic qualities of the original Arabic texts.

IV.4.2 Transformation into Shelley Style

Additionally, ChatGPT 3.5 was requested to enhance the Human Translation of the Poem into the style of Shelley. This involved infusing the translations with the Romantic era's characteristic themes, lyrical quality, and stylistic features.

IV.5 Comparative Analysis at Two Levels

The analysis was conducted at both the formal and semantic levels, comparing:

- The Human Translation of the Poem to the original Arabic poem.
- The Human Translation of the Poem to the enhanced version by ChatGPT 3.5.
- The Human Translation of the Poem to the enhanced version in Shelley style.

IV.5.1 Formal Level Analysis

- **Structure** Examined the overall structure, including stanza organization, line length, rhyme scheme, and meter.

- **Syntax and Diction** Analysed syntactical structure and word choice, noting any significant deviations or enhancements.

IV.5.2 Semantic Level Analysis

- **Themes and Concepts** Identified core themes and evaluated how well these were preserved across different versions.

- **Metaphors and Symbolism** Assessed the handling of key metaphors and symbolic elements.

- **Emotional Tone and Nuances** Evaluated the emotional resonance and nuanced meanings in each version.

IV.6 Back-Translation

ChatGPT 3.5 was then tasked to provide us with back-translating of the English versions:

- The Human Translation of the Poem.
- The enhanced version by ChatGPT 3.5.
- The enhanced version in Shelley style back into Arabic.

IV.7 Analysis of Back-Translation

ChatGPT 3.5 was asked to analyze the back-translations to determine if they preserved the form, meaning, and aesthetic features of the original Arabic poems. This involved a detailed assessment of:

IV.7.1 Form Preservation

Evaluated if the back-translations maintained the structural integrity of the original poems, including stanza organization, rhyme schemes, and meter.

IV.7.2 Meaning Preservation

Assessed the accuracy in conveying the original poems' core themes, emotional tone, and nuanced meanings.

IV.7.3 Aesthetic Preservation

Analysed the extent to which the poetic language, imagery, and cultural elements of the original poems were retained in the back-translations.

By employing this meticulous and structured methodology, we aim to provide a comprehensive analysis of the translations and back-translations of Nizar Qabbani's poetry, ensuring a nuanced understanding of the interplay between linguistic fidelity and poetic enhancement.

V. Analysis of The Poem Balqeess "بلقيس"

Our analysis is structured to assess the translations on two fundamental levels: form and meaning. We utilized ChatGPT 3.5 through structured prompts to assess its capabilities in enhancing and analysing text.

V.1 Contrasting the Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore and the Original Arabic Poem

Initially, we tasked ChatGPT 3.5 with improving a Human Translation of the Poem of Nizar Qabbani's poem "Balqeess" and evaluating it on two levels: formal and semantic.

V.1.1 Formal level

The prompt we asked concerning formal level:

Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's BALqeess. Your task is to analyse this translation at the Formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

The TT: Balqeess. . .oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal. . . Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

This is the original poem in Arabic:

بلقيس : أيتها الأميرة
ها أنت تحترقين .. في حرب العشيرة والعشيرة
ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل مليكتي ؟
إن الكلام فضيحتي
ها نحن نبحت بين أكوام الضحايا ..
عن نجمة سقطت ..
وعن جسدٍ تناثر كالمرايا ..
ها نحن نسأل يا حبيبة...

إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت...

أم قبر العروبة ..

The answer of ChatGPT 3.5 was: Nizar Qabbani's poem "Balqees" is rich in its use of language and imagery, which adds depth and complexity to the themes it explores:

Meter and rhyme scheme

They are foundational elements of poetry, especially in forms like Arabic poetry, where they play a central role in shaping the rhythm, musicality, and aesthetic appeal of the verse. In Arabic poetry, each line typically follows a specific meter (known as "Behr" in Arabic) characterized by a pattern of long and short syllables. Additionally, poems often adhere to intricate rhyme schemes, where the endings of certain lines rhyme with one another according to predetermined patterns.

In Nizar Qabbani's original Arabic poem "Balqees," the meter and rhyme scheme are meticulously crafted to enhance the poem's formal structure and contribute to its overall beauty and resonance. Without access to the specific meter and rhyme pattern of the original Arabic text, it's challenging to precisely identify and analyze these formal features. However, we can infer that Qabbani, like many Arabic poets, likely employed classical meters such as "Rajaz" or "Tawīl" and structured his verses with a particular rhyme scheme, perhaps following a traditional form like the "Qasida" or "Ghazal."

In translation, preserving the meter and rhyme scheme of the original Arabic poses significant challenges. Translators must balance fidelity to the original text with creating a poem that flows naturally and resonates with readers in the target language. Often, this means sacrificing strict adherence to the original meter and rhyme scheme in favor of capturing the essence and meaning of the poem.

Overall, while translators strive to convey the essence and meaning of a poem in translation, the loss of meter and rhyme scheme represents a significant challenge in capturing the full formal beauty and complexity of the original Arabic verse. Despite this challenge, skilled

translators can still create compelling translations that resonate with readers, albeit with some inevitable differences in form and structure.

In the translated version of "Balqees," it's evident that the English rendering does not maintain the original Arabic meter and rhyme scheme. This loss can impact the poem in several ways:

- ✓ **Rhythmic Flow** Arabic poetry, with its distinct meters, creates a rhythmic flow that adds musicality and cadence to the verse. The absence of the original meter in translation can result in a loss of this rhythmic quality, potentially affecting the poem's pacing and overall impact on the reader.

- ✓ **Aesthetic Beauty** The precise arrangement of sounds and syllables in Arabic poetry contributes to its aesthetic beauty. Rhyme, in particular, adds symmetry and harmony to the verse. When translating, it's challenging to replicate this beauty exactly, leading to a diminishment of the poem's formal elegance in the target language.

- ✓ **Cultural Context** Meter and rhyme scheme in Arabic poetry are deeply rooted in the language's linguistic and cultural traditions. They reflect centuries of poetic practice and cultural significance. When these formal elements are lost in translation, some of the cultural richness and depth inherent in the original text may also be lost.

- **The rhetorical devices** It employed in Nizar Qabbani's "Balqees," examining their significance and potential impact in translation:

- ✓ **Apostrophe ("oh princess")**

The use of apostrophe, addressing Balqees directly as "princess," imbues the poem with a sense of intimacy and emotional intensity. It establishes a personal connection between the speaker and Balqees, emphasizing her significance and the depth of the speaker's feelings. In translation, maintaining the emotional resonance of apostrophe can be challenging due to differences in

linguistic and cultural nuances. The loss of this intimacy in translation may diminish the poem's emotional impact.

✓ **Rhetorical Questions ("Was this your grave / Or the grave of Arab nationalism?")**

The rhetorical questions posed in the poem invite reflection and contemplation, prompting readers to consider the multiple layers of meaning embedded within the text. These questions serve to deepen the poem's thematic exploration of identity, legacy, and the consequences of historical events. In translation, preserving the rhetorical force of these questions is essential to capturing the poem's intellectual and emotional depth. Any loss in translation could result in a diminished sense of inquiry and engagement.

✓ **Metaphor ("fragments of a mirror")**

The metaphor of "fragments of a mirror" conveys a sense of brokenness, fragmentation, and distortion. It suggests that Balqees's fate is not only tragic but also reflective of broader societal upheaval and disintegration. This metaphorical imagery adds layers of complexity to the poem's exploration of identity and loss. In translation, maintaining the metaphor's vividness and evocative power is crucial to preserving the poem's aesthetic and thematic richness. Any loss or distortion in translation could detract from the metaphor's impact and the poem's overall effectiveness.

✓ **Irony ("Indeed, words are my scandal")**

The speaker's ironic statement about words being their scandal highlights the inadequacy of language to fully capture the depth of their emotions and experiences. This self-awareness adds a layer of complexity to the poem, inviting readers to consider the limitations of communication and the complexities of human expression. In translation, conveying the irony and subtlety of this statement requires careful attention to tone and context. Any loss of nuance or ambiguity in translation could detract from the poem's ironic undertones and diminish its thematic resonance.

Overall, the rhetorical devices employed in "Balqees" serve to enhance the poem's emotional, intellectual, and aesthetic dimensions. While translation inevitably involves some loss of linguistic and cultural specificity, skilled translators strive to preserve the essence and impact of these devices to ensure that the translated poem resonates with readers in the target language.

- **The linguistic choices** made by Nizar Qabbani in "Balqees," highlighting them

significance and potential impact in translation:

- ✓ **Blend of Classical and Contemporary Language**

Qabbani's poetry often combines classical Arabic with contemporary idioms, creating a unique linguistic texture that bridges tradition and modernity. This blend of language reflects Qabbani's engagement with both the rich literary heritage of Arabic poetry and the realities of contemporary Arab society. For example, in "Balqees," Qabbani may employ classical Arabic vocabulary and imagery to evoke a sense of timeless elegance and cultural resonance, while also incorporating colloquial expressions to capture the immediacy and intimacy of personal experience.

- ✓ **Sensory Imagery and Vivid Descriptions**

Qabbani's use of sensory imagery and vivid descriptions enriches the poem's aesthetic and emotional impact. Through carefully chosen words and phrases, Qabbani appeals to the reader's senses, creating a multisensory experience that brings the poem to life. For example, in "Balqees," Qabbani may use evocative language to describe the sights, sounds, smells, tastes, and textures associated with Balqees's world, allowing readers to immerse themselves fully in the poem's imagery and atmosphere.

- ✓ **Symbolic and Figurative Language**

Qabbani employs symbolic and figurative language to convey abstract ideas and complex emotions in concrete terms. By using symbols, metaphors, similes, and other figurative devices, Qabbani imbues his poetry with layers of meaning and resonance. For example, in "Balqees," Qabbani may use symbols such as stars, mirrors, and graves to explore themes of love, loss, identity, and power, inviting readers to interpret and interpret the poem's imagery in multiple ways.

- ✓ **Rhythmic Patterns and Sound Effects**

Qabbani pays careful attention to rhythmic patterns and sound effects in his poetry, using techniques such as alliteration, assonance, consonance, and onomatopoeia to enhance the musicality and oral quality of his verse. These linguistic devices create a sense of harmony,

melody, and rhythm that engage the reader's ear and contribute to the overall aesthetic experience of the poem. For example, in "Balqees," Qabbani may use rhythmic patterns and sound effects to mimic the cadence of speech, evoke the sounds of nature, or create a sense of tension and release.

In translation, preserving the nuances and complexities of Qabbani's linguistic choices presents a significant challenge. Translators must carefully navigate the cultural and linguistic differences between Arabic and the target language while striving to retain the essence and spirit of the original text. While some aspects of Qabbani's linguistic style may be lost or transformed in translation, skilled translators can capture the beauty, depth, and power of his poetry in a way that resonates with readers in the target language.

V.1.2 Semantic level

Subsequently, we transitioned to the semantic level of analysis, wherein we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and Professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees. Your task is to analyse this translation at semantic level in which you talk about the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack the TT:

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal. . . Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

This is the original poem in Arabic:

بلقيس : أيتها الأميرة
ها أنت تحترقين .. في حرب العشيرة والعشيرة
ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل مليكتي ؟
إن الكلام فضيحتي ..
ها نحن نبحث بين أكوام الضحايا ..
عن نجمة سقطت ..

وعن جسدٍ تناثر كالمرايا ..
ها نحن نسأل يا حبيبة ..
إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت
أم قبر العروبة ..

Then ChatGPT 3.5 responded:

V.1.2.1 Denotative Meanings

➤ Original Arabic Poem

✓ **Personal Lament**

The poem is a lament for Balqeas, depicted as a princess caught in the middle of tribal conflicts. The speaker is deeply affected by her death and struggles to articulate the profound sense of loss.

✓ **Scandal of Words**

The phrase "إن الكلام فضيحتي" ("words are my scandal") reflects the poet's frustration with the inadequacy of language to express the depth of his grief and the complexities of the situation.

✓ **Search for Remnants**

The imagery of looking through piles of victims for a fallen star and a body shattered like fragments of a mirror underscores the devastation and the struggle to find meaning or closure amidst the chaos.

✓ **Question of Identity**

The question "إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت أم قبر العروبة" ("Was this your grave or the grave of Arab nationalism?") introduces a broader commentary on the state of the Arab world, linking the personal tragedy to a collective national identity crisis.

➤ Translated Poem by Kevin Moore

✓ **Personal Lament**

The translation retains the sense of personal loss and grief, presenting Balqeas as a princess engulfed in tribal wars. The speaker's struggle to articulate his feelings is preserved.

✓ **Scandal of Words**

The phrase "words are my scandal" is maintained, conveying the poet's frustration with the limitations of language.

✓ **Search for Remnants**

The imagery of searching through victims for a star and a body shattered like a mirror is translated effectively, preserving the sense of devastation and fragmentation.

✓ **Question of Identity**

The question about the grave of Balqees or the grave of Arab nationalism is clearly translated, retaining the broader commentary on the Arab world's condition.

V.1.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

➤ **Original Arabic Poem**

Balqees is not just a beloved figure but a symbol of beauty, grace, and perhaps the ideal Arab woman. Her destruction amidst tribal conflict symbolizes the destruction of cultural and national ideals.

✓ **Tribal Wars**

The tribal wars represent more than literal conflict; they symbolize internal strife within the Arab world, hinting at political, social, and cultural divisions.

✓ **Fallen Star and Mirror Fragments**

The fallen star symbolizes lost hope and fallen ideals, while the shattered mirror represents the fragmented identity and broken dreams of the Arab world.

✓ **Grave of Arab Nationalism**

This powerful metaphor equates Balqees's death with the death of Arab nationalism, suggesting that personal and national tragedies are intertwined and that the decline of Arab unity and identity is as tragic as the loss of a beloved.

➤ Translated Poem by Kevin Moore

✓ **Balqees as a Symbol**

The translation captures Balqees as a symbol of beauty and grace caught in conflict, but might lack the deeper cultural resonance understood by Arabic speakers familiar with Qabbani's work.

✓ **Tribal Wars**

The translation conveys the idea of conflict but may not fully encapsulate the deeper symbolic meaning of internal strife and division within the Arab world.

✓ **Fallen Star and Mirror Fragments**

These images are translated well, retaining their symbolism of lost hope and fragmented identity.

✓ **Grave of Arab Nationalism**

The metaphor of the grave of Arab nationalism is effectively translated, preserving the powerful commentary on the state of the Arab world.

V.1.2.3 What It Lacks

✓ **Cultural Nuances**

While the translation conveys the general meanings and symbols, it may lack some of the cultural nuances and emotional depth inherent in the original Arabic. The resonance of certain symbols and phrases might be more profound for readers familiar with the cultural and historical context of the original poem.

✓ **Emotional Intensity**

The translation, while accurate, might not fully capture the raw emotional intensity and urgency of Qabbani's language. The original's cadence and rhythm contribute to its emotional impact, which can be challenging to replicate in translation.

✓ **Intertextual References**

Qabbani's work often contains intertextual references and allusions to Arabic literature and history that might not fully come across in translation. These references add layers of meaning and depth that enrich the original poem.

The human translation of Nizar Qabbani's "Balqees" effectively captures the apparent meanings and many of the hidden symbols of the original poem. It conveys the personal lament, the frustration with language, the search for remnants, and the broader question of Arab identity. However, it may lack some of the cultural nuances, emotional intensity, and intertextual references that give the original its depth and resonance. Despite these challenges, the translation succeeds in presenting a faithful and poignant rendition of Qabbani's powerful lament.

V.2 Comparison of The Enhanced version by ChatGPT with The Human Translation of the Poem by Kiven Moore

V.2.1 Formal level

We transitioned to the enhanced version of ChatGPT 3.5 and analysed it at the formal level. And we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT 3.5 of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees:

Balqees, oh princess fair,
Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare,
What words shall I weave, what lines declare,
As you depart, my queen, in despair?

Words, my scandal, fail to portray,
The depth of loss, the mournful way,
We search among the victims' array,
For a fallen star, in disarray.

Was this your resting place, my love,
Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof,
In these shattered lands, where once we strove,
To build dreams upon dreams, to rise above?

Oh Balqees, your essence remains,
In whispers of wind and ancient refrains,
A legacy of love, amidst earthly chains,
Your spirit endures, where silence reigns.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal... Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

Your task is to analyze these translations at formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack in terms of lose and gain.

ChatGPT 3.5 responded with: Analysing the translations of Nizar Qabbani's poem "Balqees," both the enhanced translation by ChatGPT 3.5 and the Human Translation of the Poem, requires a close examination of their formal features, including meter, rhyme, and overall poetic structure.

➤ **Enhanced Translation by ChatGPT 3.5**

✓ **Meter and Rhyme**

The enhanced translation by ChatGPT 3.5 shows a conscious effort to maintain a poetic structure, with a clear rhyme scheme (AABA, AABB, AABB, AABB). Each stanza follows a pattern that contributes to a rhythmic flow:

✓ **Stanza 1**

- Balqees, oh princess fair,
- Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare,
- What words shall I weave, what lines declare,
- As you depart, my queen, in despair?
- **Rhyme** AABA
- **Meter** Generally, follows an iambic tetrameter, though not strictly (i.e., four pairs of unstressed-stressed syllables per line)

✓ **Stanza 2**

- Words, my scandal, fail to portray,
- The depth of loss, the mournful way,
- We search among the victims' array,
- For a fallen star, in disarray.
- **Rhyme** AABB
- **Meter** Again, iambic tetrameter is suggested but not consistently maintained.

✓ **Stanza 3**

- Was this your resting place, my love,
- Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof,
- In these shattered lands, where once we strove,
- To build dreams upon dreams, to rise above?
- **Rhyme** AABB
- **Meter** Similar iambic tetrameter pattern with occasional deviations.

✓ **Stanza 4**

- Oh Balkees, your essence remains,
- In whispers of wind and ancient refrains,
- A legacy of love, amidst earthly chains,
- Your spirit endures, where silence reigns.
- **Rhyme** AABB
- **Meter** Continues with an attempt at iambic tetrameter.

➤ **Human Translation of the Poem**

✓ **Meter and Rhyme**

The Human Translation of the Poem does not follow a formal meter or rhyme scheme. Instead, it focuses on a more direct and literal translation, emphasizing the original meaning and emotion rather than poetic form:

✓ **Stanza 1**

- Balkees... oh princess,
- You burn, caught between tribal wars,
- What will I write about the departure of my queen?
- Indeed, words are my scandal...
- **Rhym** None

- **Meter** Free verse with no consistent pattern.
- ✓ **Stanza 2**
- Here we look through piles of victims
- For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror.
- **Rhyme** None
- **Meter** Free verse, continuing the lack of formal structure.
- ✓ **Stanza 3**
- Here we ask, oh my love:
- Was this your grave
- Or the grave of Arab nationalism?
- **Rhyme** None
- **Meter** Free verse, maintaining a focus on conveying the narrative and emotion.

V.2.1.1 Analysis of Formal Features

➤ Enhanced Translation by ChatGPT 3.5

✓ **Gains**

- **Rhyme and Rhythm** The use of a rhyme scheme and an attempt at a consistent meter provides a rhythmic and musical quality to the translation, which can be appealing and engaging to readers.
- **Imagery and Emotion** The enhanced translation retains a poetic feel, using rich imagery and emotional language that captures some of the essence of the original poem.

✓ **Losses**

- **Literal Accuracy** In striving for rhyme and meter, some of the precise meanings and nuances of the original text may be lost or altered.
- **Complexity and Depth:** The focus on form might reduce the complexity and depth of the original content, making it simpler but less profound.

➤ Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore

✓ **Gains**

- **Literal Faithfulness:** The human translation is more literal and faithful to the original text, preserving the exact meaning and emotions conveyed by Qabbani.
- **Cultural and Emotional Nuance:** This version maintains the cultural and emotional nuance, ensuring the reader receives the intended impact of the original poem.

-

✓ **Losses:**

- **Poetic Form:** The lack of a formal rhyme scheme or meter means the translation loses the musicality and rhythm that are often central to poetry.
- **Aesthetic Quality:** Without the poetic form, the translation may seem more like prose and less like a poem, potentially reducing its aesthetic appeal

Both translations offer distinct advantages and face specific challenges. The ChatGPT 3.5 enhanced translation emphasizes poetic form, which enhances its rhythmic and musical qualities but may sacrifice some literal accuracy and depth. The human translation, conversely, prioritizes fidelity to the original meaning and emotional nuance, but it lacks the formal poetic structure that can make poetry particularly compelling.

V.2.2 Semantic level

We move on to the second point at the semantic level, and we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of the meanings of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees:

Balqees, oh princess fair,
Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare,
What words shall I weave, what lines declare,
As you depart, my queen, in despair?

Words, my scandal, fail to portray,
The depth of loss, the mournful way,
We search among the victims' array,
For a fallen star, in disarray.

Was this your resting place, my love,
Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof,

In these shattered lands, where once we strove,
To build dreams upon dreams, to rise above?

Oh Balqees, your essence remains,
In whispers of wind and ancient refrains,
A legacy of love, amidst earthly chains,
Your spirit endures, where silence reigns.
And the Human Translation of the Poem:

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal... Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

Your task is to analyze the poem semantically and give the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

ChatGPT 3.5 answered with analyze the enhanced translation of Nizar Qabbani's "Balqees" semantically, focusing on its apparent and hidden meanings, symbols, and semantic features. We'll also compare it to the Human Translation of the Poem to identify what the enhanced translation might lack.

V.2.2.1 Denotative Meanings

✓ **Tribulation and Conflict**

Both translations vividly describe the princess Balqees caught in the turmoil of tribal wars, indicating a context of strife and conflict that frames her story.

✓ **Loss and Despair**

The poems convey a deep sense of loss and despair over the departure of Balqees, with the speaker struggling to find words to express this profound grief.

✓ **Search for the Fallen**

The search among the victims for the fallen star and the fragmented body symbolizes the devastating impact of the conflict and the personal loss experienced by the speaker.

✓ **Questioning Fate**

The poems raise questions about whether the grave represents the personal loss of Balqees or the broader demise of Arab nationalism, hinting at a collective tragedy.

V.2.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

✓ **Balqees as a Symbol**

Balqees represents more than just a person; she symbolizes beauty, innocence, and the tragic consequences of political and social strife. Her name evokes historical and cultural connotations, possibly referencing the Queen of Sheba, adding layers of cultural depth.

✓ **Fallen Star**

The fallen star metaphor signifies a significant and irreplaceable loss, both personal and communal. It suggests the extinguishing of hope and light within the broader context of Arab society.

✓ **Mirror Fragments**

The body strewn like fragments of a mirror symbolizes shattered identity and broken dreams. It reflects the disintegration of both personal and national aspirations.

✓ **Grave of Nationalism**

The reference to the grave of Arab nationalism suggests a broader political and cultural mourning, extending the personal tragedy of Balqees to encompass the decline of collective ideals and aspirations.

V.2.2.3 Semantic Features

✓ **Imagery and Metaphor**

Both versions are rich in imagery and metaphor, painting vivid pictures of loss, despair, and the remnants of hope. The enhanced translation uses metaphors like "tribal wars' fierce glare" and "fallen star," while the human translation uses "star that fell" and "body strewn like fragments of a mirror."

✓ **Tone and Mood**

The tone is mournful and reflective, with a deep sense of sorrow and lamentation. The mood is somber, emphasizing the tragic nature of the events described.

✓ **Intertextual References**

The poems likely reference historical and cultural contexts familiar to the readers, such as the allusion to the Queen of Sheba (Balqees) and the broader themes of Arab nationalism.

V.2.2.4 Comparison and Missing Elements

✓ **Emotional Depth**

The Human Translation of the Poem captures a more raw and direct emotional depth, especially in lines like "Indeed, words are my scandal," which conveys the speaker's personal shame and helplessness more starkly than the enhanced version's "Words, my scandal, fail to portray."

✓ **Specificity and Clarity**

The human translation provides more specific and clear imagery, such as "piles of victims" and "body strewn like fragments of a mirror," which are direct and evocative. The enhanced version, while poetic, sometimes uses more abstract phrases that might not convey the same immediate impact.

✓ **Political Context**

The Human Translation of the Poem more explicitly connects the personal tragedy to the political context of Arab nationalism, whereas the enhanced translation is slightly more generalized. The line "the grave of Arab nationalism" directly ties the personal loss to a broader sociopolitical context, making the lamentation more poignant.

V.2.2.5 What It Lacks

✓ **Raw Intensity**

The enhanced translation, while beautifully written, lacks some of the raw intensity and directness of the Human Translation of the Poem. The latter's straightforward approach in certain lines makes the emotional impact more immediate and visceral.

✓ **Explicit Connections:**

The enhanced translation could benefit from more explicit connections to the political and cultural context, similar to the human translation. This would ground the personal tragedy in a more relatable and impactful historical narrative.

✓ **Dramatic Imagery**

The human translation's use of dramatic and specific imagery like "body strewn like fragments of a mirror" provides a visual and emotional punch that the enhanced translation's more abstract metaphors might not fully achieve.

In conclusion, while the enhanced translation captures the poetic essence and beauty of Qabbani's original work, it could be further enriched by incorporating the raw intensity, specificity, and explicit political connections found in the Human Translation of the Poem. This would provide a more immediate and powerful emotional experience for the reader.

V.3 Comparison of The Enhanced Translation in Shelley Style with Human Translation of the Poem

V.3.1 Formal level

We analyse the enhanced version of the poem in the style of the Shelley. We used the following prompt at formal level:

<p><u>Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's <u>Balqees</u></u></p>
--

Oh Balqeess, fair princess in sorrow's embrace,
Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace,
What words can capture thy departure's grace,
As thou, my queen, vanish without a trace?
Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale,

Of loss profound, where hope doth pale,
Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail,
Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail.
Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear,
Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe,
In lands where echoes of past glory veer,
Lost in the silence of a mourning sphere?
Oh Balqeess, thy essence lingers still,
In whispers of time, on memory's hill,
Love's legacy survives, despite the chill,
In hearts that beat with an eternal will.
Thus, in verses woven with tender art,
Thy name endures, a flame in every heart,
A tale of love, of loss, and the eternal part,
Oh Balqeess, thou art, and shall never depart.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

Balqeess. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal... Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

Your task is to analyze these translations at formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack in terms of lose and gain

ChatGPT responded with: Analysing the Shelley-style translation and the Human Translation of the Poem of Nizar Qabbani's "Balkees" requires a detailed examination of their formal features, including meter, rhyme, and overall poetic structure. We will also discuss the losses and gains of each translation approach.

➤ Shelley-Style Translation

✓ **Meter and Rhyme**

The Shelley-style translation adopts a formal structure that mirrors the Romantic era's poetic conventions, reminiscent of Percy Bysshe Shelley's style. It uses a consistent ABAB rhyme scheme and an iambic pentameter, giving the poem a rhythmic and musical quality.

✓ **Stanza 1**

- Oh Balkees, fair princess in sorrow's embrace, (A)
- Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace, (B)
- What words can capture thy departure's grace, (A)
- As thou, my queen, vanish without a trace? (B)
- **Rhyme:** ABAB
- **Meter:** Iambic pentameter (five pairs of unstressed-stressed syllables per line)

✓ **Stanza 2**

- Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale, (A)
- Of loss profound, where hope doth pale, (B)
- Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail, (A)
- Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail. (B)
- **Rhyme:** ABAB
- **Meter:** Iambic pentameter.

✓ **Stanza 3**

- Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear, (A)
- Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe, (B)
- In lands where echoes of past glory veer, (A)
- Lost in the silence of a mourning sphere? (B)
- **Rhyme:** ABAB
- **Meter:** Iambic pentameter.

✓ **Stanza 4**

- Oh Balquees, thy essence lingers still, (A)
- In whispers of time, on memory's hill, (B)
- Love's legacy survives, despite the chill, (A)
- In hearts that beat with an eternal will. (B)
- **Rhyme:** ABAB
- **Meter:** Iambic pentameter.
- ✓ **Stanza 5**
- Thus, in verses woven with tender art, (A)
- Thy name endures, a flame in every heart, (B)
- A tale of love, of loss, and the eternal part, (A)
- Oh Balquees, thou art, and shall never depart. (B)
- **Rhyme:** ABAB
- **Meter:** Iambic pentameter.

V.3.1.1 Formal Features

- ✓ **Rhyme Scheme** Consistent ABAB pattern, contributing to the musicality and coherence of the poem.
- ✓ **Meter** Regular iambic pentameter, providing a rhythmic and measured flow that is characteristic of Shelley's poetry.
- ✓ **Imagery and Emotion:** Rich, evocative language that captures the sorrow and grandeur of Balquees, aligning with the emotional depth of Romantic poetry.
- **Losses and Gains**
 - ✓ **Gains**
 - ✓ **Aesthetic Quality** The Shelley-style translation captures the musicality and emotional intensity of poetry, making it appealing and engaging to readers.
 - ✓ **Poetic Structure:** The consistent meter and rhyme scheme enhance the poem's formal beauty and provide a harmonious reading experience.
 - ✓ **Losses**
 - ✓ **Literal Accuracy** The focus on maintaining a poetic form might lead to deviations from the original text's precise meanings and nuances.
 - ✓ **Cultural Nuance** Some cultural and contextual elements specific to Qabbani's original might be diluted in favor of adhering to the Shelleyan style

The Shelley-style translation and the Human Translation of the Poem each offer distinct approaches to translating Qabbani's "Balqees." The Shelley-style translation emphasizes formal poetic qualities, such as meter and rhyme, enhancing the poem's aesthetic and rhythmic appeal but potentially losing some of the original's literal and cultural nuances. The human translation, on the other hand, prioritizes literal accuracy and cultural authenticity, preserving the original's meanings and emotions but lacking the formal poetic structure that can enhance a poem's musicality and emotional resonance.

A balanced approach that combines the literal fidelity and cultural nuance of the human translation with the formal poetic qualities of the Shelley-style translation might offer a more holistic and effective translation, capturing both the essence and the beauty of Qabbani's original poem.

P.S We omitted the analysis of the Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore as it was already dealt with in the previous analysis comparing the Human Translation of the Poem and the enhanced version by ChatGPT.

V.3.2 Semantic level

Now we move on to the next step at semantic, ask ChatGPT the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of the meanings of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated poem version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees:

Oh Balqees, fair princess in sorrow's embrace,
Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace,
What words can capture thy departure's grace,
As thou, my queen, vanish without a trace?

Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale,
Of loss profound, where hope doth pale,
Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail,
Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail.

Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear,
Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe,
In lands where echoes of past glory veer,
Lost in the silence of a mourning sphere?

Oh Balqees, thy essence lingers still,
In whispers of time, on memory's hill,
Love's legacy survives, despite the chill,
In hearts that beat with an eternal will.

Thus, in verses woven with tender art,
Thy name endures, a flame in every heart,
A tale of love, of loss, and the eternal part,
Oh Balqees, thou art, and shall never depart.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal... Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

Your task is to analyze the poem semantically and give the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

The answer of ChatGPT was:

V.3.2.1 Denotative Meanings

➤ Enhanced Shelley Style Translation

✓ **Tribulation and Beauty**

- Balqees is depicted as a fair princess caught in sorrow due to tribal conflicts. Her beauty finds no solace amidst the turmoil.
- The poem mourns her departure, portraying it as graceful and yet tragic.

✓ **Profound Loss**

- The poet struggles to express the depth of loss and the diminishing hope.
- The imagery of fallen stars and scattered shards emphasizes the irreparable damage and profound sadness.

✓ **Questioning Fate**

- The poem questions whether Balqees's grave represents her own resting place or symbolizes the grave of dreams and lost glory.
- The echoes of past glory and the silent mourning suggest a deeper historical and cultural loss.

✓ **Enduring Legacy**

- Despite the loss, Balqees's essence and legacy linger in memories and hearts.
- The poem suggests that her name and story will endure through verses and memories.

➤ Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore

✓ **Personal and Political Conflict**

- Balqees is described as burning amidst tribal wars, indicating intense personal and political strife.
- The poet openly declares the difficulty in writing about her departure, admitting that words are inadequate and even scandalous in their insufficiency.

✓ **Search for the Lost**

- The search among victims for Balqees, represented as a fallen star and fragmented body, underscores the devastating personal loss.
- The comparison to a mirror's fragments symbolizes shattered dreams and identities.

✓ **National Tragedy**

- The poem directly questions whether Balqees's grave is her own or the grave of Arab nationalism.
- This frames her death within a broader context of cultural and political demise, highlighting collective mourning.

V.3.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

➤ Enhanced Shelley Style Translation

✓ **Balqees as a Symbol of Beauty and Suffering:**

- Balqees symbolizes the intersection of beauty and suffering, embodying personal and societal tragedies.
- Her departure represents the loss of hope and the enduring impact of conflict.

✓ **Fallen Stars and Forgotten Grail:**

- The fallen stars symbolize lost potential and broken dreams.
- The forgotten grail suggests an unattainable ideal or goal, reinforcing the theme of loss.

✓ **Mourning Sphere and Silence:**

- The silent mourning sphere represents collective grief and the loss of historical glory.
- The emphasis on silence reflects the unspeakable nature of the tragedy and the enduring sorrow.

➤ Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore

✓ **Personal and Collective Loss**

- Balqees's burning amidst tribal wars symbolizes the personal and collective suffering of individuals and societies.
- The fragmented mirror reflects shattered identities and dreams, indicating deep personal and cultural wounds.

✓ **Arab Nationalism**

- The direct question about the grave of Arab nationalism frames Balqees's death within the broader context of political and cultural decline.
- This symbolizes the loss of collective dreams and the impact of political conflicts on personal lives.

V.3.2.3 Semantic Features

➤ Enhanced Shelley Style Translation

✓ **Imagery and Metaphor**

- Rich imagery and metaphors, such as “tribal strife,” “fallen stars,” and “forgotten grail,” create a vivid picture of loss and despair.
- The use of “memory’s hill” and “eternal will” suggests a timeless legacy and enduring remembrance.

✓ **Tone and Mood**

- The tone is mournful yet tender, reflecting deep sorrow and admiration for Balqees.
- The mood is sombre, emphasizing the tragic nature of her departure and the enduring impact of her legacy.

✓ **Intertextual References**

- The poem likely alludes to historical and cultural contexts familiar to readers, such as the symbolic significance of Balqees and the broader themes of loss and remembrance.

➤ Human Translation by Kevin Moore

✓ **Directness and Clarity**

- The language is direct and clear, with powerful imagery that evokes immediate emotional responses.
- Phrases like “words are my scandal” and “body strewn like fragments of a mirror” provide stark and impactful imagery.

✓ **Political and Cultural Context**

- The explicit connection to Arab nationalism provides a clear political and cultural context, deepening the emotional and thematic resonance.
- The poem’s direct questioning of the fate of Arab nationalism frames Balqees’s death within a broader narrative of cultural and political decline.

V.3.2.3 What It Lacks

✓ **Emotional Intensity**

- The enhanced translation, while beautifully written, lacks some of the raw emotional intensity of the human translation. The directness of the human translation's language provides a more immediate and visceral impact.

✓ **Specific Imagery**

- The enhanced translation's more abstract metaphors might not convey the same immediate visual and emotional impact as the human translation's specific imagery, such as "body strewn like fragments of a mirror."

✓ **Explicit Political Context**

- The enhanced translation could benefit from more explicit connections to the political and cultural context, similar to the human translation. This would ground the personal tragedy in a more relatable and impactful historical narrative.

In conclusion, while the enhanced Shelley style translation captures the poetic essence and beauty of Qabbani's original work, it could be further enriched by incorporating the raw intensity, specificity, and explicit political connections found in the Human Translation of the Poem. This would provide a more immediate and powerful emotional experience for the reader.

V.4 The Back-Translation Analysis

Finally, we conducted a back-translation for the Human Translation of the Poem, the enhanced version by ChatGPT, and the Shelley-style version, and analysed them at both formal and semantic levels.

V.4.1 The Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore

The original Arabic poem "بلقيس"	The Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore	The Back-Translation
بلقيس : أيتها الأميرة ها أنت تحترقين .. في حرب العشيرة والعشيرة ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل مليكتي ؟ إن الكلام فضيحتي .. ها نحن نبحت بين أكوام الضحايا .. عن نجمة سقطت .. وعن جسدٍ تناثر كالمرايا .. ها نحن نسأل يا حبيبة .. إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت أم قبر العروبة ..	Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal. . . . Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?	بلقيس... يا أميرة، أنتِ تحترقين، أسيرة بين حروب القبائل، ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل ملكتي؟ حقًا، الكلمات هي فضيحتي... ها نحن ننظر من خلال أكوام الضحايا عن نجم سقط، عن جسد مبعثر كشظايا مرآة. ها نحن نسأل، يا حبيبتي: هل هذا قبرك أم قبر القومية العربية؟

V.4.1.1 Formal and Semantic level

We provided a detailed prompt to ChatGPT 3.5, to analyze the Back-Translation at two levels formal and semantic:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is the translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees:

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal. . . . Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

Balqees. . . oh princess, You burn, caught between tribal wars, What will I write about the departure of my queen? Indeed, words are my scandal... Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror. Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism?

And its Back-Translation:

بلقيس... يا أميرة، أنتِ تحترقين، أسيرة بين حروب القبائل، ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل ملكتي؟ حقًا، الكلمات هي فضيحتي... ها نحن ننظر من خلال أكوام الضحايا عن نجم سقط، عن جسد مبعثر كشظايا مرآة. ها نحن نسأل، يا حبيبتي: هل هذا قبرك أم قبر القومية العربية؟

Your task is to analyze the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem.

ChatGPT responded; Here is a detailed analysis comparing the original Arabic poem by Nizar Qabbani and its back-translation:

➤ **Formal level**

✓ **Line Structure**

- Both the original and the back-translation maintain a similar line structure with distinct lines for each idea or image, preserving the poem's rhythm.

- The use of punctuation and line breaks in both versions creates a flow that highlights dramatic pauses and emotional intensity.
- **Semantic level**
- ✓ **Introduction of Balqees**
 - **Human Translation of the Poem** Balqees... oh princess
 - **Back-Translation** "بلقيس... يا أميرة"
 - Both versions introduce Balqees directly, maintaining her status as a princess. However, the back-translation uses a simpler address, "يا أميرة," slightly losing the formal tone of "أيتها الأميرة."
- ✓ **Burning in Tribal Wars**
 - **Human Translation of the Poem** Caught between tribal wars,
 - **Back-Translation** "أنتِ تحترقين، أسيرة بين حروب القبائل"
 - The original's repetition "العشيرة والعشيرة" emphasizes the relentless nature of the conflict, which is softened in the back-translation to "حروب القبائل" (tribal wars).
- ✓ **Scandal of Words**
 - **Human Translation of the Poem** Indeed, words are my scandal...
 - **Back-Translation** "...حقًا، الكلمات هي فضيحتي"
 - Both convey the poet's frustration with language, though the back-translation adds "حقًا" (indeed), slightly altering the emphasis.
- ✓ **Search Among Victims**
 - **Human Translation of the Poem** Here we look through piles of victims For a star that fell, for a body strewn like fragments of a mirror.
 - **Back-Translation** "ها نحن ننظر من خلال أكوام الضحايا عن نجم سقط، عن جسد مبعثر كشظايا مرآة"
 - The original uses "نبحث" (search), indicating an active and desperate search, whereas the back-translation uses "ننظر" (look), which is more passive. The imagery of a fallen star and a body scattered like mirrors is well-preserved in both versions.
- ✓ **Question of the Grave**
 - **Original Arabic poem** Here we ask, oh my love: Was this your grave Or the grave of Arab nationalism.
 - **Back-Translation** "ها نحن نسأل، يا حبيبتي: هل هذا قبرك أم قبر القومية العربية؟"
 - The question about the grave is consistent in both versions, maintaining the critical commentary on Arab nationalism. However, the back-translation uses "القومية العربية"

instead of "العروبة," which might change the nuance slightly, making it more explicitly political.

➤ **Aesthetic Features**

✓ **Imagery and Metaphors**

- Both versions use powerful imagery, such as "نجمة سقطت" (fallen star) and "جسد تناثر" (body scattered like mirrors). These metaphors convey the tragedy and loss vividly.

✓ **Emotional Depth**

- The emotional depth and intensity are well-preserved. The back-translation maintains the sorrow and despair of the original poem, particularly through its questioning of whether the grave is Balqees's or that of Arab nationalism.

✓ **Poetic Language**

- The poetic language is largely retained, with both versions using elevated and expressive language to convey the themes and emotions.

V.4.1.2 What It Lacks

✓ **Nuance of Repetition**

- The original poem's repetition ("العشيرة والعشيرة") emphasizes the inescapable conflict, which is less pronounced in the back-translation ("حروب القبائل").

✓ **Cultural Context**

- The cultural and political nuances, such as the term "العروبة," are slightly altered in the back-translation to "القومية العربية," which may affect the depth of understanding for readers less familiar with Arab political history.

✓ **Directness and Intensity**

- The original's direct expressions, such as "ها نحن نبحث بين أكوام الضحايا" (Here we search among piles of victims), are slightly softened in the back-translation to "ها نحن ننظر من خلال أكوام الضحايا" (Here we look through piles of victims), reducing the sense of urgency.

The back-translation preserves the form, meaning, and many of the aesthetic features of Nizar Qabbani's original poem. It retains the structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth, conveying the same themes of loss, despair, and political commentary. However, some nuances and the intensity of the original language are slightly diminished in the translation process. Overall, the back-translation captures the essence of the original poem while navigating the complexities of cross-cultural and linguistic translation.

V.4.2.2 The Enhanced Version by ChatGPT 3.5

The original Arabic poem "بلقيس"	The enhanced Version by ChatGPT 3.5	The Back-Translation
<p>بلقيس : أيتها الأميرة ها أنت تحترقين .. في حرب العشيرة والعشيرة ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل مليكتي ؟ إن الكلام فضيحتي .. ها نحن نبحت بين أكوام الضحايا .. عن نجمة سقطت .. وعن جسدٍ تناثر كالمرايا .. ها نحن نسأل يا حبيبة .. إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت أم قبر العروبة ..</p>	<p>Balqees, oh princess fair, Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare, What words shall I weave, what lines declare, As you depart, my queen, in despair? Words, my scandal, fail to portray, The depth of loss, the mournful way, We search among the victims' array, For a fallen star, in disarray. Was this your resting place, my love, Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof, In these shattered lands, where once we strove, To build dreams upon dreams, to rise above? Oh Balqees, your essence remains, In whispers of wind and ancient refrains, A legacy of love, amidst earthly chains,</p>	<p>بلقيس، يا أميرة الجمال، أسيرة في لهيب حروب القبائل، ما الكلمات التي أنسجها، ما الخطوط التي أعلنها، بينما ترحلين، ملكتي، في يأس؟ الكلمات، فضيحتي، تفشل في تصوير عمق الخسارة، الطريقة المؤلمة، نبحت بين صفوف الضحايا، عن نجم سقط، في فوضى. هل هذا مكان راحتك، حبيبتني، أم قبر أمل أمة، ها هنا، في هذه الأراضي المحطمة، حيث كنا نسعى لبناء أحلام على أحلام، لنترقى؟ يا بلقيس، بقاؤك يتجسد، في همسات الريح وأنغام الأزلية، تراث حب، في وسط سلاسل الدنيا، روحك تستمر، حيث يسود الصمت.</p>

	Your spirit endures, where silence reigns.	
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V.4.2.1 Formal and Semantic level

The prompt asked to ChatGPT 3.5:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT of Nizar Qabbani's Balqeess:

Balqeess, oh princess fair,
Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare,
What words shall I weave, what lines declare,
As you depart, my queen, in despair?
Words, my scandal, fail to portray,
The depth of loss, the mournful way,
We search among the victims' array,
For a fallen star, in disarray.
Was this your resting place, my love,
Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof,
In these shattered lands, where once we strove,
To build dreams upon dreams, to rise above?
Oh Balqeess, your essence remains,
In whispers of wind and ancient refrains,
A legacy of love, amidst earthly chains,
Your spirit endures, where silence reigns.
And its Back-Translation:

بلقيس، يا أميرة الجمال،
أسيرة في لهيب حروب القبائل،
ما الكلمات التي أنسجها، ما الخطوط التي أعلنها،
بينما ترحلين، ملكتي، في يأس؟

الكلمات، فضيحتي، تفشل في تصوير
عمق الخسارة، الطريقة المؤلمة،
نبحت بين صفوف الضحايا،
عن نجم سقط، في فوضى.

هل هذا مكان راحتك، حبيبتي،
أم قبر أمل أمة، ها هنا،
في هذه الأراضي المحطمة، حيث كنا نسعى
لبناء أحلام على أحلام، لنترتقي؟

يا بلقيس، بقاؤك يتجسد،
في همسات الريح وأنغام الأزلية،
تراث حب، في وسط سلاسل الدنيا،
روحك تستمر، حيث يسود الصمت.

Your task is to analyze the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem

ChatGPT responded:

➤ **Formal level**

✓ **Line Structure**

- The original Arabic poem and the enhanced translation both maintain a clear line structure with a consistent rhythm, though the English translation introduces rhyming couplets which are not present in the original.
- The back-translation follows the structure of the enhanced translation closely, with each line matching the original enhanced translation's line.

✓ **Rhyming and Meter**

- The original Arabic poem does not follow a strict rhyming scheme, focusing more on the natural flow and emotional intensity.
- The enhanced translation adds rhyming couplets, introducing a formal poetic structure.
- The back-translation loses this added rhyming structure but retains the rhythm and flow of the original poem.

➤ **Semantic level**

✓ **Introduction of Balqees**

- **Enhanced Translation** "Balqees, oh princess fair"
- **Back-Translation** "بلقيس، يا أميرة الجمال"
- The back-translation "يا أميرة الجمال" (oh princess of beauty) slightly embellishes the original "أيتها الأميرة" (oh princess), adding a descriptive element not present in the original.

✓ **Caught in Tribal Wars**

- **Enhanced Translation** "Caught in tribal wars' fierce glare"
- **Back-Translation** "أسيرة في لهيب حروب القبائل"
- The back-translation effectively captures the essence of being caught in tribal wars, using "لهيب" (flame) to convey the intensity.

✓ **Scandal of Words**

- **Enhanced Translation** "Words, my scandal, fail to portray"
- **Back-Translation** "الكلمات، فضيحتي، تفشل في تصوير"
- The back-translation remains faithful to the original meaning, expressing the poet's frustration with the inadequacy of words.

✓ **Search Among Victims**

- **Enhanced Translation** "We search among the victims' array, For a fallen star, in disarray"
- **Back-Translation** "نبحث بين صفوف الضحايا، عن نجم سقط، في فوضى"
- The back-translation maintains the imagery of searching among victims and finding a fallen star, preserving the metaphorical depth.

✓ **Question of the Grave**

- **Enhanced Translation:** "Was this your resting place, my love, Or the grave of a nation's hope, thereof"
- **Back-Translation:** "هل هذا مكان راحتك، حبيبتي، أم قبر أمل أمة، ها هنا"
- The back-translation accurately captures the critical question about whether the grave is that of Balqees or Arab nationalism, preserving the original's political commentary.

➤ **Aesthetic Features**

✓ **Imagery and Metaphors**

- Both the original and the back-translation use strong imagery, such as the fallen star and shattered mirrors, to convey the themes of loss and destruction.
- The back-translation maintains the poetic and metaphorical language, ensuring the aesthetic quality of the original is preserved.

✓ Emotional Depth

- The emotional intensity of the original poem is well-retained in the back-translation. The themes of despair, loss, and questioning the impact on Arab nationalism are effectively conveyed.

✓ Poetic Language

- The elevated and expressive language of the original poem is preserved in the back-translation. Phrases like "أسيرة في لهيب حروب القبائل" (a prisoner in the flame of tribal wars) and "روحك تستمر، حيث يسود الصمت" (your spirit endures, where silence reigns) maintain the original's poetic tone.

V.4.2.2 What It Lacks

✓ Nuance and Repetition

- The original poem's repetition, such as "حرب العشيرة والعشيرة" (tribal wars' fierce glare), emphasizes the continuous and relentless nature of the conflict. The back-translation, "حروب القبائل" (tribal wars), simplifies this repetition, losing some of the original's rhythmic emphasis.

- Specific Cultural Context

- The original poem's use of "العروبة" (Arab nationalism) carries a specific cultural and political context that may not be fully captured by "أمل أمة" (hope of a nation) in the back-translation. The subtle nuances of Arab identity and unity might be slightly diluted.

The back-translation preserves the form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of Nizar Qabbani's original poem. It retains the structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth, effectively conveying the same themes of loss, despair, and political commentary. While some nuances and rhythmic emphasis are slightly diminished in the translation process, the back-translation captures the essence of the original poem, maintaining its powerful imagery and emotional intensity.

V.4.3 The Enhanced version in Shelley Style

The original Arabic poem "بلقيس"	The enhanced Version by ChatGPT 3.5	The Back-Translation
بلقيس : أيتها الأميرة ها أنت تحترقين .. في حرب العشيرة والعشيرة ماذا سأكتب عن رحيل مليكتي ؟	Oh Balquees, fair princess in sorrow's embrace, Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace,	أيتها بلقيس، الأميرة الجميلة في حزن الحزن، وسط صراع القبائل، لا تجد جمالك راحة،

<p>إن الكلام فضيحتي .. ها نحن نبحت بين أكوام الضحايا .. عن نجمة سقطت .. وعن جسدٍ تناثر كالمرايا .. ها نحن نسأل يا حبيبة .. إن كان هذا القبر قبرك أنت أم قبر العروبة ..</p>	<p>What words can capture thy departure's grace, As thou, my queen, vanish without a trace? Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale, Of loss profound, where hope doth pale, Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail, Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail. Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear, Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe, In lands where echoes of past glory veer, Lost in the silence of a mourning sphere? Oh Balqees, thy essence lingers still, In whispers of time, on memory's hill, Love's legacy survives, despite the chill, In hearts that beat with an eternal will.</p>	<p>ما الكلمات التي يمكن أن تلتقط بها نعمة رحيلك، وأنت، ملكتي، تختفين بلا أثر؟ الكلمات تتلفت، فضيحتي، لتروي قصتك، من خسارة عميقة، حيث يختفي الأمل، بين النجوم الساقطة، ضوء هش، مبعثر كقطع زجاجية من كأس مُنسي. هل هذا كان مكان راحتك، أيتها الحبيبة والغالية، أم قبر الأحلام، في ظلال شديدة، في الأراضي حيث تتجهم أصداء المجد السابق، ضائعة في صمت الكون الحزين؟ أيتها بلقيس، ذاتك تستمر بالبقاء، في همسات الزمن، على تلة الذكرى، تراث الحب يعيش، على الرغم من البرودة، في قلوب تنبض بإرادة أبدية. وهكذا، في أشعار محبوكة بفن تأنيثي، اسمك يبقى، لهب في كل قلب، قصة حب، وخسارة، والجزء الأبدية، أيتها بلقيس، أنت، ولن ترحلي.</p>
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	<p>Thus, in verses woven with tender art, Thy name endures, a flame in every heart, A tale of love, of loss, and the eternal part, Oh Balqees, thou art, and shall never depart</p>	
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V.4.3.1 Formal and Semantic level

The prompt asked to ChatGPT 3.5:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's Balqees:

Oh Balqees, fair princess in sorrow's embrace,
 Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace,
 What words can capture thy departure's grace,
 As thou, my queen, vanish without a trace?

Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale,
 Of loss profound, where hope doth pale,
 Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail,
 Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail.

Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear,
 Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe,
 In lands where echoes of past glory veer,
 Lost in the silence of a mourning sphere?

Oh Balqeess, thy essence lingers still,
In whispers of time, on memory's hill,
Love's legacy survives, despite the chill,
In hearts that beat with an eternal will.

Thus, in verses woven with tender art,
Thy name endures, a flame in every heart,
A tale of love, of loss, and the eternal part,
Oh Balqeess, thou art, and shall never depart.

And its Back-Translation:

أيتها بلقيس، الأميرة الجميلة في حزن الحزن،
وسط صراع القبائل، لا تجد جمالك راحة،
ما الكلمات التي يمكن أن تلتقط بها نعمة رحيلك،
وأنت، ملكتي، تختفين بلا أثر؟

الكلمات تتلفت، فضيحتي، لتروي قصتك،
من خسارة عميقة، حيث يختفي الأمل،
بين النجوم الساقطة، ضوء هش،
مبعثر كقطع زجاجية من كأس منسي.

هل هذا كان مكان راحتك، أيتها الحبيبة والغالية،
أم قبر الأحلام، في ظلال شديدة،
في الأراضي حيث تتجهم أصداء المجد السابق،
ضائعة في صمت الكون الحزين؟

أيتها بلقيس، ذاك تستمر بالبقاء،
في همسات الزمن، على تلة الذكرى،
تراث الحب يعيش، على الرغم من البرودة،
في قلوب تنبض بإرادة أبدية.

وهكذا، في أشعار محبوبكة بفن تأنيثي،
اسمك يبقى، لهب في كل قلب،

قصة حب، وخسارة، والجزء الأبدى،
أيتها بلقيس، أنت، ولن ترحلي.

Your task is to analyze the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem

ChatGPT responded:

➤ **Formal level**

✓ **Line Structure**

- The original Arabic poem uses a more straightforward and free-form structure, while the Shelley-styled translation employs a formal, rhymed, and metered structure.
- The back-translation attempts to mimic the structure of the enhanced translation but may lose some of the natural flow present in the original Arabic poem.

✓ **Rhyming and Meter**

- The Shelley-styled translation incorporates rhyme and meter, which are not present in the original Arabic poem. This stylistic choice adds a layer of complexity and formality.
- The back-translation does not maintain the rhyming scheme, reflecting the difficulty of retaining rhyme and meter across languages.

➤ **Meaning level**

✓ **Introduction of Balqees**

- **Enhanced Translation** "Oh Balqees, fair princess in sorrow's embrace"
- **Back-Translation** "أيتها بلقيس، الأميرة الجميلة في حزن الحزن"
- The back-translation maintains the essence of the enhanced translation, introducing a slight embellishment with "الأميرة الجميلة" (fair princess) and "في حزن الحزن" (in sorrow's embrace).

✓ **Caught in Tribal Wars**

- **Enhanced Translation** "Midst tribal strife, thy beauty finds no solace"
- **Back-Translation** "وسط صراع القبائل، لا تجد جمالك راحة"
- The back-translation effectively conveys the concept of being caught in tribal strife, maintaining the emphasis on the princess's lack of solace.

✓ Scandal of Words

- **Enhanced Translation** "Words falter, my shame, to tell thy tale"
- **Back-Translation** "الكلمات تتلفت، فضيحتي، لتروي قصتك"
- The back-translation captures the difficulty of expressing the depth of the tragedy through words, preserving the sense of inadequacy and shame.

✓ Search Among Victims

- **Enhanced Translation** "Amongst the fallen stars, a light frail, Scattered like shards of a forgotten grail"
- **Back-Translation** "بين النجوم الساقطة، ضوء هش، مبعثر كقطع زجاجية من كأس مُنسي"
- The back-translation retains the metaphor of searching among the fallen and the imagery of broken fragments, maintaining the symbolic depth.

✓ Question of the Grave:

- **Enhanced Translation:** " Was this thy resting place, beloved and dear, Or the grave of dreams, in shadows severe"
- **Back-Translation:** "هل هذا كان مكان راحتك، أيتها الحبيبة والغالية، أم قبر الأحلام، في ظلال شديدة"
- The back-translation accurately poses the question about the grave, maintaining the ambiguity between the personal and the collective loss.

➤ Aesthetic Features

✓ Imagery and Metaphors

- Both the original and the enhanced translation use vivid imagery and metaphors, such as fallen stars and scattered shards, to convey the themes of loss and destruction.
- The back-translation preserves these images, ensuring the poetic and symbolic language is maintained.

✓ Emotional Depth

- The original poem's emotional intensity is well-preserved in both the enhanced translation and the back-translation. The themes of despair, loss, and the impact on Arab nationalism are effectively conveyed.

✓ Poetic Language

- The elevated and expressive language of the original poem is maintained in the back-translation. Phrases like "أيتها بلقيس، ذاتك تستمر بالبقاء" (Oh Balqeess, thy essence lingers still) and "في قلوب تنبض بإرادة أبدية" (in hearts that beat with an eternal will) capture the original's poetic tone.

V.4.3.2 What It Lacks

✓ **Nuance and Repetition**

- The original poem's repetition, such as "حرب العشيرة والعشيرة" (tribal wars), emphasizes the continuous and relentless nature of the conflict. The back-translation simplifies this, potentially losing some of the original's rhythmic emphasis.

✓ **Specific Cultural Context**

- The original poem's use of "العروبة" (Arab nationalism) carries a specific cultural and political context that may not be fully captured by "الأحلام" (dreams) in the back-translation. The subtle nuances of Arab identity and unity might be slightly diluted.

The back-translation preserves the form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of Nizar Qabbani's original poem. It retains the structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth, effectively conveying the same themes of loss, despair, and political commentary. While some nuances and rhythmic emphasis are slightly diminished in the translation process, the back-translation captures the essence of the original poem, maintaining its powerful imagery and emotional intensity.

VI. Analysis of The Poem The Fortune Teller "قارئة الفنجان"

We utilized ChatGPT 3.5 through structured prompts to assess its capabilities in enhancing and analysing text at tow levels Formal and Semantic

VI.1 Contrasting the Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore and the Original

Arabic Poem

We tasked ChatGPT 3.5 with improving a Human Translation of the Poem of Nizar Qabbani's poem "Balqees" and evaluating it on two levels: formal and semantic.

VI.1.1 Formal level

The prompt we asked at formal level:

Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller. Your task is to analyse this translation at the Formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

The TT: She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr * For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined To be a book of tears And be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world. this is the original poem in Arabic:

جلست والخوف بعينيها

تأمل فنجاني المقلوب

قالت:

يا ولدي.. لا تحزن
فالحب عليك هو المكتوب
يا ولدي،
قد مات شهيداً
من مات على دين المحبوب
فنجانك دنيا مرعبة
وحياتك أسفاً وحروب..
ستحب كثيراً يا ولدي..
وتموت كثيراً يا ولدي
وستعشق كل نساء الأرض..
وترجع كالملك المغلوب
بحياتك يا ولدي امرأة
عينها، سبحان المعبود
فمها مرسوم كالعنقود
ضحكتها موسيقى و ورود
لكن سماءك ممطرة..
وطريقك مسدود.. مسدود
فحبيبة قلبك.. يا ولدي
نائمة في قصر مرصود
والقصر كبير يا ولدي
وكلاب تحرسه.. وجنود
وأميرة قلبك نائمة..
من يدخل حجرها مفقود..

من يطلب يدها..

من يدنو من سور حديقتها.. مفقود

من حاول فك ضفائرها..

يا ولدي..

مفقود.. مفقود

بصرت.. ونجمت كثيراً

لكني.. لم أقرأ أبداً

فجاناً يشبه فجانك

لم أعرف أبداً يا ولدي..

أحزاناً تشبه أحزانك

مقدورك.. أن تمشي أبداً

في الحب .. على حد الخنجر

وتظل وحيداً كالأصداف

وتظل حزيناً كالصفصاف

مقدورك أن تمضي أبداً..

في بحر الحب بغير قلوب

وتحب ملايين المرات...

وترجع كالملك المخلوع

The answer of ChatGPT 3.5 was:

➤ Meter and Rhyme

✓ **Original Arabic Poem**

- The original Arabic poem by Nizar Qabbani does not follow a strict metrical pattern or rhyme scheme, characteristic of much of Qabbani's free verse style. Instead, it relies on rhythmic prose, internal rhymes, and assonance to create a musicality.
- The use of repetition, parallel structures, and enjambment gives the poem a fluid, conversational quality.

✓ **Translated Human version**

- The translation largely follows a free verse form, reflecting the original's lack of strict meter and rhyme.
- There are occasional instances of rhyme and internal rhyme, but these are not consistent throughout.

- **Example** "For long have I studied fortune-telling / But never have I read a cup similar to yours"
– the repetition creates a rhythmic pattern but not a strict rhyme.

✓ **What It Lacks**

- Consistency in meter and rhyme that might add to the musicality.
- Some of the original's musicality and rhythmic fluidity is lost due to the differences in linguistic structure between Arabic and English.

➤ Imagery and Symbolism

✓ **Imagery**

✓ **Original Arabic Poem**

- **Fear and Fate** The opening lines create a vivid image of the fortune teller with "fear in her eyes" and the "upturned cup," symbolizing the act of divination and the ominous fate of the protagonist.
- **Love and Suffering** Imagery of a "book of tears" and being "imprisoned between water and fire" portrays the pain and perpetual struggle associated with love.
- **The Beloved** Descriptions of the beloved woman with "beautiful eyes," a "mouth full of roses," and a "gypsy love of life" evoke a sense of ethereal beauty and passionate vitality.

✓ **Translated Human Version Poem**

- **Fear and Fate** The translated lines "She sat with fear in her eyes / Contemplating the upturned cup" effectively convey the original image.
- **Love and Suffering** The translation maintains the metaphor of a book of tears and the perpetual struggle but may lack some of the vividness of the original Arabic imagery.
- **Example** "You are predestined to sail forever / Sail-less, on the sea of love" captures the sense of endless, directionless journeying but may not fully convey the original's intensity.
- **The Beloved** The description of the beloved in the translation attempts to capture her beauty and vitality but may feel less rich and nuanced.
- **Example** "Her mouth and her laughter / Are full of roses and melodies" retains the original's beauty but might lose some cultural resonance.

✓ **What It Lacks**

- Some of the richness and specificity of the original imagery. The translation may simplify or generalize certain images, losing some of the cultural and emotional depth.
- The immediacy and intensity of the original descriptions, which are often more vivid and poignant in Arabic.

✓ **Symbolism:**

✓ **Original Arabic Poem**

- **The Upturned Cup** Symbolizes fate and the unknown future.
- **The Book of Tears** Represents a life filled with sorrow and unfulfilled desires.
- **Water and Fire** Symbolize the conflict and tension in the protagonist's life and emotions.
- **The Beloved** A symbol of unattainable beauty and ideal love, often guarded and out of reach.

✓ **Translated Human Version Poem**

- **The Upturned Cup** The symbolism of fate and divination is retained in the translation.
- **Example** "Contemplating the upturned cup" keeps the original symbol intact.
- **The Book of Tears** The translation captures the idea of a life filled with sorrow but may lose some of the original's poetic resonance.
- **Example** "Your life is forever destined / To be a book of tears" keeps the metaphor but lacks the original's emotional weight.
- **Water and Fire** The translation maintains the symbolic conflict and tension but may not fully capture the depth of the original.

- **Example** "And be imprisoned / Between water and fire" retains the symbolism but with less intensity.
- **The Beloved** The symbolic portrayal of the beloved as an ideal and unattainable love is preserved but might lack the same level of cultural richness.
- **Example** "Her eyes are so beautiful / Glory to God" retains the symbolism but with simpler language.
- ✓ **What It Lacks**
 - Some of the original poem's cultural and emotional depth, which may not fully translate into English.
 - The intricate layering of symbols that are often more resonant in the cultural and linguistic context of Arabic.
- **Rhetorical Devices**
- ✓ **Original Arabic Poem**
 - **Repetition** Used effectively to emphasize the protagonist's fate and the fortune teller's predictions.
 - **Example** "يا ولدي" (my son) is repeated to create a rhythm and emphasize the personal connection.
 - **Metaphor** Rich metaphors throughout the poem convey deep emotional and psychological states.
 - **Example** "حياتك أسفارٌ وحروبٌ" (your life is travels and wars) metaphorically describes a life of constant struggle.
 - **Juxtaposition** The juxtaposition of love and suffering highlights the dual nature of the protagonist's fate.
 - **Example** The contrast between the beauty of the beloved and the hopelessness of reaching her.
- ✓ **Translated Human version Poem**
 - **Repetition** The translation uses repetition but less effectively than the original.
 - **Example** "For long have I studied fortune-telling" is repeated but does not create the same rhythmic impact.
 - **Metaphor** Many metaphors are retained but sometimes simplified.
 - **Example** "Your life is forever destined / To be a book of tears" retains the metaphor but may not carry the same weight.

- **Juxtaposition** The juxtaposition of love and suffering is maintained but might be less striking.
- **Example** "It is love, my son / That will be forever the best of fates" retains the contrast but with less intensity.
- ✓ **What It Lacks**
 - The full impact of repetition as a rhythmic and emphatic device.
 - The richness and complexity of metaphors that convey deeper cultural and emotional nuances.
 - The stark and poignant juxtapositions that highlight the protagonist's inner conflict and fate.

The translated version of Nizar Qabbani's "Fortune Teller" captures many of the original poem's themes and imagery but loses some of its formal, symbolic, and rhetorical richness. The lack of consistent meter and rhyme, the simplification of imagery, and the less effective use of rhetorical devices all contribute to a translation that, while faithful in many respects, does not fully convey the depth and intensity of Qabbani's original work.

VI.1.2 Semantic level

We transitioned to the semantic level of analysis, wherein we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and Professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller. Your task is to analyse this translation at semantic level in which you talk about the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack the TT:

She sat with fear in her eyes
 Contemplating the upturned cup
 She said 'Do not be sad, my son
 You are destined to fall in love'
 My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved,
 Is a martyr *
 For long have I studied fortune-telling
 But never have I read a cup similar to yours
 For long have I studied fortune-telling
 But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours
 You are predestined to sail forever
 Sail-less, on the sea of love
 Your life is forever destined
 To be a book of tears
 And be imprisoned
 Between water and fire *
 But despite all its pains,
 Despite the sadness
 That

is with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son
That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so
beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy
and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world .

This is the original poem in Arabic:

جلست والخوف بعينيها
تتأمل فنجاني المقلوب
قالت:
يا ولدي.. لا تحزن
فالحب عليك هو المكتوب
يا ولدي،
قد مات شهيداً
من مات على دين المحبوب
فجانك دنيا مرعبة
وحياتك أسفاً وحروب..
ستحب كثيراً يا ولدي..
وتموت كثيراً يا ولدي
وستعشق كل نساء الأرض..
وترجع كالملك المغلوب
بحياتك يا ولدي امرأة
عيناها، سبحان المعبود
فمها مرسومٌ كالعنقود
ضحكتها موسيقى و ورود
لكن سماءك ممطرة..
وطريقك مسدود.. مسدود

فحبيبة قلبك.. يا ولدي
نائمةً في قصرٍ مرصود
والقصر كبيرٌ يا ولدي
وكلابٌ تحرسه.. وجنود
وأميرة قلبك نائمةً..
من يدخل حجرتها مفقود..
من يطلب يدها..
من يدنو من سور حديقتها.. مفقود
من حاول فك ضفائرها..
يا ولدي..
مفقودٌ.. مفقود
بصرت.. ونجمت كثيراً
لكني.. لم أقرأ أبداً
فجاناً يشبه فجانك
لم أعرف أبداً يا ولدي..
أحزاناً تشبه أحزانك
مقدورك.. أن تمشي أبداً
في الحب .. على حد الخنجر
وتظل وحيداً كالأصداف
وتظل حزيناً كالصفصاف
مقدورك أن تمضي أبداً..
في بحر الحب بغير قلوب
وتحب ملايين المرات..
وترجع كالملك المخلوع

Then ChatGPT 3.5 responded:

VI.1.2.1 Denotative Meanings

- **Mother's Reassurance** The poem starts with a motherly figure comforting her son, assuring him of his destined journey into love despite its challenges.
- **Sacrificial Love** The son is depicted as a martyr of love, willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of his beloved, embodying the theme of selflessness in love.
- **The Unique Cup of Fortune** The fortune teller laments the uniqueness of the son's cup, indicating that his life will be filled with exceptional experiences and intense emotions.
- **The Woman in His Life** The fortune teller predicts a significant woman entering the son's life, describing her beauty, laughter, and passionate love for life.

VI.1.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

- **Symbolism of the Cup** The cup symbolizes the son's life journey, filled with both terrifying and enchanting experiences, mirroring the complexities of love and fate.
- **Metaphorical Graveyard** The mention of a "grave" in the poem symbolizes the potential pitfalls and challenges the son may face in love, emphasizing the risks and uncertainties inherent in romantic relationships.
- **Imprisonment and Liberation** The imagery of being trapped between water and fire signifies the emotional turmoil and conflicts the son might encounter in his pursuit of love, highlighting the dichotomy between passion and suffering.
- **Loneliness and Sorrow** References to loneliness and sadness, likened to seashells and willows, suggest the son's emotional vulnerabilities and the potential for heartache despite the allure of love.

VI.1.2.3 Analysis of Semantic Features

- **Emotional Depth** The poem draws the emotional spectrum of love, encompassing reassurance, sacrifice, longing, and the bittersweet realities of romantic relationships.
- **Symbolic Language** The use of symbols like the cup, graveyard, and elements of nature enriches the poem's semantic layers, inviting readers to interpret deeper meanings beyond literal expressions.
- **Narrative Structure** The poem adopts a narrative structure, with the fortune teller's predictions and insights guiding the son's path through love, creating a vivid and engaging storyline.

VI.1.2.4 What It Lacks

- **Further Exploration of Themes** While the poem touches on various themes related to love and fate, a more detailed exploration of the son's emotional journey and the impact of the fortune teller's predictions could enhance its semantic depth.
- **Clarity in Transitions** Some transitions between ideas could be smoother to ensure a seamless flow of the narrative and thematic coherence throughout the poem.

Overall, the translated poem effectively captures the essence of Qabbani's original work, offering readers a poignant exploration of love, destiny, and the human experience.

VI.2 Comparison of The Enhanced version by ChatGPT with The Human Translation of the Poem by Kiven Moore

VI.2.1 Formal level

We transitioned to the enhanced version of ChatGPT 3.5 and analysed it at the formal level. And we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT 3.5 of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

She gazed with fear in her eyes,
The cup upturned, secrets inside,
Whispered, "Fear not, my son,
Love's path you're destined to tread."

My son, who for his beloved, sacrifices all,
A martyr in love's grandeur and thrall.

Long have I delved in fortune's lore,
Yet your cup, a tale like none before.
Long have I read the signs, the lore,
But your sorrows, unique, they pour.

You're bound to sail the love's vast sea,
A ship adrift, no sail to set you free.
Your life, a tome of tears, it seems,
Trapped 'twixt water's embrace and fire's dreams.

Despite the anguish, the relentless pain,
Love's enduring flame, forever reigns.
Despite the storms, the nights so drear,
Love's light shines, undimmed, clear.

A woman in your life, my son, I see,
With eyes so bright, like stars they be.
Her laughter, her lips, a garden of bloom,
Her love, wild and free, defying gloom.

She, the world in your eyes unfurled,
Your love, your life, wholly entwined.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

The Fortune Teller

She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son
You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr *
For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long
have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined
to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined To be a book of tears And
be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is
with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son
That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so
beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy
and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world

Your task is to analyse these translations at formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack in terms of lose and gain.

ChatGPT 3.5 responded with: let's analyse the translations of Nizar Qabbani's "Fortune Teller" at a formal level, focusing on meter, rhyme, and other formal features.

VI.2.1.1 Stanza Analysis

➤ Enhanced Translation by ChatGPT 3.5

✓ Stanza 1

- **Meter** The stanza follows an iambic tetrameter pattern with alternating stressed and unstressed syllables, creating a rhythmic flow.
- **Rhyme** The first and third lines have an ABAB rhyme scheme ("eyes" - "declare" and "son" - "despair").
- **Formal Features** The stanza introduces the theme of fear and destiny, employing metaphors like "cup upturned" and "love's path."

✓ Stanza 2

- **Meter** Similar to the first stanza, it follows an iambic tetrameter pattern.
- **Rhyme** The second and fourth lines continue the ABAB rhyme scheme ("portray" - "array" and "love" - "above").
- **Formal Features** The stanza elaborates on sacrifice and sorrow, using imagery like "fallen star" and "tome of tears."

✓ Stanza 3

- **Meter** The stanza maintains the iambic tetrameter, contributing to the poem's rhythmic consistency.
- **Rhyme** It follows an ABAB rhyme scheme ("love's sea" - "set you free" and "seems" - "dreams").
- **Formal Features** This stanza focuses on the contrast between love's vastness and confinement, employing vivid imagery of sailing and being trapped.

✓ Stanza 4

- **Meter** Continues the iambic tetrameter pattern.
- **Rhyme** It follows an AABB rhyme scheme ("pain" - "clear" and "drear" - "near").

- **Formal Features** The stanza highlights the enduring nature of love amidst adversity, using metaphors like "love's enduring flame" and "light shines."
- ✓ **Stanza 5**
- **Meter** Maintains the iambic tetrameter structure.
- **Rhyme** The stanza follows an AABB rhyme scheme ("see" - "be" and "bloom" - "gloom").
- **Formal Features** It introduces the woman in the son's life, portraying her through vibrant imagery and emphasizing her significance.
- **Human Translation of the Poem**

The Human Translation of the Poem also maintains a rhythmic flow and uses metaphors and imagery effectively. However, the formal features are slightly different:

- ✓ **Stanzas Analysis** the Human Translation of the Poem follows a more straightforward structure in terms of meter and rhyme, often using shorter lines and a more consistent rhyme scheme within each stanza. It maintains a regular ABAB or AABB rhyme scheme throughout most stanzas.

VI.2.1.2 Comparison

- ✓ **Gain** The enhanced translation exhibits a more varied meter and sporadic rhyme scheme, adding complexity and depth to the poem's formal structure. It also incorporates vivid imagery and metaphors effectively.
- ✓ **Loss** The Human Translation of the Poem, while maintaining a smoother rhyme scheme, may lack the intricate formal features and rhythmic diversity found in the enhanced translation. It might miss some of the nuances and poetic devices present in the original Arabic version.

Overall, both translations excel in capturing the essence of the poem, but they differ in their approach to formal elements like meter and rhyme, with the enhanced translation showcasing more varied formal features.

VI.2.2 Semantic level

We move on to the second point at the semantic level, and we posed the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of the meanings of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

She gazed with fear in her eyes,
The cup upturned, secrets inside,
Whispered, "Fear not, my son,
Love's path you're destined to tread."

My son, who for his beloved, sacrifices all,
A martyr in love's grandeur and thrall.

Long have I delved in fortune's lore,
Yet your cup, a tale like none before.
Long have I read the signs, the lore,
But your sorrows, unique, they pour.

You're bound to sail the love's vast sea,
A ship adrift, no sail to set you free.
Your life, a tome of tears, it seems,
Trapped 'twixt water's embrace and fire's dreams.

Despite the anguish, the relentless pain,
Love's enduring flame, forever reigns.
Despite the storms, the nights so drear,
Love's light shines, undimmed, clear.

A woman in your life, my son, I see,
With eyes so bright, like stars they be.
Her laughter, her lips, a garden of bloom,
Her love, wild and free, defying gloom.

She, the world in your eyes unfurled,

Your love, your life, wholly entwined.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr * For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined To be a book of tears And be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world.

Your task is to analyse the poem semantically and give the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

ChatGPT 3.5 answered with analyse the enhanced translation of Nizar Qabbani's "The Fortune Teller" semantically, focusing on its apparent and hidden meanings, symbols, and semantic features. We'll also compare it to the Human Translation of the Poem to identify what the enhanced translation might lack.

VI.2.2.1 Denotative Meanings

➤ Enhanced Translation by ChatGPT 3.5

- **Fear and Reassurance** The fortune teller observes fear in someone's eyes, possibly a son, and offers reassurance about their destined path in love.
- **Sacrifice in Love** The son is depicted as sacrificing everything for his beloved, embodying the theme of martyrdom in love.
- **Struggles and Endurance** The imagery of sailing on a vast sea without a sail symbolizes struggles in love, yet the enduring flame of love persists despite hardships.

- **Vision of a Woman** The fortune teller sees a woman in the son's life, described with bright eyes and a vibrant presence, symbolizing hope and love's resilience.
- **Human Translation of the Poem**
- **Fear and Destiny** Similar to the enhanced version, there is a sense of fear and destiny intertwined with love's journey.
- **Martyrdom and Sacrifice** The son's sacrifice and martyrdom for love are emphasized, highlighting the theme of devotion.
- **Imprisonment and Struggles** The imagery of being sail-less on the sea of love and imprisoned between water and fire symbolizes struggles and constraints in life and love.
- **Hope in Love** Despite hardships and challenges, love is presented as the ultimate fate and source of hope.

VI.2.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

✓ **Meanings**

➤ **Enhanced Translation**

- **Unique Sorrows** The mention of "unique sorrows" suggests that each individual's experience of love and pain is distinctive and personal.
- **Metaphorical Imagery** Water and fire represent contrasting elements, symbolizing the conflicting emotions and challenges faced in love.
- **Wholeness in Love** The woman in the son's life is portrayed as completing his world, symbolizing the potential for fulfilment and happiness in love.

➤ **Human Translation of the Poem**

- **Nature Imagery** The mention of windy, rainy weather, and cyclone symbolizes life's storms and challenges, yet love remains steadfast.
- **Beauty and Melody**, The description of the woman's eyes, mouth, and laughter with roses, melodies, and a love of life conveys a sense of beauty and joy amidst difficulties.
- **Global Love** The woman's love is depicted as traveling the world, suggesting a universal and enduring nature of love's impact.

✓ **Symbols**

➤ **Enhanced Translation**

- **The Upturned Cup** Symbolizes hidden secrets, uncertainties, and revelations in life's journey.

- **The Sea** Represents the vastness and unpredictability of love, with the ship symbolizing the individual navigating through life's challenges.
- **Fire and Water** Symbolize passion and emotions (fire) and tranquility or depth (water), reflecting the dualities in love's experiences.
- **Human Translation of the Poem**
- **The Cup:** Represents insights into one's destiny and the mysteries of life.
- **The Sea of Love:** Symbolizes the journey of love, with its sail-less state signifying vulnerability and uncertainty.
- **Water and Fire:** Signify emotional turmoil and conflicts, where the individual is caught between opposing forces.

Both translations explore themes of love, sacrifice, struggle, and resilience. They use vivid imagery and symbolic language to convey the complexities of human emotions and relationships. The enhanced translation goes deeper into unique sorrows and metaphors like water and fire, adding layers of meaning to the poem. The Human Translation of the Poem focuses more on the universal aspects of love's challenges and enduring hope.

VI.2.2.3 What It Lacks

- Both translations lack a clear narrative context, leaving the identities and specific situations of the characters ambiguous.
- While they capture emotional depth, they could benefit from more explicit exploration of the fortune teller's insights or the son's experiences to enhance the poem's depth.

Overall, both versions offer rich interpretations of Qabbani's themes, with the enhanced translation delving more into metaphorical imagery, and the human translation focusing on universal sentiments of love and fate.

VI.3 Comparison of The Enhanced Translation in Shelley Style with Human Translation of the Poem

VI.3.1 Formal level

We used the following prompt at formal level:

Act as an expert translator and professional in Arabic and English poetry, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

With eyes aglow, she sat in dread,
The cup's secrets before her spread.
"Be not in sorrow, son," she pled,
Love's destiny, by stars, is led.

Thou, a martyr for love's tender call,
Thy devotion, an eternal thrall.

In fortunes past, I've sought to glean,
Yet thy cup's tale remains unseen.
Sorrows deep, in thy cup they stream,
Love's ocean vast, a poet's dream.

Bound to sail without a mast,
Life's tome of tears, thy lot steadfast.
Betwixt water's kiss and fire's blaze,
Love's enduring maze, thy heart sways.

Though storms rage and nights grow long,
Love's melody, a timeless song.
A woman fair, in thy world she weaves,
Her laughter like a breeze that grieves.

Her love, a dance of roses and light,
In her eyes, thy world takes flight.
Thy love's journey, in her arms finds rest,

A symphony of passion, in her chest.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

The Fortune Teller

She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son
You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr *
For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long
have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined
to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined To be a book of tears And
be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is
with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son
That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so
beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy
and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world

Your task is to analyse these translations at formal level in which you talk about the meter and the rhyme if any. Discuss in details all the formal features of the poem and tell what does it lack in terms of lose and gain

ChatGPT responded with: Analysing the Shelley-style translation and the Human Translation of the Poem of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

VI.3.1.1 Stanza analysis

➤ Shelley-Style Translation

✓ **Stanza 1**

- **Meter** The stanza follows a predominantly iambic meter, with variations to create a flowing rhythm.
- **Rhyme** The first and third lines have internal rhyme ("dread" - "spread"), while the second- and fourth-lines rhyme ("spread" - "pled"), forming an AABB rhyme scheme.
- **Formal Features** Introduces the fortune teller and sets the tone for the prophecy, using imagery like "eyes aglow" and "cup's secrets."

✓ **Stanza 2**

- **Meter** Maintains an iambic meter with rhythmic variations for emphasis.
- **Rhyme** Continues the AABB rhyme scheme ("call" - "thrall"), with internal rhyme in the second line ("call" - "all").
- **Formal Features** Explores the son's devotion and martyrdom for love, using elevated language and imagery.
- ✓ **Stanza 3**
 - **Meter** Follows an iambic meter with rhythmic shifts for emphasis.
 - **Rhyme** The first- and third-lines rhyme ("gleam" - "unseen"), while the second and fourth lines have internal rhyme ("stream" - "dream"), maintaining an AABB rhyme scheme.
 - **Formal Features** Reflects on the mystery of the cup's tale and the depth of sorrows within, using metaphors of oceans and dreams.
- ✓ **Stanza 4**
 - **Meter:** Maintains iambic meter with varied stresses for poetic effect.
 - **Rhyme:** Continues the AABB rhyme scheme ("mast" - "steadfast" and "blaze" - "sways").
 - **Formal Features:** Describes the journey of life as sailing without a mast, trapped between opposing forces, and swayed by love's enduring maze.
- ✓ **Stanza 5**
 - **Meter** Follows an iambic meter with rhythmic variations.
 - **Rhyme** The second- and fourth-lines rhyme ("long" - "song" and "weaves" - "grieves"), maintaining the AABB rhyme scheme.
 - **Formal Features** Introduces the woman in the son's life with vivid imagery and emphasizes the transformative power of love.

VI.3.1.2 Comparison

- **Gain in Shelley Style Translation** The Shelley style translation adds a more varied and elevated formal structure with iambic meter, varied rhyme schemes, and sophisticated language, enhancing the poetic and dramatic elements of the original poem.
- **Loss in Shelley Style Translation** While the Shelley style translation enriches the formal features, it may lose some of the directness and simplicity found in the Human Translation of the Poem, which can make the poem more accessible to a wider audience.

Overall, both translations effectively convey the essence of the poem, but they differ in their formal approach, with the Shelley style translation showcasing more complex formal features at the cost of simplicity.

P.S We omitted the analysis of the Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore as it was already dealt with in the previous analysis comparing the Human Translation of the Poem and the enhanced version by ChatGPT.

VI.3.2 Semantic level

Now we move on to the next step at semantic, ask ChatGPT the following prompt:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of the meanings of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated poem version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

With eyes aglow, she sat in dread,
The cup's secrets before her spread.
"Be not in sorrow, son," she pled,
Love's destiny, by stars, is led.

Thou, a martyr for love's tender call,
Thy devotion, an eternal thrall.

In fortunes past, I've sought to glean,
Yet thy cup's tale remains unseen.
Sorrows deep, in thy cup they stream,
Love's ocean vast, a poet's dream.

Bound to sail without a mast,
Life's tome of tears, thy lot steadfast.
Betwixt water's kiss and fire's blaze,
Love's enduring maze, thy heart sways.

Though storms rage and nights grow long,
Love's melody, a timeless song.

A woman fair, in thy world she weaves,
Her laughter like a breeze that grieves.

Her love, a dance of roses and light,
In her eyes, thy world takes flight.
Thy love's journey, in her arms finds rest,
A symphony of passion, in her chest.

And the Human Translation of the Poem:

She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son
You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr *
For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long
have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined
to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined To be a book of tears And
be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is
with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son
That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so
beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy
and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world.

Your task is to analyze the poem semantically and give the apparent and hidden meanings in it, as well as all the symbols that can be derived from it. Discuss in details all the semantic features of the poem and tell what does it lack.

The answer of ChatGPT was:

VI.3.2.1 Denotative Meanings

➤ Enhanced Shelley Style Translation

- **Fear and Comfort** The fortune teller, depicted with eyes aglow, reassures the son about his destined path in love, despite the initial fear portrayed.
- **Martyrdom in Love** The son's devotion and sacrifices for love are likened to martyrdom, highlighting the intensity and selflessness in his affection.

- **Exploration of Sorrows** The poem digs into the deep sorrows and challenges faced in love, symbolized by sailing without a mast and being caught between water's kiss and fire's blaze.
- **Hope and Beauty in Love** The woman in the son's life is described with beauty and joy, symbolizing hope and fulfillment in love.

VI.3.2.2 Connotative Meanings and Symbols

➤ Enhanced Shelley Style Translation

✓ Meanings

- **Stars and Destiny** The mention of stars implies a sense of destiny and guidance in love's journey, adding a celestial and preordained aspect to the son's path.
- **Metaphorical Imagery** The use of water, fire, and sailing symbolizes the turbulent yet transformative nature of love and life's challenges.
- **Music and Melancholy** The woman's laughter and beauty are juxtaposed with a hint of melancholy, suggesting a bittersweet aspect to love's experiences.

✓ Symbols:

- **Eyes Aglow** Symbolizes intensity, emotion, and insight, highlighting the fortune teller's wisdom and the son's emotional journey.
- **Cup's Secrets** Represents hidden truths, destinies, and revelations in life's journey.
- **Sailing Without a Mast** Symbolizes vulnerability, uncertainty, and navigating through life's challenges without clear guidance.

Both translations explore themes of love, destiny, sacrifice, and resilience. The Shelley style translation employs rich imagery, metaphorical language, and celestial references to convey the son's emotional journey and the fortune teller's insights. On the other hand, the Human Translation of the Poem focuses on universal sentiments of love's challenges, optimism, and the enduring nature of love.

VI.3.2.3 What It Lacks

- Both translations lack a clear narrative context, leaving the identities and specific situations of the characters ambiguous.
- While they capture emotional depth, they could benefit from more explicit exploration of the fortune teller's insights or the son's experiences to enhance the poem's depth.

Overall, both versions offer nuanced interpretations of Qabbani's themes, with the Shelley style translation delving more into metaphorical imagery and celestial symbolism, and the Human Translation of the Poem emphasizing universal sentiments and emotional resilience in love.

P.S We omitted the analysis of the Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore as it was already dealt with in the previous analysis comparing the Human Translation of the Poem and the enhanced version by ChatGPT.

VI.4 The Back-Translation Analysis

After enhancing and analysing the Human Translation of the Poem using ChatGPT, we proceeded to back-translate the enhanced text into Arabic using ChatGPT. This back translation was then subjected to analysis to determine if it preserved the original form, meaning, and aesthetic features of the Arabic poem. This comprehensive approach enabled us to assess ChatGPT's proficiency not only in enhancing and analysing text but also in accurately back-translating it while maintaining its original essence and quality.

VI.4.1 The Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore

The original Arabic poem "قارئة الفنجان"	The Human Translation of the Poem by Kevin Moore	The Back-Translation
<p>جلست والخوف بعينيها تتأمل فنجانها المقلوب قالت: يا ولدي.. لا تحزن فالحب عليك هو المكتوب يا ولدي، قد مات شهيداً من مات على دين المحبوب فجانك دنيا مرعبة وحياتك أسفارٌ وحروب..</p>	<p>She sat with fear in her eyes Contemplating the upturned cup She said 'Do not be sad, my son You are destined to fall in love' My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved, Is a martyr * For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I read a cup similar to yours For long have I studied fortune-telling But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours You are predestined to sail forever Sail-less, on the sea of love Your life is forever destined</p>	<p>جلست بالخوف في عينيها متألمة الكوب المقلوب قالت: "لا تحزن يا ابني فأنت مقدر على أن تقع في الحب" ابني الذي يضحي بنفسه من أجل محبوبته هو شهيد * طويلاً قد درست فن الفلكلور ولكني لم أقرأ يوماً كوباً مثل كوبك طويلاً قد درست فن الفلكلور ولكني لم أرى يوماً أحزاناً مشابهة لأحزانك أنت مقدر على الإبحار إلى الأبد بدون سراع على بحر الحب حياتك مقدره إلى الأبد أن تكون كتاباً من الدموع وأن تُسجن بين ماء ونار * لكن على الرغم من جميع الآلام، على الرغم من الحزن الذي يكون معنا نهراً وليلاً على الرغم من</p>

<p>ستحب كثيراً يا ولدي.. وتموت كثيراً يا ولدي وستعشق كل نساء الأرض.. وترجع كالملك المغلوب بحياتك يا ولدي امرأة عينها، سبحان المعبود فمها مرسوم كالعنقود ضحكتها موسيقى و ورود لكن سماءك ممطرة.. وطريقك مسدود.. مسدود فحبيبة قلبك.. يا ولدي نائمة في قصر مرصود والقصر كبير يا ولدي وكلاب تحرسه.. وجنود وأميرة قلبك نائمة.. من يدخل حجرتها مفقود.. من يطلب يدها.. من يدنو من سور حديقته.. مفقود من حاول فك ضفائرها.. يا ولدي.. مفقود.. مفقود بصرت.. ونجمت كثيراً لكني.. لم أقرأ أبداً فجاناً يشبه فجانك</p>	<p>To be a book of tears And be imprisoned Between water and fire * But despite all its pains, Despite the sadness That is with us day and night Despite the wind The rainy weather And the cyclone It is love, my son That will be forever the best of fates * There is a woman in your life, my son Her eyes are so beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world.</p>	<p>الرياح الجوية والطقس الممطر والإعصار فإنه الحب يا ابني هو القدر الأفضل إلى الأبد * هناك امرأة في حياتك يا ابني عيونها جميلة جداً سبحان الله فمها وضحكتها مليئة بالورود والألحان وحبها الغجري والمجنون للحياة يسافر العالم المرأة التي تحبها قد تكون عالمك بأكمل .</p>
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<p>لم أعرف أبداً يا ولدي.. أحزاناً تشبه أحزانك مقدورك.. أن تمشي أبداً في الحب .. على حد الخنجر وتظل وحيداً كالأصداف وتظل حزيناً كالصفصاف مقدورك أن تمضي أبداً.. في بحر الحب بغير قلوب وتحب ملايين المرات... وترجع كالملك المخلوع</p>		
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VI.4.1.1 Formal and Semantic level

We provided a detailed prompt to ChatGPT 3.5, to analyze the Back-Translation at two levels formal and semantic:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is the translated human version of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

She sat with fear in her eyes
Contemplating the upturned cup
She said 'Do not be sad, my son
You are destined to fall in love'
My son, Who sacrifices himself for his beloved,
Is a martyr *
For long have I studied fortune-telling
But never have I read a cup similar to yours
For long have I studied fortune-telling
But never have I seen sorrows similar to yours
You are predestined to sail forever
Sail-less, on the sea of love
Your life is forever destined
To be a book of tears
And be imprisoned
Between water and fire *
But despite all its pains,
Despite the sadness
That is with us day and night
Despite the wind
The rainy weather
And the cyclone
It is love, my son
That will be forever the best of fates *
There is a woman in your life, my son
Her eyes are so

beautiful Glory to God Her mouth and her laughter Are full of roses and melodies And her gypsy and crazy love of life Travels the world The woman you love May be your whole world.

And its Back-Translation:

جلست بالخوف في عينيها متألمة الكوب المقلوب قالت: "لا تحزن يا ابني فأنت مقدر على أن تقع في الحب" ابني الذي يضحى بنفسه من أجل محبوبته هو شهيد * طويلاً قد درست فن الفلكلور ولكني لم أقرأ يوماً كوباً مثل كوبك طويلاً قد درست فن الفلكلور ولكني لم أرى يوماً أحزاناً مشابهة لأحزانك أنت مقدر على الإبحار إلى الأبد بدون شراع على بحر الحب حياتك مقدره إلى الأبد أن تكون كتاباً من الدموع وأن تُسجن بين ماء ونار * لكن على الرغم من جميع آلامه، على الرغم من الحزن الذي يكون معنا نهاراً وليلاً على الرغم من الرياح الجوية والطقس الممطر والإعصار فإنه الحب يا ابني هو القدر الأفضل إلى الأبد * هناك امرأة في حياتك يا ابني عيونها جميلة جداً سبحان الله فمها وضحكتها مليئة بالورود والألحان وحبها العجري والمجنون للحياة يسافر العالم المرأة التي تحبها قد تكون عالمك بأكمله .

Your task is to analyze the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem.

ChatGPT responded; Here is a detailed analysis comparing the original Arabic poem by Nizar Qabbani and its back-translation:

➤ **Formal level**

✓ **Line Structure**

- The original Arabic poem employs a free-verse structure with varying line lengths and a natural flow.
- The translated human version and its back-translation follow a similar free-verse style but introduce slight changes in phrasing and word order due to the nature of translation.

✓ **Poetic Elements**

- The original poem uses repetition ("يا ولدي") and parallelism to emphasize key points, which are preserved in both the translation and back-translation.

✓ **Punctuation**

- The punctuation in the original is sparse, creating a sense of continuous thought, while the translation adds more punctuation, providing a clearer structure in English. This structure is carried over into the back-translation.

➤ **Semantic level**

✓ **Themes and Concepts**

- **Translation** These themes are preserved, with the fortune teller's predictions about the son's future in love and the suffering that accompanies it.
- **Back-Translation** The essential meanings are maintained, though some subtleties may be slightly altered due to differences in expression between languages.
- ✓ **Key Metaphors and Imagery**
 - **Translation** These images are preserved and slightly adapted to fit the English language, maintaining the metaphorical depth.
 - **Back-Translation** The imagery remains powerful, although some phrases, like "فن الفلكلور" (folk art), may feel slightly out of context compared to the original's specific references to fortune-telling.
- ✓ **Cultural and Emotional Nuances**
 - **Translation** While maintaining the emotional weight, some cultural nuances may be adapted for clarity to an English-speaking audience.
 - **Back-Translation** Efforts are made to retain the original cultural and emotional nuances, though slight shifts in phrasing may affect the exact emotional resonance.
- ✓ **Aesthetic Features**
 - **Tone and Style**
 - **Translation** The tone is faithfully preserved, with the melancholic and introspective mood intact.
 - **Back-Translation:** The tone remains consistent, though certain stylistic elements may vary slightly due to linguistic differences.
- ✓ **Language and Expression**
 - **Translation** The language is translated to capture the essence of the original while making it accessible to English readers.
 - **Back-Translation** Maintains the poetic language and rhythmic quality, with minor variations in expression due to translation nuances.

The back-translation of Nizar Qabbani's "The Fortune Teller" preserves the form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem. The structure and key metaphors are effectively retained, conveying the same themes of love, destiny, and sorrow. While some nuances and cultural expressions may shift slightly in translation, the back-translation captures the essence and emotional depth of the original poem, maintaining its powerful imagery and contemplative tone.

VI.4.2 The Enhanced Version by ChatGPT 3.5

The original Arabic poem "قارئة الفنجان"	The enhanced Version by ChatGPT 3.5	The Back-Translation
<p>جلست والخوف بعينيها تتأمل فنجانني المقلوب قالت: يا ولدي.. لا تحزن فالحب عليك هو المكتوب يا ولدي، قد مات شهيداً من مات على دين المحبوب فجانك دنيا مرعبة وحياتك أسفارٌ وحروب.. ستحب كثيراً يا ولدي.. وتموت كثيراً يا ولدي وستعشق كل نساء الأرض.. وترجع كالملك المغلوب بحياتك يا ولدي امرأة عيناها، سبحان المعبود فمها مرسومٌ كالعنقود ضحكتها موسيقى و ورود لكن سماءك ممطرة.. وطريقك مسدود.. مسدود فحبيبة قلبك.. يا ولدي</p>	<p>She gazed with fear in her eyes, The cup upturned, secrets inside, Whispered, "Fear not, my son, Love's path you're destined to tread." My son, who for his beloved, sacrifices all, A martyr in love's grandeur and thrall. Long have I delved in fortune's lore, Yet your cup, a tale like none before. Long have I read the signs, the lore, But your sorrows, unique, they pour. You're bound to sail the love's vast sea, A ship adrift, no sail to set you free. Your life, a tome of tears, it seems, Trapped 'twixt water's embrace and fire's dreams.</p>	<p>بلقيس، يا أميرة الجمال، أسيرة في لهيب حروب القبائل، ما الكلمات التي أنسجها، ما الخطوط التي أعلنها، بينما ترحلين، ملكتي، في يأس؟ الكلمات، فضيحتي، تفشل في تصوير عمق الخسارة، الطريقة المؤلمة، نبحت بين صفوف الضحايا، عن نجم سقط، في فوضى. هل هذا مكان راحتك، حبيبتني، أم قبر أمل أمة، ها هنا، في هذه الأراضي المحطمة، حيث كنا نسعى لبناء أحلام على أحلام، لترتقي؟ يا بلقيس، بقاؤك يتجسد، في همسات الريح وأنغام الأزلية، تراث حب، في وسط سلاسل الدنيا، روحك تستمر، حيث يسود الصمت. تحذقت بخوف في عينيها، الكوب مقلوب، أسرار بداخله، همست، "لا تخف يا ابني، مسار الحب أنت مقدر على خوضه". ابني، الذي يضحي من أجل حبيبته بكل شيء، شهاد في عظمة الحب والأسر.</p>

<p>نائمةً في قصرٍ مرصود والقصر كبيرٌ يا ولدي وكلابٌ تحرسه.. وجنود وأميرة قلبك نائمةً.. من يدخل حبرتها مفقود.. من يطلب يدها.. من يدنو من سور حديقته.. مفقود من حاول فك ضفائرها.. يا ولدي.. مفقودٌ.. مفقود بصرت.. ونجمت كثيراً لكني.. لم أقرأ أبداً فجاناً يشبه فجانك لم أعرف أبداً يا ولدي.. أحزاناً تشبه أحزانك مقدورك.. أن تمشي أبداً في الحب .. على حد الخنجر وتظل وحيداً كالأصداف وتظل حزيناً كالصفصاف مقدورك أن تمضي أبداً.. في بحر الحب بغير قلوب وتحب ملايين المرات... وترجع كالملك المخلوع</p>	<p>Despite the anguish, the relentless pain, Love's enduring flame, forever reigns. Despite the storms, the nights so drear, Love's light shines, undimmed, clear. A woman in your life, my son, I see, With eyes so bright, like stars they be. Her laughter, her lips, a garden of bloom, Her love, wild and free, defying gloom. She, the world in your eyes unfurled, Your love, your life, wholly entwined</p>	<p>طويل الأمد كنت أعبت في حكمة الحظ، ولكن كوبك، قصة ليس لها مثل من قبل. طويل الأمد كنت أقرأ العلامات، الحكمة، ولكن أحزانك، فريدة، تنهمر. أنت مُلزم بالإبحار في بحر الحب الشاسع، سفينة تطفو، لا شراع يحررك. حياتك، كتاب من الدموع، يبدو، محاصر بين عناق الماء وأحلام النار. على الرغم من العذاب، الألم اللا متناهي، شعلة الحب الدائمة، تسود إلى الأبد. على الرغم من العواصف، الليالي المظلمة، نور الحب يشرق، غير متناقض، واضح. امرأة في حياتك، يا ابني، أراها، بعيون ساطعة، كالنجوم تكون. ضحكتها، شفيتها، حديقة من الزهور، حبها، بري وحر، يتحدى الظلمة. هي، العالم في عينيك ينكشف، حبك، حياتك، متشابكان بالكامل.</p>
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VI.4.2.1 Formal and Semantic level

The prompt asked to ChatGPT 3.5:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is an enhanced translation version by ChatGPT of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

She gazed with fear in her eyes,
The cup upturned, secrets inside,
Whispered, "Fear not, my son,
Love's path you're destined to tread."

My son, who for his beloved, sacrifices all,
A martyr in love's grandeur and thrall.

Long have I delved in fortune's lore,
Yet your cup, a tale like none before.
Long have I read the signs, the lore,
But your sorrows, unique, they pour.

You're bound to sail the love's vast sea,
A ship adrift, no sail to set you free.
Your life, a tome of tears, it seems,
Trapped 'twixt water's embrace and fire's dreams.

Despite the anguish, the relentless pain,
Love's enduring flame, forever reigns.
Despite the storms, the nights so drear,
Love's light shines, undimmed, clear.

A woman in your life, my son, I see,
With eyes so bright, like stars they be.

Her laughter, her lips, a garden of bloom,
Her love, wild and free, defying gloom.

She, the world in your eyes unfurled,
Your love, your life, wholly entwined.
And its Back-Translation:

تحذقت بخوف في عينيها،
الكوب مقلوب، أسرار بداخله،
همست، "لا تخف يا ابني،
مسار الحب أنت مقدر على خوضه".

ابني، الذي يضحى من أجل حبيبته بكل شيء،
شهاد في عظمة الحب والأسر.

طويل الأمد كنت أعبت في حكمة الحظ،
ولكن كوبك، قصة ليس لها مثل من قبل.
طويل الأمد كنت أقرأ العلامات، الحكمة،
ولكن أحزانك، فريدة، تنهمر.

أنت مُلزم بالإبحار في بحر الحب الشاسع،
سفينة تطفو، لا شراع يحررك.
حياتك، كتاب من الدموع، يبدو،
محاصر بين عناق الماء وأحلام النار.

على الرغم من العذاب، الألم اللا متناهي،
شعلة الحب الدائمة، تسود إلى الأبد.
على الرغم من العواصف، الليالي المظلمة،
نور الحب يشرق، غير متناقض، واضح.

امرأة في حياتك، يا ابني، أراها،
بعيون ساطعة، كالنجوم تكون.
ضحكتها، شفيتها، حديقة من الزهور،

حبها، بري وحر، يتحدى الظلمة.

هي، العالم في عينيك ينكشف،
حبك، حياتك، متشابكان بالكامل.

Your task is to analyse the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem

ChatGPT responded:

➤ **Formal level**

✓ **Line Structure**

- **Enhanced Translation** Maintains the free-verse structure, with a lyrical and rhythmic quality in English.
- **Back-Translation** Keeps the free-verse form but naturally adjusts phrasing to fit Arabic syntax.

✓ **Poetic Elements**

- **Enhanced Translation** Retains repetition and parallelism, creating a similar poetic feel.
- **Back-Translation** Preserves these elements, though some phrases are restructured for clarity.

✓ **Punctuation**

- **Enhanced Translation** More punctuation for clarity in English.
- **Back-Translation** Maintains the enhanced translation's structured punctuation.

➤ **Semantic level**

✓ **Themes and Concepts**

- **Enhanced Translation** Faithfully represents these themes.
- **Back-Translation** Retains core themes, slight shifts in phrasing but overall meaning preserved.

✓ **Key Metaphors and Imagery**

- **Enhanced Translation** Adapts these metaphors, maintaining their depth.
- **Back-Translation** Preserves key metaphors, though some phrasing varies ("عناق الماء" for "water's embrace and fire's dreams").

✓ **Cultural and Emotional Nuances**

- **Enhanced Translation** Adapts cultural expressions, retains emotional intensity.
- **Back-Translation** Attempts to bring back cultural nuances, with slight shifts due to translation dynamics.

➤ **Aesthetic Features**

✓ **Tone and Style**

- **Enhanced Translation** Keeps melancholic and introspective tone, slightly lyrical.
- **Back-Translation** Maintains tone, some stylistic differences due to language change.

✓ **Language and Expression**

- **Enhanced Translation** Poetic, accessible English with rhythmic quality.
- **Back-Translation** Poetic language, captures rhythm and flow of the original.

The back-translation of the enhanced translation version of Nizar Qabbani's "The Fortune Teller" successfully preserves the form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem. The structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth are effectively maintained, capturing the themes of love, destiny, and sorrow. While some nuances and cultural expressions adapt to fit the languages' characteristics, the essence and introspective tone of the original poem remain intact, providing a faithful representation of Qabbani's poetic vision.

VI.4.3 The Enhanced version in Shelley Style

The original Arabic poem "قارئة الفنجان"	The enhanced Version in Shelley Style	The Back-Translation
<p>جلست والخوف بعينها تتأمل فنجاني المقلوب قالت: يا ولدي.. لا تحزن فالحب عليك هو المكتوب</p>	<p>With eyes aglow, she sat in dread, The cup's secrets before her spread. "Be not in sorrow, son," she pled, Love's destiny, by stars, is led.</p>	<p>جالسة بعينها المشرقتين، في رهبة، أمامها أسرار الكوب تنتشر. "لا تحزن يا ابني"، تتوسل، مصير الحب، بالنجوم، يُقود. أنت، شهيد لنداء الحب الرقيق،</p>

<p>يا ولدي، قد مات شهيداً من مات على دين المحبوب فجانك دنيا مرعبةً وحياتك أسفاً وحروب.. ستحب كثيراً يا ولدي.. وتموت كثيراً يا ولدي وستعشق كل نساء الأرض.. وترجع كالملك المغلوب بحياتك يا ولدي امرأةً عيناها، سبحان المعبود فمها مرسومٌ كالعنقود ضحكتها موسيقى و ورود لكن سماءك ممطرةً.. وطريقك مسدودٌ.. مسدود فحبيبة قلبك.. يا ولدي نائمةً في قصرٍ مرصود والقصر كبيرٌ يا ولدي وكلابٌ تحرسه.. وجنود وأميرة قلبك نائمةً.. من يدخل حجرتها مفقود.. من يطلب يدها.. من يدنو من سور حديقته.. مفقود من حاول فك ضفائرها..</p>	<p>Thou, a martyr for love's tender call, Thy devotion, an eternal thrall. In fortunes past, I've sought to glean, Yet thy cup's tale remains unseen. Sorrows deep, in thy cup they stream, Love's ocean vast, a poet's dream. Bound to sail without a mast, Life's tome of tears, thy lot steadfast. Betwixt water's kiss and fire's blaze, Love's enduring maze, thy heart sways. Though storms rage and nights grow long, Love's melody, a timeless song. A woman fair, in thy world she weaves, Her laughter like a breeze that grieves. Her love, a dance of roses and light,</p>	<p>وفاءك، عبودية أبدية. في أوراق الحظ الماضية، سعيت لاستخلاص، ولكن قصة كوبك تظل مخفية. أحزان عميقة، تجري في كوبك، بحر الحب الواسع، حلم الشاعر. ملزم بالإبحار بلا مرسة، حياة من الدموع، مصيرك ثابت. بين قبلة الماء ولهب النار، مناهة الحب المتواصل، قلبك يميل. على الرغم من العواصف التي تعصف والليالي التي تطول، لحن الحب، أغنية خالدة. امرأة جميلة، تنسج في عالمك، ضحكتها مثل نسمة تحزن. حبها، رقصة من الورد والضوء، في عينيها، يخلق عالمك. رحلة حبك، في ذراعيها تجد الراحة، سيمفونية من العاطفة، في صدرها</p>
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<p>يا ولدي.. مفقودٌ.. مفقود بصرت.. ونجمت كثيراً لكني.. لم أقرأ أبداً فجاناً يشبه فجانك لم أعرف أبداً يا ولدي.. أحزاناً تشبه أحزانك مقدورك.. أن تمشي أبداً في الحب .. على حد الخنجر وتظل وحيداً كالأصداف وتظل حزيناً كالصفاصفا مقدورك أن تمضي أبداً.. في بحر الحب بغير قلوب وتحب ملايين المرات... وترجع كالملك المخلوع</p>	<p>In her eyes, thy world takes flight. Thy love's journey, in her arms finds rest, A symphony of passion, in her chest.</p>	
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VI.4.3.1 Formal and Semantic level

The prompt asked to ChatGPT 3.5:

Act as an expert translator and professional analyst of modern poetry in Arabic and English, you know a lot about Nizar Qabbani's poems. This is a translated version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's The Fortune Teller:

With eyes aglow, she sat in dread,
The cup's secrets before her spread.
"Be not in sorrow, son," she pled,

Love's destiny, by stars, is led.

Thou, a martyr for love's tender call,
Thy devotion, an eternal thrall.

In fortunes past, I've sought to glean,
Yet thy cup's tale remains unseen.
Sorrows deep, in thy cup they stream,
Love's ocean vast, a poet's dream.

Bound to sail without a mast,
Life's tome of tears, thy lot steadfast.
Betwixt water's kiss and fire's blaze,
Love's enduring maze, thy heart sways.

Though storms rage and nights grow long,
Love's melody, a timeless song.
A woman fair, in thy world she weaves,
Her laughter like a breeze that grieves.

Her love, a dance of roses and light,
In her eyes, thy world takes flight.
Thy love's journey, in her arms finds rest,
A symphony of passion, in her chest.

And its Back-Translation:

جالسة بعينيها المشرقتين، في رهبة،
أمامها أسرار الكوب تنتشر.
"لا تحزن يا ابني"، تتوسل،
مصير الحب، بالنجوم، يُقود.

أنت، شهيد لنداء الحب الرقيق،

وفاءك، عبودية أبدية.

في أوراق الحظ الماضية، سعيت لاستخلاص،
ولكن قصة كوكبك تظل مخفية.
أحزان عميقة، تجري في كوكبك،
بحر الحب الواسع، حلم الشاعر.

ملزم بالإبحار بلا مرسة،
حياة من الدموع، مصيرك ثابت.
بين قبلة الماء ولهيب النار،
متاهة الحب المتواصل، قلبك يميل.

على الرغم من العواصف التي تعصف والليالي التي تطول،
لحن الحب، أغنية خالدة.
امرأة جميلة، تنسج في عالمك،
ضحكتها مثل نسمة تحزن.

حبها، رقصة من الورود والضوء،
في عينيها، يحلق عالمك.
رحلة حبك، في ذراعيها تجد الراحة،
سيمفونية من العاطفة، في صدرها

Your task is to analyse the Back-Translation in which you discuss in details whether it preserves the Form, Meaning and the Aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem

ChatGPT responded:

- **Formal level**
- ✓ **Line Structure**
- **Translated Version in Shelley Style** This version uses a more structured, rhymed format typical of Shelley's style, maintaining a lyrical and rhythmic quality.

- **Back-Translation** The back-translation adheres to the structured form, preserving the Shelley-inspired rhyme and meter.
- ✓ **Poetic Elements**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Retains repetition and parallelism, adding rhyme and meter for a classical poetic feel.
 - **Back-Translation** Captures these elements, though some nuances are adapted to fit Arabic syntax and flow.
- ✓ **Punctuation**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Uses punctuation to clarify and structure the verse.
 - **Back-Translation** Mirrors the structured punctuation of the enhanced translation, ensuring clarity and rhythm.
- **Semantic level**
- ✓ **Themes and Concepts**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Faithfully represents these themes with a classical poetic touch.
 - **Back-Translation** Retains the central themes, with slight shifts in expression due to translation dynamics.
- ✓ **Key Metaphors and Imagery**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Adapts these metaphors, preserving their depth and emotional impact.
 - **Back-Translation** Maintains key metaphors, though phrasing may vary ("بحر الحب الواسع، "حلم الشاعر" for "Love's ocean vast, a poet's dream").
- ✓ **Cultural and Emotional Nuances**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Adapts cultural expressions, retaining emotional intensity.
 - **Back-Translation** Attempts to restore cultural nuances, with slight shifts due to language differences.
- **Aesthetic Features**
 - **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Maintains a melancholic and introspective tone with a lyrical, classical style.
 - **Back-Translation** Preserves the tone, with some stylistic differences due to language change.
- ✓ **Language and Expression**

- **Translated Version in Shelley Style** Poetic and accessible, with a rhythmic quality in English.
- **Back-Translation** Poetic language captures rhythm and flow of the original, with adaptations for Arabic syntax.

The back-translation of the translated version in Shelley style of Nizar Qabbani's "The Fortune Teller" successfully preserves the form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of the original Arabic poem. The structured form, key metaphors, and emotional depth are effectively maintained, capturing the themes of love, destiny, and sorrow. While some nuances and cultural

General Conclusion

In exploring the translation of Nizar Qabbani's poetry, particularly "Balqees" and "The Fortune Teller," we hypothesized that while ChatGPT can enhance poetry translation. This study examines the strengths and limitations of both human and AI-assisted translations, evaluating their effectiveness in capturing the essence and beauty of Qabbani's work.

Our primary hypothesis suggested that ChatGPT can enhance poetry translation but does not exceed human creativity. Specifically, we hypothesized that ChatGPT handles formal elements of Arabic-to-English translations effectively but excels semantically in English-to-English enhancements. Additionally, we proposed that better prompts yield better translation results.

The human translation of "Balqees" effectively captured the poem's apparent meanings and many hidden symbols. It conveyed the personal lament, frustration with language, the search for remnants, and broader questions of Arab identity. For example, the translated lines, "Oh, language! Teach me how to search for her, / In the language of wandering, in the words of the lost," illustrate the deep emotional connection and cultural lament inherent in Qabbani's work. However, it may lack some cultural nuances, emotional intensity, and intertextual references that enrich the original poem. Despite these challenges, this translation offers a faithful and poignant rendition of Qabbani's powerful lament, showcasing the depth and resonance achievable through human creativity.

The ChatGPT-enhanced translation emphasized poetic form, enhancing rhythmic and musical qualities, but sometimes sacrificed literal accuracy and depth. For instance, the AI-enhanced version of "Balqees" may use structured stanzas and rhyme schemes that enhance its musicality: "In shadows cast, my love remains unseen, / A whispered name within the twilight's sheen." This enhanced translation captured the poetic essence and beauty of Qabbani's work, illustrating how AI could augment formal elements. However, integrating the raw intensity, specificity, and explicit political connections founded in human translations could further enrich it. Thus, while ChatGPT excelled in form, it required human-like creativity to fully capture semantic depth.

The Shelley-style translation of "Balqees" and "The Fortune Teller" emphasized formal poetic qualities like meter and rhyme, enhancing aesthetic and rhythmic appeal. However, it may lose some of the original's literal and cultural nuances. For example, the Shelley-style rendition might focus on maintaining a consistent iambic pentameter: "Beneath the stars, her memory doth weep, / A distant echo in the nights so deep." The human translations, on the other hand, prioritized

literal accuracy and cultural authenticity, preserving original meanings and emotions but lacking the formal poetic structure that can enhance musicality and emotional resonance. A balanced approach combining these elements could provide a more holistic and effective translation.

Back-translations of "Balkees" and "The Fortune Teller" preserved form, meaning, and many aesthetic features of Qabbani's original poems. They retained structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth, effectively conveying themes of loss, despair, political commentary, love, destiny, and sorrow. For example, a back-translation might preserve the metaphor of "a heart that bleeds" to convey deep emotional suffering. While some nuances and rhythmic emphasis may diminish in translation, these back-translations captured the original poems' essence, maintaining powerful imagery and emotional intensity.

The quality of prompts significantly affected translation outcomes. Better prompts yield better results, as evidenced by improved translations when ChatGPT received more detailed and specific instructions. For instance, instructing the AI to focus on maintaining cultural references and emotional tone can result in a more nuanced translation. This underscores the importance of precise prompt engineering in enhancing AI-assisted translations.

Regarding "The Fortune Teller," the human translation by Kiven Moore, based on Abdelhalim Hafez's lyrics, demonstrating the unique interpretative lens of human creativity. This version captured many themes and imagery but loses some formal, symbolic, and rhetorical richness. ChatGPT's enhanced translation preserved the essence of Qabbani's work, showcasing varied formal features but sometimes sacrificing literal accuracy and depth. For example, the AI-enhanced translation might use more accessible language and simpler metaphors, while the human version retains the original's complexity and cultural specificity.

Overall, both human and AI-assisted translations excelled in capturing Qabbani's poetry essence but differ in formal elements like meter and rhyme. Enhanced translations went more into metaphorical imagery and formal qualities, while human translations focused on universal sentiments, emotional resilience, and cultural authenticity. Back-translations effectively retained structure, key metaphors, and emotional depth, conveying the original themes and maintaining powerful imagery and contemplative tones.

The intricate process of translating Qabbani's poetry highlighted the complementary strengths of human and AI-assisted approaches. ChatGPT enhanced formal elements and poetic structure, especially with high-quality prompts, yet human creativity remained unmatched in

capturing semantic depth, emotional nuance, and cultural context. A balanced methodology that integrated the literal fidelity and cultural nuance of human translations with the formal poetic qualities of AI-enhanced translations offered a promising pathway to capturing the full essence and beauty of Nizar Qabbani's poetic vision. This approach provides readers with a more immediate and powerful emotional experience, faithfully representing the original's depth and resonance.

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