



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Section: *Language and Linguistics*

Assessing DeepSeek and ChatGPT in English-Arabic translation of political texts

Zakaryia Almahasees^{1*} , Ahmad Al-Harabsheh² & Yousef Albudairi³¹Department of English Language and Translation, Applied Science Private University, Jordan²Department of Translation, Faculty of Arts, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan³College of Languages and Translation, Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia*Correspondence: zmhases@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study compares the performance of two state-of-the-art AI translation models, DeepSeek and ChatGPT. With a focus on the accuracy and fluency criteria, the research explores how the two models translate English political news headlines into Arabic. Data were extracted from ten English-language news websites: Reuters, BBC, Al Jazeera, The Guardian, The Wall Street Journal, and The Times, which varied in their reporting styles and commentary regarding the events of 2024. Very politicized content was involved in these samples, which encompassed the DeepSeek and ChatGPT models that were trained. Translations were subsequently subjected to rigorous testing by the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) system, which assessed accuracy, fluency, terminology, style, and the effective handling of context and nuance. Comparison demonstrates that both models have particular strengths and weaknesses. AI translation engines must be tuned and tested in a way that ensures responsible and dependable cross-lingual communication, especially in political news reporting. The findings provide a deeper understanding of the promise and limitations of AI in enabling next-generation political communication, as well as the extent to which further research is needed to develop such technology.

KEYWORDS: AI translation models, political discourse translation, Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM), DeepSeek vs ChatGPT, English-Arabic machine translation

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Introduction

The field of machine translation has undergone substantial growth, which has significantly impacted various fields of study, including diplomacy, political communication, and international relations (Farghal & Haider, 2024, 2025). Despite large AI models having a profound influence on the accuracy of translations, enabling researchers and practitioners to analyze vast volumes of multilingual political data, there is a divergence in performance across different machine translation applications (Haider, Saed, Albarakati, Abu Tair, & Jarrah, 2025). This is particularly true for politically sensitive content that must be accurate, context-specific, and culturally relevant (Wang, Wu, He, Huang, & Church, 2022). DeepSeek and ChatGPT are two of the most widely used AI-driven models that have entered the fray of handling politically sensitive content (Bengio et al., 2025). Despite their practical application as models of translation, controversy persists regarding their relative advantages and disadvantages (Bjurling, Thore, & Riad, 2024). Comparing the two models enhances our understanding of their credibility, particularly in the context of political discourse, where translation errors can lead to widespread misinterpretation and misunderstanding.

DeepSeek and ChatGPT utilize their artificial intelligence technology to employ diverse approaches in offering translations across the world's languages (Aydın, Karaarslan, Erenay, & Džakula, 2025). As DeepSeek transforms from its earlier models, R1 and V3, to a specialized mixture-of-experts (MoE) system for individual tasks, it provides contextually relevant translations in over 100 languages. It offers industry-specific terminologies that are culturally variant-sensitive, ranging from gaming speak or jargon in the medical profession (Lu et al., 2024). Its open-source architecture enables developers to tailor models to specialist uses, and its self-reinforced learning constantly refines translation precision. By comparison, ChatGPT is based on OpenAI's GPT-4 model, a general-purpose transformer trained on varied datasets to respond to idiomatic phrases and conversational context (Lu et al., 2024). Nonetheless, it may be baffled by highly technical language without fine-tuning. Both are real-time translators, but DeepSeek has the edge over ChatGPT in high-volume and specialized industry use cases, i.e., legal or medical translations, because of its affordability through API and minimal post-editing needs; where ChatGPT excels in conversational day-to-day fluency and system integration, i.e., Apple Intelligence (Pol Pujadas, 2024).

Comparative studies on machine translation models have shown that different AI systems perform variably depending on the text genre and translation requirements. (Calvo-Ferrer, 2024). While some models excel in direct and literal translations, others are more adept at preserving the stylistic and contextual features of the source text (Almahasees, Albudairi, Al-Natour, AL-Harashsheh, & Mahmoud, 2025) (Zhao & Jin, 2022). The translations must be accurate and rhetorically effective; poor translation might lead to misinterpretations of what has been said in diplomatic statements, legal documents, or political speeches (Osborne & Rubiés, 2016). Based on the mentioned models, this paper compares Deep Seek and ChatGPT in terms of key metrics, including lexical accuracy, syntactic coherence, and contextual fidelity, which collectively present a better overall translation quality in the political domain (Farghal & Haider, 2025; Saed, Haider, Al-Salman, & Hussein, 2021). Such findings can help policymakers, translators, and researchers who use machine translation when analyzing multilingual political discourse (Almahasees, Awabdeh, & Mahmoud, 2024; Farghal & Haider, 2024). This study aims to evaluate the translation quality of DeepSeek and ChatGPT in translating political texts from English into Arabic, using the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework. The study focuses on fluency, accuracy, lexical choice, and contextual appropriateness, and it discusses the strengths and weaknesses of both models. More specifically, the study aims to provide an answer to the following research question: (1) How do DeepSeek and ChatGPT translate political texts in terms of fluency and accuracy? (2) What are the most common error types (e.g., mistranslations, omissions, terminological inconsistencies) in each model's output based on the MQM framework? (3) How well do the lexical choices of the two models capture the cultural and political sensitivities of Arabic-speaking audiences? (4) Which model produces more contextually appropriate translations for political communication? With the MQM approach, this study aims to make a systematic evaluation of AI-based translations in political communication.

Political Texts

Political texts are intricate, with specialist terminology, implied meanings, and culturally loaded words that require sensitive translation (Munday, 2007). Political discourse encompasses rhetoric, ideological positioning, and persuasive elements that must be preserved in translation. The inability of machine translation to grasp such subtleties, especially in politically charged environments, has been a long-standing issue of contention among researchers (Caimotto & Raus, 2022). Although statistical and neural machine translation models have improved, they remain weak in handling figurative language, idiomatic expressions, and region-specific, politically sensitive vocabularies (Naveen & Trojovský, 2024). With the current advancement of AI-based translation models, translations of political documents must be evaluated in terms of quality to ensure that they do not misinterpret or distort the original political messages. Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT are based on cutting-edge AI architectures; therefore, their translation approaches should be compared based on this (López, Földiák, & Varró, 2024).

Literature Review

Al-Harabsheh et al. (forthcoming) compared the accuracy of translations of Israel-Hamas war news using ChatGPT. The Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) model was used to assess the accuracy of ChatGPT translations. The sample study consisted of 30 political news stories, quoted from the BBC and CNN websites. The study's findings indicated that the accuracy and fluency rate of ChatGPT were 93%.

Additionally, Pol Pujadas (2024) reviewed the effects of various types of prompting on the quality of ChatGPT translations. The comparative study research investigated the effects of translation brief and persona prompts on differences in output. The research has revealed that carefully designed prompts greatly enhance translation precision, making prompt engineering the most vital task in fine-tuning ChatGPT for translation performance on political text. Moreover, Zhong, Ding, Liu, Du, and Tao (2023) compared ChatGPT's understanding in translation tasks with that of a BERT model that had been fine-tuned. The research employed a set of translation and comprehension tests. Although the research demonstrated the significant generative capabilities of ChatGPT, in some instances, there was a deficiency in subtlety, which a fine-tuning model, such as BERT, instantaneously resolved for higher-level political text.

Moreover, Gao (2024) conducted a study to verify the effectiveness of ChatGPT in teaching the translation of Chinese political addresses into English. He analyzed and compared the human translation by institutional interpreters with the ChatGPT translation of four political speeches delivered by Chinese government officials at the General Debate of the United Nations General Assembly. Even while they acknowledged some strengths of Chat-GPT, they found the GPT translation still too close to the source text in Chinese, thereby potentially causing problems at the lexical sentence, and contextual levels. Lastly, the course convenor author reflected on Chat-GPT's strengths and weaknesses, prioritizing pedagogical considerations over the ethical and practical implications of using ChatGPT-enabled machine translation. Therefore, the paper concludes that ChatGPT is not, and will not be, a good substitute for professional human translators' language expertise, cultural awareness, ideological sensitivity, and creative abilities to 'rewrite'.

Besides, Pan, Kim, and Li (2020) employed a corpus-based critical discourse analysis method to compare translations produced by institutions with those produced by individuals. The results indicated that the institutional translations were more faithful to the official narratives. At the same time, individual translators introduced more diversified perspectives, showing how the translator's background can affect the presentation of political content.

Methodology

The present study conducts a comparative analysis of the translation quality of DeepSeek and ChatGPT for political texts translated from English to Arabic. Twenty texts were selected from news websites associated with the U.S., U.K., Ireland, and Al Jazeera English to present a range of political discourse. To measure translation quality, the study employs the Multidimensional Quality Metrics (MQM) framework, a widely used approach

for quantifying translation errors and linguistic quality. The test comprises four key areas: fluency, accuracy, lexical choice, and contextual appropriateness, hence enabling formal comparison of both models.

The MQM model categorizes a list of translation errors, including mistranslations, omissions, additions, terminological discrepancies, and grammatical or stylistic issues. The texts were subjected to a close examination to detect these errors and assess their impact on the overall quality of the translation. Thematic analysis was employed to determine both the strengths and weaknesses of each model and the extent to which they maintain intended meaning, tone, and nuance in political language. It enables the in-depth and systematic analysis of both AI translation systems in a politically sensitive environment.

Analysis and Discussion

Example 1 (The Guardian, 2025):

Extract (English)	ChatGPT	DeepSeek
"Foreign reporters from countries like Hungary, the Philippines, El Salvador, India, and Spain have expressed concerns about US <u>democracy</u> amidst Donald Trump's <u>inauguration</u> for a second term. They highlight Trump's <u>undermining of democratic norms</u> , likening his actions to those of <u>authoritarian leaders</u> in their own countries. This raises concerns about the future of US <u>democratic institutions</u> and the impact of Trump's policies on global <u>political stability</u> ."	أعرب المراسلون الأجانب " من دول مثل المجر والفلبين والسلفادور والهند وإسبانيا عن مخاوفهم بشأن الديمقراطية الأمريكية وسط تنصيب دونالد ترامب لولاية ثانية. وأشاروا إلى تقويض ترامب للمعايير الديمقراطية، مشبهين أفعاله بتصرفات القادة الاستبداديين في بلدانهم. يثير هذا المخاوف بشأن مستقبل المؤسسات الديمقراطية الأمريكية وتأثير سياسات ترامب على الاستقرار السياسي العالمي."	"أعرب مراسلون أجانب من دول مثل المجر والفلبين والسلفادور والهند وإسبانيا عن مخاوفهم بشأن الديمقراطية الأمريكية في خضم تنصيب دونالد ترامب لفترة رئاسية ثانية. ويشيرون إلى تقويض ترامب للمعايير الديمقراطية، مقارنة بأفعاله بتلك التي يمارسها قادة سلطويون في بلدانهم. مما يثير مخاوف حول مستقبل المؤسسات الديمقراطية الأمريكية وتأثير سياسات ترامب على الاستقرار السياسي العالمي."

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT translate political terminology correctly; they differ in their approach toward its translation. Democracy, undermining of democratic norms, and democratic institutions had to be identically translated by both models to maintain consistency and clarity. More accurately, though, a keyword difference comes between the translation of inauguration: Whereas DeepSeek uses "في خضم تنصيب", ChatGPT chooses to use "وسط تنصيب". A word choice for DeepSeek, in this case, puts urgency on making this event dynamic, which would not have come out as the ChatGPT's neutral rendition.

A more marked difference takes place in the translation of the word authoritarian leaders. ChatGPT uses "القادة الاستبداديين", a term that is in very wide usage in Arabic political discourse and has powerful overtones of oppression. DeepSeek translates it as "قادة سلطويين" - still accurate, but less common in formal political discourse. More political terms are the case with ChatGPT; thus, one might say this system is a better fit for formal and journalistic discourse. Nevertheless, DeepSeek focuses on securing a smoother translation flow for naturalness' sake. At the same level, ChatGPT excelled in precision/formal register; DeepSeek ensured fluency/informativeness to present an appealing Arabic version. In addition, ChatGPT provides an inaccurate translation of the last sentence, "This raises concerns about the future of US democratic institutions and the impact of Trump's policies on global political stability", as **هذا المخاوف**, which is unacceptable in Arabic. There is a word order and gender agreement problem in this translation. The noun "fears" is categorized as feminine, while the demonstrative pronoun **هذه** is used with masculine nouns, and it should be written as **هذه المخاوف**. Therefore, DeepSeek provides a more accurate translation that is more acceptable in Arabic.

English Text	ChatGPT	DeepSeek
"In industrialised nations, political leaders face significant unpopularity, complicating their efforts to <u>implement bold policy changes</u> . A survey by Morning Consult across 25 democracies showed no positively rated leaders among wealthy countries, with <u>high disapproval rates</u> for President Biden, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, French President Emmanuel Macron, and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. This trend underscores the growing dissatisfaction with <u>political elites</u> and <u>governance structures</u> ."	"في الدول الصناعية، يواجه القادة السياسيون حالياً عدم شعبية كبيرة، مما يعقد جهودهم لتنفيذ تغييرات سياسية جريئة . أظهر استطلاع أجرته Morning Consult 25 ديمقراطية عدم وجود قادة ذوي تقييمات إيجابية في الدول الغنية، حيث سجل الرئيس بايدن ورئيس الوزراء الكندي جاستن ترودو والرئيس الفرنسي إيمانويل ماكرون والمستشار الألماني أولاف شولتز معدلات رفض مرتفعة. يسلط هذا الاتجاه الضوء على تزايد السخط العام تجاه النخب السياسية وهياكل الحكم."	"في الدول الصناعية، يواجه القادة السياسيون حالياً عدم شعبية كبيرة، مما يعقد جهودهم لتنفيذ تغييرات سياسية جريئة . أظهر استطلاع أجرته مورنينغ كونسالت في 25 ديمقراطية عدم وجود قادة يحظون بتقييم إيجابي بين الدول الغنية، مع معدلات رفض عالية للرئيس بايدن ورئيس الوزراء الكندي جاستن ترودو والرئيس الفرنسي إيمانويل ماكرون والمستشار الألماني أولاف شولتز. يؤكد هذا الاتجاه تزايد السخط تجاه النخب السياسية وهياكل الحكم."

While both translate appropriate political terminologies, both tools differ in the nuance applied and in how they approach. For instance, when translating high disapproval rates, ChatGPT's "عدم رضا مرتفعة" is more neutral as opposed to KEEPSPEED "معدلات رفض عالية" stronger and more direct, which makes the disapproval sound closer to being absolute rather than dissatisfaction.

In addition, both DeepSeek and ChatGPT provide inadequate translation for the clause "political leaders face significant unpopularity" as «قريبك قيب عيش مدع ايلاح نوي سايسال داقال هجاوي» which is a literal translation, and it should be rendered as "25 ديموقراطية". This is still unclear as the addition of the word "state" is required here to make the phrase clearer, so it should be translated as "25 دولة ديموقراطية". Moreover, the phrase "with high disapproval rates for" Is adequately rendered by DeepSeek as «في الاعض فر تالدعم عم» which ChatGPT provides less accurate translation as "حيث سجل الرئيس".

More technical political terms are usually more correct and widely acceptable in formal discourses with ChatGPT. For instance, it translates political elites as "النخب السياسية" a straightforward and commonly used term. At the same time, DeepSeek expands it to "قادة النخب السياسية" adding specificity but slightly altering the original meaning. Also, the translation of governance structures as "هياكل الحكم" by ChatGPT is closer to the more standard political expressions compared to DeepSeek's "مكحل ايلكيه", though grammatically correct, it is less commonly used in formal speech. Overall, DeepSeek thus demonstrates greater precision and formal accuracy, making it better suited for professional and journalistic translations. ChatGPT, in turn, focuses on fluency and readability, often refining the phrasing for a general audience.

English Extract	CHATGPT	Deepseek
<p>"In 2024, many sitting governments worldwide, regardless of their political alignment, faced significant losses as voters expressed widespread dissatisfaction. This phenomenon, termed the 'super year for elections,' saw incumbent parties ousted in many countries as frustration with political elites grew. Political analysts argue that this trend reflects a broader shift in public sentiment, as citizens demand greater accountability and transparency from their leaders."</p>	<p>في عام 2024، واجهت العديد من الحكومات الحالية حول العالم، بغض النظر عن انتماءاتها السياسية، خسائر كبيرة حيث عجز الناخبون عن استياء واسع النطاق. شهد هذا العام الذي يُطلق عليه "السنة الفائقة لانتخابات"، إطاحة العديد من الأحزاب الحاكمة في العديد من البلدان مع تزايد الإحباط تجاه النخب السياسية. يجادل المحللون السياسيون بأن هذا الاتجاه يمكن تحوّلًا أوسع في الرأي العام، حيث يطالب المواطنون بمزيد من المساءلة والشفافية من قائلهم.</p>	<p>في عام 2024، واجهت العديد من الحكومات الحالية حول العالم خسائر كبيرة بغض النظر عن انتماءاتها السياسية، حيث عجز الناخبون عن سحق واسع النطاق. هذه الظاهرة، التي أطلق عليها اسم "السنة الفائقة لانتخابات"، شهدت إطاحة بالأحزاب الحاكمة في العديد من الدول مع تزايد الإحباط من النخب السياسية. يرى المحللون السياسيون أن هذا الاتجاه يمكن تحوّلًا أوسع في المشاعر العامة، حيث يطالب المواطنون بمزيد من المساءلة والشفافية من قائلهم.</p>

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT provide approximately accurate English text translations, capturing the general idea of widespread dissatisfaction with governing governments in 2024. However, both translations have minor errors and inconsistencies. Among the most significant issues is the translation of “political alignment,” which both render as “political affiliation” (الانتماءات السياسية/التحالفات). Although connected, “alignment” suggests a broader spectrum of political positioning than simple formal membership, perhaps losing the original text. Both translations also replicate the sentence fragment regarding citizens demanding accountability and transparency, leading to redundancy. DeepSeek’s translation also contains a significant omission, failing to translate the word “losses” (خسائر) in the phrase “suffered significant losses,” impacting the accuracy of the information presented. Without omitting vital information, ChatGPT contains a minor inconsistency in using quotation marks around “super year for elections.”

Both translations are successful in terms of style and fluency. The Arabic reads smoothly and employs words suitable for a formal context, such as news analysis or coverage. Both versions correctly translate terms like “incumbent parties” (الأحزاب الحاكمة) and “political analysts” (المحللون السياسيون). Sentence structures are correct, and the tone is consistent with the source text. This means that both systems can produce readable and contextually appropriate Arabic text.

While both possess the strengths of style and fluency, inaccuracies and inconsistencies differentiate between the translations. DeepSeek’s omission of “losses” is a more serious error than ChatGPT’s redundancy and mild inconsistency in output. While both translations would require editing to repair the translation of “political alignment” and the repeated phrase, more correction is needed for DeepSeek translation to restore the omitted information. Therefore, in this specific instance, ChatGPT’s translation, even though imperfect, is closer to the original meaning and of higher quality than DeepSeek. Both provide acceptable and readable translations in Arabic with some inconsistencies related to the lexical choice. DeepSeek translation reads more effectively than ChatGPT in Arabic.

Example 4 (The Times, 2025)

English Extract	CHATGPT	Deepseek
"Ireland's recent discovery of a Russian spy , nicknamed 'Cobalt,' has highlighted the country's susceptibility to Russian interference, despite its historical neutrality and anti-communist stance . Security experts warn that espionage activities may be more widespread than previously thought, necessitating a reassessment of Ireland's intelligence and counterintelligence strategies to safeguard national security ."	كشف أيرلندا الأخير عن جاسوس روسي "يُدعى 'كوبالت' سُلط الضوء على تعرض البلاد للتدخل الروسي، على الرغم من موقفها التاريخي المحايد والمعادى للشيوعية. يحذر الخبراء الأمنيون من أن أنشطة التجسس قد تكون أكثر انتشارًا مما كان يُعتقد سابقًا، مما يستدعي إعادة تقييم استراتيجيات الاستخبارات ومكافحة التجسس في أيرلندا لحماية الأمن القومي."	"كشف أيرلندا مؤخرًا عن جاسوس روسي يُلقب بـ 'كوبالت' سلط الضوء على هشاشة البلاد أمام التدخل الروسي، رغم حيادها التاريخي وموقفها المناهض للشيوعية. يحذر خبراء الأمن من أن أنشطة التجسس قد تكون أكثر انتشاراً مما كان يُعتقد سابقاً، مما يستدعي إعادة تقييم استراتيجيات الاستخبارات ومكافحة التجسس الأيرلندية لحماية الأمن الوطني."

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT provide translations that capture the essence of the English story regarding detecting a Russian spy in Ireland and its effects on Irish security. They correctly identify the spy's nickname, "Cobalt," and the fear of Russian meddling. Both of them also stress Ireland's neutral past and anti-communist culture and the need to reassess intelligence and counterintelligence policy. Terminologically, both versions can convey salient expressions such as "Russian spy" (جاسوس روسي), "espionage activities" (أنشطة التجسس), and "national security" (الأمن الوطني). Additionally, both translations are smooth and adopt appropriate Arabic sentence structures and vocabulary for a news item or an analytical article. Both versions are written in a tone that is neutral and factual, suitable for reporting facts.

Despite these similarities, there are minor variations in the translations. DeepSeek's rendition more explicitly connects Ireland's historical neutrality and anti-communist stance to the shock of the vulnerability, using the phrase "رغم حيادها التاريخي وموقفها المناهض للشيوعية" (despite its historical neutrality and anti-communist stance). This unmistakably identifies the contrast invoked in the original English text. ChatGPT's phrasing in presenting these facts does not overtly connect them as the cause for the vulnerability seen. This renders DeepSeek's translation closer to preserving the nuance of the original. DeepSeek's translation does include a mild redundancy with the words "مما يستدعي إعادة تقييم" (requiring a reassessment), as they appear twice needlessly. ChatGPT's translation avoids this redundancy.

Overall, then, both translations offer adequate versions of the English. DeepSeek's is more successful at conveying the contrast between Ireland's past role and her current vulnerability but is flawed by a faint repetition. ChatGPT is more flowing and more complimentary of repetition but at the expense of some of the original's subtlety. Neither translation is perfect, but DeepSeek's is possibly better, as it adheres more closely to the original meaning despite the repetition issue. Both would require some minor editing to correct their respective issues

Example 5 (Aljazeera, 2024)

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
"As the war enters its 939th day, Ukraine continues to receive Western military aid while Russia intensifies missile strikes on key infrastructure . The conflict has led to thousands of casualties and a worsening humanitarian crisis , with millions displaced across Europe."	مع دخول الحرب يومها الـ 939، تواصل أوكرانيا تلقي المساعدات العسكرية الغربية بينما تكثف روسيا ضرباتها الصاروخية على البنية التحتية الحيوية. أدى النزاع إلى آلاف الضحايا والأزمة الإنسانية متفاقمة، حيث نزح الملايين عبر أوروبا."	"مع دخول الحرب يومها الـ 939، تواصل أوكرانيا تلقي مساعدات عسكرية غربية بينما تشن روسيا ضربات صاروخية مكثفة على البنية التحتية الحيوية. أدى النزاع إلى آلاف الضحايا وتفاقم الأزمة الإنسانية، مع نزوح الملايين عبر أوروبا."

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT accurately interpret the crucial facts of the English text, on the war in Ukraine on day 939. Both accurately report that Ukraine remains to be resupplied with Western weapons and support as Russia ups the ante in terms of missile attacks on vital infrastructure. The translations also provide an accurate representation of the catastrophic consequences of war, including thousands of victims and a growing humanitarian emergency with millions being displaced across Europe. The two versions employ correct and proper Arabic terminology for these events, which reflect effortless familiarity with the topic. They translate “Western military aid,” for instance, as “مساعدات عسكرية غربية” and “missile strikes” as “إجريكات صاروخية.” Both versions are informational and objective in tone, as they ought to be, since they report news or impart information. Although both versions are accurate and utilize correct terminology, they vary in such fluency features and other text qualities. The translation by ChatGPT is smooth and fluent-sounding in Arabic. The structure of the sentences is logical, and the language used is idiomatic, leading to a professional, sophisticated tone. The translation by DeepSeek, while it conveys the information correctly, is tainted by obtrusive repetition. The phrase “مع دخول الحرب يومها لا 939” (as the war enters its 939th day) is mentioned twice, which halts the fluency of the text unnecessarily. This redundancy lowers the quality of the translation overall and renders it less sophisticated and graceful than ChatGPT’s translation.

In brief, both DeepSeek and ChatGPT provide correct translations of the English text given. However, the translation of ChatGPT is more natural in terms of expression and is rid of the redundancy that renders DeepSeek’s translation invalid. Although the two systems provide accurate information, the translation of ChatGPT is smoother and more professional because the flow is better and redundancy is evaded. Accordingly, as per this specific sample, the translation of ChatGPT is superior.

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
<p>“The latest escalation in the Israel-Palestine conflict has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. Israeli airstrikes targeted Gaza following a Hamas-led attack, while international leaders call for de-escalation and renewed peace talks.”</p>	<p>“أدى التصعيد الأخير في الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني إلى سقوط عدد كبير من الضحايا من كلا الجانبين. استهدفت الصواريخ الجوية الإسرائيلية غزة عقب هجوم قاتله حماس، بينما دعا القادة الدوليون إلى التهدئة واستئناف محادثات السلام.”</p>	<p>“أسفر التصعيد الأخير في الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني عن خسائر فادحة في كلا الجانبين. حيث استهدفت الصواريخ الجوية الإسرائيلية غزة بعد هجوم بقيادة حماس، فيما دعا قادة دوليون إلى تخفيف التصعيد واستئناف محادثات السلام.”</p>

DeepSeek and ChatGPT translate the English text efficiently and effectively to report the latest escalation of Israel-Palestine conflict. Both tools report accurately the principal themes: the high casualty toll suffered on both sides, the Israeli bombing of Gaza in retaliation for an attack by Hamas, and the global appeal for de-escalation with fresh diplomatic efforts. The translations follow the conventional and suitable Arabic terminology concerning the conflict, thereby showing respect for the sensitivity of the issue and a neutral tone necessary for reporting. Both systems, for instance, correctly translate “heavy casualties” as “خسائر فادحة” and “airstrikes” as “تاجريكات صواريخ جوية.” In terms of fluency, both translations read naturally and have a smooth flow in Arabic, characterized by well-structured sentences and the use of the right words. There are no discernible grammatical flaws or erratic phrasing on display.

Moreover, the two versions share a formal and traditional tone, which is necessary to convey a complicated and politicized state of affairs. The verbal tone is characterized by its informative and impartial character, constituting a model of objective writing. For these reasons, both systems are capable of producing translations that are not just precise and smooth but also context-sensitive and considerate of the reader. In the present instance, none of the two translations contains any evidently defective components. Both models have managed to convey the information accurately, clearly, and concisely, with a neutral tone that is consistent with the intrinsic principles of the MQM model, which are accuracy, fluency, terminology, and style. Based on this brief extract, both translations are of high quality, managing to achieve their intended communicative purposes.

Example 7: (The Guardian, 2024)

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
<p>"Three years after the US withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Taliban's grip on power remains firm despite economic collapse and ongoing resistance from opposition groups. The US government continues to face scrutiny over its handling of the withdrawal and the humanitarian crisis that followed."</p>	<p>"بعد ثلاث سنوات من انسحاب الولايات المتحدة من أفغانستان، لا يزال قبضة طالبان على السلطة قوية رغم الانهيار الاقتصادي والمقاومة المستمرة من جماعات المعارضة. تواصل الحكومة الأمريكية مواجهة الانتقادات بشأن تعاملها مع الانسحاب والأزمة الإنسانية التي أعقبت."</p>	<p>"بعد ثلاث سنوات من الانسحاب الأمريكي من أفغانستان، لا يزال سيطرة طالبان على السلطة قوية رغم الانهيار الاقتصادي والمقاومة المستمرة من الجماعات المعارضة. وتواجه الحكومة الأمريكية تدقيقاً مستمراً حول تعاملها مع الانسحاب والأزمة الإنسانية التي أعقبت."</p>

DeepSeek and ChatGPT both offer accurate and consistent translations of the original English text. Both models capture the essential point of the Taliban's retention of power in Afghanistan amid the economic downturn and continued resistance, and the US government's continued questioning over its management of the withdrawal and the ensuing humanitarian crisis. The translations utilize correct and standard Arabic terminology for key words, reflecting a good comprehension of the political and socio-economic background. For example, the two translations rightly render "US withdrawal" as "انسحاب الولايات المتحدة" and "humanitarian crisis" as "أزمة إنسانية". Both translations are also fluent in terms of being naturally spoken and smooth in Arabic, with coherent sentences and correct lexical choice. Both versions contain no grammatical errors or awkward sentences.

Additionally, both models possess a neutral and consistent tone, which is paramount when reporting sensitive and politically related events such as in Afghanistan. The tone of the language used is informative, lacking any specific bias and thus journalistically neutral. Thus, both models are able to generate translations that are accurate, natural, context-sensitive, and respectful audience. In the present instance, both translations appear to be free of any identifiable problems. Both systems have accurately transferred the information into plain, straightforward, and objective language, according to the minimal criteria of accuracy, fluency, terminology, and style provided in the MQM model. Thus, this brief passage indicates both translations to be of high quality and reasonably meeting their intended communicative functions. They are virtually indistinguishable on the basis of overall quality.

Example 8 (France 24, 2024)

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
<p>"The conflict between Israel and Hamas has intensified, with rocket attacks and airstrikes causing widespread destruction in Gaza and Israeli cities. Mediation efforts by Egypt and Qatar are ongoing, but a ceasefire remains elusive."</p>	<p>"اشتد الصراع بين إسرائيل وحماص، حيث تسببت الهجمات الصاروخية والغارات الجوية في دمار واسع في غزة والمدن الإسرائيلية. تستمر جهود الوساطة التي تقودها مصر وقطر، لكن وقف إطلاق النار لا يزال بعيد المنال."</p>	<p>"تصاعد الصراع بين إسرائيل وحماص، حيث تسببت الهجمات الصاروخية والضربات الجوية في دمار واسع النطاق في غزة والمدن الإسرائيلية. جهود الوساطة التي تقودها مصر وقطر مستمرة، لكن وقف إطلاق النار لا يزال بعيد المنال."</p>

DeepSeek and ChatGPT both provide fluent and precise translations of the English text about the intensified conflict between Israel and Hamas. They both succeed in relaying the key information: the airstrikes and rocket fire leveling Gaza and Israeli cities to the ground, the ongoing mediation efforts facilitated by Egypt and Qatar, and that a ceasefire remains elusive. Both translations employ correct and standard Arabic terminology for the conflict, reflecting the sensitivity of the subject matter and adhering to the convention of neutral language in news reporting. For example, both systems accurately translate "rocket attacks" as "هجمات صاروخية" and "airstrikes" as "غارات جوية". In terms of fluency, both translations are read naturally in Arabic and flow smoothly, with correct sentence structure and word choice. Neither translation contains grammatical errors or stilted phrases. Moreover, both translations are consistent and neutral, as required when covering a complicated and politically sensitive context. The vocabulary is evocative without assuming a particular position, as is the spirit of the

objectivity rule in journalism. This indicates that both systems are capable of generating translations that are not just accurate and fluent but also context- and audience-sensitive. In the present case, there are no manifest problems with either translation. Both systems have effectively communicated the message in a clear and unbiased manner, as laid down by the significant principles of accuracy, fluency, terminology, and style in the MQM framework. Thus, based on this brief excerpt, both translations can be inferred to be of high quality. They were successful in performing their intended communicative functions. Their quality is hardly detectable.

Example 9: (Reuters, 2024)

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
"US sanctions on Iran continue to impact its economy, as new restrictions target oil exports and banking transactions. Iranian officials condemn the measures, calling them economic warfare, while Washington insists they are necessary to curb Iran's nuclear ambitions."	تراسل العقوبات الأمريكية على إيران الكثير " على اقتصادها، حيث تستهدف القيود الجديدة صادرات النفط والمعاملات المصرفية. أدان المسؤولون الإيرانيون هذه الإجراءات واعتبروها حرباً اقتصادية، بينما تصر واشنطن على أنها ضرورية للحد من الطموحات النووية الإيرانية."	"تواصل العقوبات الأمريكية على إيران التأثير على اقتصادها، حيث تستهدف القيود الجديدة صادرات النفط والمعاملات المصرفية. ويدين المسؤولون الإيرانيون هذه الإجراءات واصفين إياها بـ"الحرب الاقتصادية"، بينما تصر واشنطن على أنها ضرورية لاحتواء الطموحات النووية الإيرانية."

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT offer smooth and accurate translations of English text related to US sanctions against Iran. Both convey the key details: the continuing impact of the sanctions on Iran’s economy, the extra restrictions imposed by the US, Iranian officials condemning the action as “economic warfare,” and Washington’s justification that the sanctions are necessary to curb Iran’s nuclear ambitions. The translations employ standard and proper Arabic terms for the subject matter, demonstrating a good understanding of the political and economic context. For instance, both versions correctly translate “sanctions” as "عقوبات" and “nuclear ambitions” as "الطموحات النووية". In terms of fluency, both versions read naturally and smoothly in Arabic, with well-constructed sentences and correct word choice. There are no obvious grammatical errors or awkward phrasing in either version.

But there is a subtlety to the specificity of detail presented in the first sentence. ChatGPT’s translation specifically states that new restrictions target oil exports and banking transactions at the outset and presents a clear understanding of both the specific and general scope of the sanctions. DeepSeek’s translation, although presenting the new restrictions, does not explicitly state at the outset that they are aimed at oil exports and banking transactions. This is only intimated later in the text when it mentions "صادرات النفط والمعاملات المصرفية" (oil exports and banking transactions). This could be viewed as a superficial under-translation in DeepSeek’s version, as it does not immediately convey the complete sense of what the target of the sanctions is intended to be.

Example 10 (BBC, 2024)

English Extract	CHATGPT	DeepSeek
Conservative Prime Minister Rishi Sunak is the UK's first British-Indian prime minister. He is the youngest occupant of No 10 in modern times, living there with his wife and two daughters. The eldest of three children, he grew up in Southampton and went to one of the country's most expensive boarding schools, Winchester College. He studied philosophy, politics and economics at Oxford University before an MBA at Stanford University in California.	رئيس الوزراء المحافظ ريشي سوناك هو أول رئيس وزراء بريطاني من أصول هندية في المملكة المتحدة. وهو أصغر من قواى هذا المنصب في العصر الحديث، ويعيش في مقر رئاسة الوزراء رقم 10 مع زوجته وابنتيه. ولد سوناك كأكبر أبناء عائلة الثلاثة، ونشأ في مدينة ساوثهامبتون، ودرس في إحدى أعلى المدارس الداخلية في البلاد، وهي كلية وينشستر. ثم تابع دراسته في جامعة أكسفورد حيث درس الفلسفة والسياسة والاقتصاد، قبل أن يحصل على درجة الماجستير في إدارة الأعمال من جامعة ستانفورد في كاليفورنيا.	رئيس الوزراء المحافظ ريشي سوناك هو أول رئيس وزراء بريطاني من أصل هندي في المملكة المتحدة، وهو أصغر شخص يعيش في عنوان 10 داونينغ ستريت في العصر الحديث، حيث يعيش هناك مع زوجته وابنتيه. كونه الابن الأكبر بين ثلاثة أطفال، نشأ في ساوثهامبتون ودرس في واحدة من أعلى المدارس الداخلية في البلاد، وهي كلية وينشستر. درس الفلسفة والسياسة والاقتصاد في جامعة أكسفورد، ثم حصل على درجة الماجستير في إدارة الأعمال من جامعة ستانفورد في كاليفورنيا.

Both DeepSeek and ChatGPT provide translations that summarize the primary information about Rishi Sunak, the UK’s first British-Indian Prime Minister. Both indicate that he lives with his family at 10 Downing Street and that he went to school at Winchester College, Oxford University, and Stanford University. In terms of fluency

and style, both translations are adequate, reading smoothly and naturally in Arabic with an informative and objective tone that is suitable for biographical information. They also use correct terms and accurately translate titles, institutions, and nationalities.

Nevertheless, there are noteworthy differences in accuracy. ChatGPT's translation omits the fact that Sunak is the oldest of three children, a valuable piece of biographical information. More importantly, claiming to be the "youngest occupant" of 10 Downing Street is a minor factual error. While he is the youngest in modern times, the phrasing of the original sentence implies a historical context, which ChatGPT's translation does not convey. DeepSeek's translation, on the other hand, conveys the fact that he is the eldest of three brothers and accurately translates the "youngest in modern times" implication with the words "أستتر من تولي هذا المنصب في العصر الحديث" (youngest to hold this position in modern times).

In summary, both translations are generally good in terms of style, fluency, and vocabulary; however, DeepSeek's translation is complete and more accurate. It incorporates the missing details and eliminates the fact-based mistakes in ChatGPT's translation. Thus, based on this review, DeepSeek's translation is better in terms of accuracy and overall quality.

Discussion and Findings

From the various translation examples, we have reviewed using the MQM process, DeepSeek, and ChatGPT, each of which demonstrates strengths and weaknesses that indicate their overall capabilities. Both systems consistently demonstrate high accuracy in translating the source text's basic information and factual content. Both systems process with ease a large variety of domains, ranging from news reports of political crises and economic sanctions to biographical summaries. This reflects a high level of proficiency in both English and Arabic, allowing for effective cross-language matching of ideas and information. A further common advantage that both systems enjoy is that they are fluent. Both programs offer translations in Arabic that are naturally sounding, with correct grammar and sentence structure, reflecting a high level of competence in the target language. Moreover, they demonstrate the ability to select the appropriate words for specific contexts, thereby enhancing the overall quality and readability of their output. These discussions align with (Almhasees, Abu-Rayyash, Olimat, & Mahadin, 2024).

However, there are astounding dissimilarities in terms of the finer points of accuracy, completeness, and the nature of errors being encountered. DeepSeek has a higher inclination to pick up on subtle implications and implicit subtleties within the source material. Aside from this, DeepSeek offers greater completeness by incorporating additional considerations that ChatGPT often overlooks. Nevertheless, this focus on completeness sometimes results in redundancy as DeepSeek tends to reiterate words or phrases that are not necessary. ChatGPT, while generally correct and fluent, occasionally simplifies or overlooks nuances, resulting in a moderate decrease in translation complexity. Omissions or mild inaccuracies broadly characterize the errors it exhibits. DeepSeek, on the other hand, appears to exhibit greater sensitivity to specific contexts, temporalities, and nuanced meanings, and therefore yields more accurate and contextually relevant translations in certain instances.

DeepSeek values completeness and finer accuracy, sometimes at the cost of conciseness and redundancy. ChatGPT values smoothness and conciseness, but at times, it compromises on completeness and overlooks finer details. The decision on which system is "better" is based on what the translation task requires explicitly. Where it is essential to translate every detail and subtlety, DeepSeek would be the system of choice. ChatGPT proves to be a better option for applications where fluency and rapid, albeit somewhat accurate, translation are crucial. Nevertheless, it is worth noting that although the quality of both systems is high, they could benefit from human supervision and editing to achieve even greater quality and compensate for their weaknesses.

Conclusion

The translation accuracy, neutrality, and appropriateness of context sentiment analysis are of high importance in sufficiently capturing political rhetoric, particularly in geopolitically charged settings. DeepSeek and ChatGPT comparative analysis captures slight variations in each of their respective responses. Both frameworks demonstrated a high level of accuracy in presenting the core information, but ChatGPT reflected a higher inclination towards accuracy and adherence to contemporary Arabic journalistic conventions. The neutrality option, along with the capacity to maintain intended meaning, rendered it a more precise translation of politically charged terminology. While DeepSeek generally maintains the intended message of the text, it occasionally introduces subtle semantic modifications or omissions that can affect interpretation. For instance, DeepSeek occasionally has trouble with subtle characteristics, removing or minimizing them, as evident in the excerpt from Rishi Sunak's biography. DeepSeek, on the other hand, has been noted to generate redundancies and pointless repetition of terms in some instances, which is not observed in ChatGPT outputs. The findings indicate the necessity for precise calibration of artificial intelligence models to ensure consistency with the original material, particularly in use cases such as news and political reporting, where even minor inaccuracies may have profound long-term effects.

The significance of this work extends far beyond literal linguistic faithfulness, as it introduces us to the immense impact of translation on public thought and global discourse over the centuries. In the modern era, characterized by the sudden emergence of artificial intelligence-driven translation programs in various media and diplomatic contexts, such programs must provide translations that are not only contextually correct but also unbiased, thereby upholding the integrity of political communication. The disparities noted here between DeepSeek and ChatGPT, particularly in their capacity to handle nuance and detail, suggest that while both programs offer competent translations, each has its respective limitations. Future studies can incorporate a bigger corpus of political text, employing a variety of dialects and language registers, to enable continued testing of the performance of AI translation systems. Analysis of how these systems render culturally specific idioms, metaphors, and rhetorical moves would be of paramount significance. Finally, there is a necessity to refine these tools with the vision to gain greater accuracy, sophistication, and responsibility in cross-linguistic communication, and thus optimally use AI translation without falling into the trap of misinterpretation and politicization of political speeches.

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