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Evaluation of ChatGPT 4.0 Translation Techniques to Improve the Quality of Football News Translation on Sabq.org

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to describe the translation technique and measure and evaluate the translation quality used by ChatGPT 4.0 in football news on *sabq.org website* as an effort to improve the credibility of digital translation.

Method: the qualitative method used using the theory of translation techniques by Molina Albir and the theory of translation quality by Nababan and the research data of the quality of the researcher came from three respondents of students majoring in Tarjamah of the State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Results: This study identified eight translation techniques used by ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news from Sabq.org, with Amplification as the most frequently used technique (34.37%) and Reduction as the least used technique (1.03%). The final quality score is 2.62, which indicates good translation quality in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Of the 90 data points, 83.3% had a high level of readability, and 72.2% were accurate and acceptable.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that ChatGPT 4.0 is capable of generating quality translations for sports news, but human intervention remains essential for handling cultural nuances and ensuring contextual accuracy. The study highlights the importance of collaboration between AI tools and human translators to achieve optimal translation quality, especially in specialized areas such as journalism.

Keywords: Digital translation, Translation Techniques, Translation Quality, Football News, ChatGPT 4.0, Sabq.org.

تقييم تقنيات الترجمة ChatGPT 4.0 لتحسين جودة ترجمة أخبار كرة القدم على موقع سبق

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ملخّص

الأهداف: تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى وصف تقنيات الترجمة وقياس وتقييم جودة الترجمة المستخدمة من قبل ChatGPT 4. 0 في أخبار كرة القدم على موقع سبق كمحاولة لتحسين مصداقية الترجمة الرقمية.

المنهج: تستخدم هذه الدراسة المنهج الكيفي باستخدام نظرية تقنية الترجمة لمولينا البير ونظرية جودة الترجمة لنبابان، وتأتي بيانات بحث الجودة من ثلاثة مبحوثين من طلاب تخصص الترجمة في جامعة صيرف هداية الله الإسلامية الحكومية بجاكرتا.

النتائج: حددت هذه الدراسة ثماني تقنيات ترجمة مستخدمة من قبل ChatGPT 4.0 في ترجمة أخبار كرة القدم من موقع سبق دوت أورج، حيث كانت تقنية التضخيم هي التقنية الأكثر استخدامًا (34.37%) وتقنية الاختزال هي التقنية الأقل استخدامًا (1.03%). بلغت درجة الجودة النهائية 2.62، مما يشير إلى جودة الترجمة الجيدة من حيث الدقة وسهولة القراءة والمقبولية. من بين 90 نقطة بيانات، كانت 83.3% من نقاط البيانات ذات مستوى عالٍ من قابلية القراءة، و72.2% كانت دقيقة ومقبولة.

الخلاصة: تُظهر النتائج أن ChatGPT 4.0 قادر على إنتاج ترجمات عالية الجودة للأخبار الرياضية، لكن يظل التدخل البشري ضروريًا للتعامل مع الفروق الثقافية الدقيقة وضمان دقة السياق. وتسلط هذه الدراسة الضوء على أهمية التعاون بين أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي والمترجمين البشريين لتحقيق الجودة المثلى للترجمة، خاصة في المجالات المتخصصة مثل الأخبار الرياضية.

الكلمات الدالة: الترجمة الرقمية، تقنيات الترجمة، تقنيات الترجمة، جودة الترجمة، أخبار كرة القدم، ChatGPT 4.0، موقع سبق.

Introduction

Football has had a huge impact on global social and cultural life (Guerrero-Calderón, 2021) and remains the most popular sport, especially in Europe. Women's participation has increased rapidly in recent years (Andrew et al., 2022; Kubayi & Larkin, 2020). The euphoria of football is growing after the pandemic, triggered by fierce competition and the emergence of young stars such as Cole Palmer and Garnacho (Andrew et al., 2022).

Social media and news portals play an important role in the popularity of football. Arab countries have many exclusive news portals that highlight football (Al-Laith & Shahbaz, 2021)(Alhawarat & Aseeri, 2020). One of these portals is widely known in the Arab region, although it is less popular in Indonesia, with its distinctive news presentation (El Rifai et al., 2022).

The name of the news portal is Sabq.org. Sabq.org is an Arabic news portal that features a wide range of content, including international football and sports news. Sports news from Sabq.org is frequently cited by media outlets across the Middle East (Andrew et al., 2022; Kubayi & Larkin, 2020; Al-Laith & Shahbaz, 2021). Sabq.org is a comprehensive Saudi e-newspaper, founded in 2007. According to statistics from the global website Alexa, Sabq ranks first among Saudi news sites in terms of the number of visits within the country.

Sabq.org website is known for its unique approach to presenting news that is concise yet informative. When news from Sabq.org is translated into other languages, this process requires high accuracy to maintain the integrity of the information (Fu et al., 2021). News translation must be able to capture the essence of each sentence and adapt it to the cultural context of the reader (Valdeón, 2022; Popel et al., 2020). This is important to ensure that the message remains relevant and does not experience distortion of meaning.

According to Newmark (1981: 7) Translation is the skill or ability to reconvey a message or statement in a language with the same message or the same statement in a different language. From the definition, we understand that translation is conveying the meaning of a text into another language according to the intention of the author of the text (Ardi, 2015).

In translating a message, in the era of technology like now, it seems that it will be easier to use the sophistication of existing technology to translate, such as technology *Artificial Intelligence* (AI), namely ChatGPT 4.0. ChatGPT 4.0 is a language model from OpenAI that uses neural network technology to better understand the context and nuances of language (Lim et al., 2023). With this, ChatGPT 4.0 is able to provide more natural and relevant conversational responses and also ChatGPT 4.0 can better manage more complex queries and tasks (Fraser et al., 2023). This technology is particularly beneficial for a variety of applications, such as virtual assistants and decision support systems (Pushpanathan et al., 2023).

However, the accuracy of ChatGPT 4.0 in translating Arabic football terms into Indonesia is not yet known. The understanding of cultural context in sports news translation has not been mapped (Brook, 2012). The effectiveness of real-time translation of football news has not been tested. Linguistic adaptations for Arabic–Indonesian translations have not yet been identified (Tian et al., 2023). In practice, AI tools such as ChatGPT 4.0 have not been able to accurately translate football news texts, for example:

مَعَ اِقْتِرَابِ نِهَايَةِ 2024 ... تَعَرَّفْ عَلَى أَعْلَى لَاعِبِي كُرَةِ الْقَدَمِ أَجْرًا فِي الْعَالَمِ

Translation: Dengan mendekati akhir tahun 2024, mari kita kenali pemain sepak bola dengan bayaran tertinggi di dunia.

The AI translation above uses literal techniques, especially in the clause "Dengan mendekati akhir tahun 2024", which is meaningfully correct but sounds rigid in the Indonesian narrative. Alternatives such as "Menjelang akhir tahun 2024" using adaptation techniques are more suitable for journalistic contexts. In addition, the phrase "mari kita kenali" even though it uses modulation techniques to invite readers, can be replaced with "Simak" or "Ketahui" to make it more dynamic and in accordance with the style of information promotion.

Translating football news from Arabic faces challenges in dealing with the technical terms, jargon, and cultural nuances inherent in the original text. While ChatGPT 4.0 has shown significant advances in translation, challenges remain in ensuring the accuracy and relevance of sports contexts, especially for news aimed at international audiences (Cotton et al., 2024). Improper translation can lead to errors in the delivery of important information, which has the potential to damage the audience's understanding of events in the world of football. AI in translation raises issues of trust, bias, and ethics.

ChatGPT 4.0 can reflect the bias of its training data, which affects objectivity, especially in sensitive news. Transparency and accountability are essential, so ethical discussions are essential for AI development.

Literature Review

a. Translation Techniques and Quality

The study of translation techniques and quality assessment has been widely discussed in various research contexts, The research that discusses news translation techniques has been discussed from two articles, namely, the first research by Benedictus B, N (2017) which examines the Analysis of BBC Indonesia News Translation Strategies and Their Influence on Translation Quality (Naratama, 2017). Meanwhile, the second is research from Rizki Dinda Amelia et al. (2023) which discusses Translation Techniques in Indonesian Online Media News Headlines into Mandarin (Amelia et al., 2023). The difference between the previous two studies and the current study is that the corpus (BSu) is used.

However, many studies have been done on translation techniques and quality in several sources, but researchers have not found the same corpus and source of football news from Sabq.org website sources, which are conducted by other researchers, so the researcher will fill the research gap here. The researcher took the corpus of football news and website sources sabq.org because, football news is now widely looked at by people in the world, especially in Indonesia, and sabq.org website has short information unlike other news websites as well as introducing this portal in Indonesia.

b. Machine Translation

Machine translation (MT) has evolved significantly over the years. Hutchins (2005) documented its evolution from an early rule-based system to a statistical and neurological approach. Neural machine translation (NMT) has become the modern standard, utilizing deep learning algorithms to improve translation quality(Zhang & Zong, 2020). However, there are still challenges faced, especially in translating idiomatic expressions and cultural references (Zakraoui et al., 2021).

The effectiveness of AI-based translation tools, including ChatGPT 4.0, has been evaluated in several studies. Popović et al. (2016) identified common translation errors in AI output, such as inflection, omission, and translation errors(Popović, 2018). Similarly, ElFqih & Monti (2024) emphasized that although large language models such as ChatGPT have improved significantly, they still struggle with custom text, especially in domain-specific contexts such as sports journalism (ElFqih & Monti, 2024).

Jiao et al. (2024) argue that the effectiveness of AI translation depends on the quality of input prompts and instructions (Jiao et al., 2024). Khoshafah (2023) also highlighted that while AI translation tools are improving accessibility, their performance in handling custom texts still needs further improvement (Khoshafah, 2023). Manakhimova et al. (2023) found that idiom translation is still a major weakness in AI-generated texts, which is especially relevant when translating football-related content where figurative language is often used (Manakhimova et al., 2023).

Despite the advancements, machine translation continues to face technical and linguistic challenges. Zakraoui et al. (2021) identified domain mismatch, vocabulary meaning disambiguation, and cultural adaptation as the main limitations (Zakraoui et al., 2021). These challenges are especially evident in the translation of football news, where maintaining contextual accuracy and cultural relevance is essential.

This study aims to fill the existing research gap by systematically analyzing the performance of ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news. By synthesizing insights from previous research on AI translation, translation quality assessment, and domain-specific challenges, this research contributes to a broader discourse on AI-powered translation tools and their implications for professional translation practices.

Object of the Study

Thus, this study will aim to assess the translation techniques used by ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news from Sabq.org into Indonesian. Then assess and describe the quality of the translation based on the criteria of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Translation quality analysis needs to be carried out to ensure that the information conveyed is accurate and appropriate to be easily understood by news readers.

Thus, this study will aim to assess the translation techniques used by ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news from Sabq.org into Indonesian. Then assess the quality of the translation based on the criteria of accuracy, acceptability, and

readability. Assessing the extent to which ChatGPT 4.0 can handle technical terminology and typical language styles in football news as an effort to increase the credibility of digital translation. Translation quality analysis needs to be carried out to ensure that the information conveyed is accurate and appropriate to be easily understood by news readers.

Questions of the Study

Based on the above background, the researcher concluded two problems in this study: 1) How is the translation technique used by ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news from Sabq.org portal? 2) How high is the quality of football news translations produced by ChatGPT 4.0 in terms of readability, acceptability, and accuracy?

Limitations

Although this study aims to comprehensively analyze the translation techniques and quality of ChatGPT 4.0 in translating football news from Sabq.org into Indonesian, there are some limitations that must be noted.

First, the scope of the dataset is limited to ten football news articles published in October 2024. This limited dataset may not fully represent the range of linguistic and structural challenges that exist in the broader journalism of football. Future research should expand the corpus to ensure a broader evaluation of AI's translation capabilities.

Second, the assessment of translation quality depends on human evaluation, which despite using the structured evaluation criteria from Nababan et al. (2012), is still subjective. The evaluation process involved three translation students from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, whose expertise, while adequate, may not fully represent the perspective of professional translators. A broader panel of assessors, including experienced translators and linguists, will increase the reliability of quality assessments.

Third, the study focused on only one AI translation model—ChatGPT 4.0—and did not compare its performance with other AI translation tools such as Google Translate or DeepL(Sadeq et al., 2024) . A comparative analysis involving multiple AI translation systems will provide a more comprehensive understanding of the strengths and weaknesses across the various models.

Finally, the dynamic nature of AI models is a limitation, as updates and improvements to ChatGPT 4.0 can produce different translation results over time (Fraser et al., 2023) . Therefore, the findings from this study are specific to the current version of ChatGPT 4.0 and may not be fully applicable to future iterations.

By acknowledging these limitations, this study provides a foundation for further research on AI-assisted translation, particularly in the domain of sports journalism. Addressing these constraints in future research will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of AI translation performance and its implications for professional translation practices.

Theoretical Framework

a. Translation Techniques

Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002) define translation techniques as systematic procedures used to analyze and clarify dynamic equivalence between language units. These techniques serve as practical aids at the micro-textual level, influencing words, phrases, and sentence structure. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques are characterized by their direct impact on the translation result, their classification based on comparison with the source text, their discursive and contextual application, and their functional adaptability to the purpose of translation (Molina & Albir, 2002).

Molina and Albir (2002) identified eighteen translation techniques: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive creation, 8) Established equivalence, 9) Generalization, 10) Language compression, 11) Literal translation, 12) Modulation, 13) Particularization, 14) Reduction, 15) Substitution, 16) Transposition, 17) Variation, and 18) Omission (Molina & Albir, 2002). However, this study focuses on eight translation techniques relevant to AI-assisted translation: Amplified Translation, Adaptation, Borrowing, Literal, Modulation, Conventional Equivalent, Transposition, Reduction.

b. Difference Between Translation Strategies, Techniques, and Methods

Clarity in defining translation strategies, techniques, and methods is crucial in translation studies. Translation method refers to the approach that translators use as a whole to achieve a specific goal, while translation strategy refers to a planned approach to solving translation problems. Translation techniques, on the other hand, are concrete applications of strategies

at the micro-textual level, influencing linguistic elements in a given context (Molina & Albir, 2002)(Nababan et al., 2012).

c. Translation Quality

Evaluating the quality of a translation is very important in determining whether a translation effectively conveys the intended meaning. Nababan et al. (2012) propose three main parameters for translation quality assessment(Nababan et al., 2012):

1. Accuracy - Measures how precisely a translation retains meaning without unnecessary distortions, omissions, or additions.
2. Readability – Assesses the ease with which the target reader understands the translated text.
3. Acceptability - Evaluating whether the translation conforms to linguistic norms and cultural expectations of the target language.

d. Translation Quality Assessment Model

Nababan et al. (2012) introduced a structured evaluation model that categorizes translation quality into three levels for each parameter(Nababan et al., 2012):

- High - Accurate, easy-to-read, and fully acceptable translations.
- Medium - A translation that conveys the main idea but contains few inaccuracies or inconsistencies in the language style.
- Low - Translations with significant distortions, poor readability, or unacceptable language structure.

By integrating Molina and Albir's translation engineering framework with Nababan's quality assessment model, the study builds a comprehensive theoretical framework for evaluating AI-assisted football news translation. This dual framework allows for a systematic empirical analysis of how ChatGPT 4.0 applies translation techniques and how they affect translation quality in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

Methodology of the study

This research uses a qualitative methodology, with a focus on data collection, analysis, and data writing. This research is based on the procedural theory of translation techniques of Molina and Albir (Molina & Albir, 2002)(Al-Salman & Haider, 2024) and Nababan's ideas about translation quality (Nababan et al., 2012). Researchers used 10 football news from news portals sabq.org October 2024 as primary data, with ChatGPT 4 used for translation. As for the prompt used to translate "You are an expert and professor of Arabic linguistics who has translated hundreds of books into Indonesian. show your intelligence and please translate the following media text into Indonesian accurately, in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language and culture, and easy to understand:" Chatgpt.com accessed 19:45 21/10/2024.

The data analysis method uses a model created by Miles and Huberman. The analysis of this model consists of three steps: data reduction, data processing, and data verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Data reduction is the process of selecting, organizing, and categorizing data that is relevant to the research objectives. Data processing is the process of organizing and providing data in such a way that it allows researchers to easily identify patterns, relationships, and themes in the data. Drawing conclusions or verification is the process of interpreting and explaining the meaning of the data that has been presented.

Population and Sample Study

Secondary data in this study were obtained from three final year students majoring in Tarjamah at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. According to Nababan's model (2012), three raters are not only the minimum number required but also sufficient to assess the quality of translations, as long as they meet certain criteria, including expertise and experience. The selected respondents are final year students who have mastered translation theory and have extensive experience in completing translation assignments and projects. Their qualifications are in accordance with Nababan's theory, thus guaranteeing the reliability, validity, and methodological health of the evaluations carried out in this study. The example of a questionnaire design for the assessment of translation quality is as follows:

Table 1. Readability Assessment Questionnaire Football News Translation

Data Code	BSu	Bsa	Readability Level			Note
			1	2	3	
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 2. Acceptance Assessment Questionnaire Football News Translation

Data Code	BSu	Bsa	Acceptance Rate			Note
			1	2	3	
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 3. Accuracy Level Assessment Questionnaire Football News Translation

Data Code	BSu	Bsa	Accuracy Level			Note
			1	2	3	
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Quality Assessment Questionnaire (Nababan Model)

Translation quality is evaluated using the Nababan translation quality assessment model, which consists of three main aspects: accuracy, readability, and acceptability. This model uses a questionnaire with predetermined assessment criteria to measure the quality of each translation. The assessment process is carried out by filling out a structured table, as shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 are part of the Nababan theoretical framework and represent the standard format used to record evaluation values for accuracy, readability, and acceptability. These tables were deliberately left blank in this study because they serve as a template for the evaluators to enter scores during the assessment process. The actual scores provided by the evaluators are presented in a summary format in the Results section to ensure clarity and conciseness.

Finding or Result

Molina and Albir (2002) group translation techniques into 18 forms. The researcher only found eight forms of translation techniques in this study, namely: Amplification, Adaptation, Borrowing, Literal, Modulation, Conventional Equivalent, Transposition, Reduction. The technique that results most from Amplification is the most commonly used technique because in sports news, especially about football, it is often necessary to add clear information to explain terms, cultural contexts, or property names that may not be known to the target reader. The following is the data from the analysis of translation techniques in table 4:

Table 4. Results of Analysis of Translation Techniques in Football News

It	Translation Techniques	Sum	Percentage
1	Transposition Techniques	9	9,27%
2	Reduction Techniques	1	1,03%
3	Amplification Techniques	33	34,02%
4	Adaptation Techniques	4	4,12%
5	Borrowing Techniques	14	14,43%
6	Modulation Techniques	22	22,68%
7	Common Matching Techniques	1	1,03%

It	Translation Techniques	Sum	Percentage
8	Literal Engineering	13	13,40%
Total		97	100%

This study produced 97 data on the translation of 10 football news according to table 4. The Amplification technique is the most commonly used technique in the translation of football news in accordance with the use of communicative methods (Winter, 2022). Modulation, Adaptation, Literal and Borrowing techniques are also quite widely used because they adapt to the translation of the target language. In contrast, the Conventional Reduction and Matching technique, is not widely used due to the nature of sports news, particularly football, which often requires adjustments to bridge the cultural and background differences of readers (Al-Laith & Shahbaz, 2021).

1. Transposition Techniques

Transposition or Shift (a term from Catford, 1965) or transposition is a translation technique by changing grammatical categories; For example, converting clauses into phrases and verbs into nouns (Catford, 1965). Transposition techniques are used when there are structural and systematic differences between the source language and the target language. With this technique, the translation will be more comfortable to read and accept in the target language (Dewi Ambarastuti, 2018), then the purpose of this technique is to get the symmetry of the message between Bsu and Bsa in translating text (Mardiana, 2014).

Table 4.1. Analysis of Transposition Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
كَشَفَتْ تقَارِيرُ صَحَفِيَّةٌ، أَنَّ أَحَدَ أَفْضَلَ لَاعِبِي أرسنال	Laporan media mengungkapkan bahwa salah satu pemain terbaik Arsenal

In Table 4.1 there is a Transposition translation technique in one sentence. Namely in the phrase: "*Taqaariir shofiyyah"* prioritizing the subject that means “Laporan Media” from the verb "*Kasyafat"*. It can be seen that the meaning of this word also takes precedence in translation by placing it after the subject. This transposition translation technique is used to adjust the grammatical structure of the target language so that the translation is more natural, easy to understand, and still conveys the message effectively (Corcho et al., 2020).

2. Reduction Techniques

Reduction (subtraction) in translation means a translation technique by subtracting an item of source language information in the translation. The purpose of this reduction is to prohibit the use of elements that are not correct in the recipient's language because it is considered excessive (Molina & Albir, 2002). The use of reduction techniques in the translation of Arabic texts into Indonesian can be applied by reducing the implicit subject element in verbal sentences with the pattern of P-(S) to P only in the translation (Syihabuddin, 2016).

Table 4.2. Analysis of Reduction Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
وَذَكَرَتِ الْمَجَلَّةُ الْأَمْرِيكِيَّةُ أَنَّ الْمَمْلَكَةَ تَضُمُّ 4 لَاعِبِينَ مِنْ أَفْضَلِ	Majalah tersebut menyebutkan bahwa Arab Saudi memiliki 4 pemain dari 10.

In Table 4.2 there is a reduction technique in one sentence, namely in the phrase: *Al-Majalatu Al-Amrikiiyah* which means "Majalah Amerika", BSA uses the interchange "Majalah tersebut" to avoid repetition. The reduction technique is a way of translation by eliminating the grammatical elements of the source language in the recipient's language. The use of this technique can be seen in the condensation of the translation or it can also be in the form of implicit interpretation of the author's mandate or ideas so that there must be linguistic elements that are absorbed in the translation (Irma & Ubaidillah, 2023).

3. Amplification Techniques

Lestari (2020:115) explained that the amplification translation technique is a technique that adds detailed information or additional explanations in the translation that are not contained in the target text. This technique is used to clarify or provide a more complete context so that the audience in the target language can understand the meaning more deeply (Lestari et al., 2020).

Table 4.3. Analysis of Amplification Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
كَشَفَتْ مَجَلَّةُ "forbes" الْأَمْرِيكِيَّةَ أَجْرًا فِي الْعَالَمِ فِي عَامِ 2024	Majalah Amerika "Forbes" mengungkapkan daftar pemain sepak bola dengan bayaran tertinggi di dunia. untuk tahun 2024

In table 4.3 there is an amplification technique in the sentence, namely in the BSa clause, namely “daftar pemain sepak bola” in the BSu, there is no such sentence, because the technique here is used to provide the completeness of the context of "football player name" related to the news. In translation studies, this refers to the technique of adding information in the text of the target language with the same purpose; that is to make the text easier to understand by the target language readers (Et et al., 2024).

4. Adaptation Techniques

Molina & Albir, (2002): Adaptation (*Adaptation*), is a technique of replacing cultural elements in Tsu with the same thing in the culture of Bsa Molina & Albir, 2002. Newmark, (1988): This technique is also called 'cultural equivalent' (Molina & Albir, 2002). Adaptation technique is a technique of transferring meaning caused by cultural changes so that it is difficult to find an equivalent (Ardi, 2015).

Table 4.4. Analysis of Adaptation Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
فِي مُبَارَاتِي مُنْتَخَبَ بِلَادِهِ بِدَوْرِيّ الْأُمَمِ الْأُورُوبِيَّةِ.	dalam dua pertandingan UEFA Nations League

In Table 4.4 above there is an adaptation technique in a translation sentence, in the phrase *Al-umami Al-Aurubiyyah* which is matched with the meaning of "UEFA Nations League", this adapts the context of existing football competitions. The use of this adaptation technique is intended to produce the same response from the reader, even though the meaning is not exactly the same (Ardi, 2015).

5. Borrowing Techniques

Borrowing is a technique of taking a word or expression from the source language. Molina & Albir, (2002): Borrowing can be pure (*Pure Borrowing*) without adjustment or naturalized borrowing (*Naturalized borrowing*) with adjustments to spelling or pronunciation (Molina & Albir, 2002; Wordpress et al., n.d.).

Table 4.5. Analysis of Borrowing Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
وَتَصْدُرُ قَائِمَةُ اللَّاعِبِينَ الْأَعْلَى أَجْرًا فِيَّ الْعَالَمَ نَجْمَ النَّصْرِ كرِيسْتِيَانُو رُونَالدُو	Memuncaki daftar pemain dengan bayaran tertinggi di dunia adalah bintang Al-Nassr, Cristiano Ronaldo

In Table 4.5, two techniques are found *Borrowing* (borrowing) in one sentence of football news, namely in the phrase *Al-nassr* which Al-Nassr interprets also because in the context of the ball it is an Arab league team, and in the phrase كرِيسْتِيَانُو رُونَالدُو translated Cristiano Ronaldo is the name of the person borrowed from his BSu. This is done to avoid errors in translation (Ardi, 2015) and has often been heard in the world of football.

6. Modulation Techniques

Newmark (1988): Modulation (*modulation*), the technique of replacing the point of view, focus or cognitive category of Tsu; It can be in both structural and lexical forms (Winter, 2022). This procedure is understood as a change of view or perspective related to the category of thought or the change of lexical elements of a linguistic unit with different linguistic elements in the recipient's language (Syihabuddin, 2016).

Table 4.6. Analysis of Modulation Techniques in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
تُنْعِشُ تَدْرِيبَاتُ النَّصْرِ "كريسْتيَانُو رُونَالْدُو "عَوْدَةُ قَبْلَ مَوْقِعَةِ الشَّبَابِ	Kembalinya Cristiano Ronaldo memberikan semangat baru dalam sesi latihan Al-Nassr menjelang pertandingan penting melawan Al-Shabab

In Table 4.6 there is a Modulation Technique used in a sentence, namely in the Phrase *Tun'isu Tadriibaat* The original meaning of "menghidupkan kembali latihan" is modulated to provide an easy understanding and a good outlook in the news to be: "memberikan semangat baru". This technique is usually used by translators when translating at the sentence level. Based on his point of view, the translator changes the sentence with a positive meaning to a negative meaning or vice versa (Ardi, 2015).

7. Common Equivalent Techniques

Molina & Albir (2002) Conventional Equivalence (*established equivalent*), a technique for using terms or expressions that have been commonly used or recognized either in dictionaries or target languages as the equivalent of Tsu. Newmark (1988) This technique is also known as recognized translation/accepted standard translation (Molina & Albir, 2002; Winter, 2022).

Table 4.7. Common Equivalent Analysis in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
مُوَاجَهَةِ مُنْتَخَبِ الْيَابَانِ مَعَ ضَيْفَتِهِ أُسْتَرَالِيَّا،	Pertandingan antara Jepang dan Australia

In table 4.7 there is a sentence that uses the usual equivalent technique in football news, namely in the phrase *Muaajihatin* whose original meaning is "berhadapan" but here it is interpreted as "pertandingan", because it is commonly used in the context of football, The use of common terms or expressions is not only the use of translations that have been included in the dictionary but also expressions and terms that have been commonly used in certain fields of science or in society even though they are not necessarily accurate (Ardi, 2015).

8. Literal Techniques

The literal translation technique is to transfer an expression word by word but the structure already follows the rules in the target language (Wordpress et al., n.d.). This type of translation falls between word-for-word and free translation. It maintains the original words while adjusting the structure from Bsu to Bsa to ensure grammatical and syntactic appropriateness (Ardi, 2015; Nababan et al., 2012).

Table 4.8. Literal Analysis in football news

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
الْصِينَ تَحَقُّقَ أَوَّلَ اِنْتِصَارٍ لَهَا عَلَى حِسَابِ إندونيسيا	China meraih kemenangan pertama mereka dengan mengalahkan Indonesia.

In Table 4.8 There is a sentence that uses a literal technique, namely in the BSu clause "الْصِينَ تَحَقُّقَ أَوَّلَ اِنْتِصَارٍ لَهَا" which is translated verbatim after adjusting the existing structure, the translation is carried out by converting the grammatical construction of the source language into the construction of the nearest recipient language. However, the words are still

translated one after the other without considering the context of their use (Syihabuddin, 2016).

QUALITY OF FOOTBALL NEWS TRANSLATION

The assessment of the translation quality of Arabic - Indonesian Football News by ChatGPT 4.0 will be described in this explanation. Larson (1984) explained that a good translation must meet three criteria: accuracy, clarity/readability and naturalness (JASMINE, 2014). Translation quality assessments affect the good and bad of a translation and are determined by the translator's knowledge, the reader's purpose, and the context (Akbari & Shahnazari, 2015; Ningsih et al., 2021). The quality of this translation has three aspects, including readability, acceptability, and accuracy (Nababan et al., 2012). These three aspects will be assessed by three students of the Tarjamah study program, Syarif Hidayatullah University, Jakarta.

Table 5. Average Value of Football News Quality

It	Aspects	Average Score	Weighting	Sum
1	Readability	2,16	1	2,16
2	Acceptance	2,72	2	5,44
3	Accuracy	2,72	3	8,16
Total Average Translation Quality				15.76: 6 = 2.62

Based on the data in table 5, the translation of football news by ChatGPT 4.0 has an assessment score of 2,620, which shows good quality because it is able to convey meaning accurately, is naturally accepted by readers, and is easy to understand.

1. Readability Aspect

In the context of translation, the term readability basically does not only concern the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language text. A translator needs to understand the apparition or concept of readability of the source language and target language. A good understanding of the concept of readability will greatly help translators in doing their duties (Nababan et al., 2012).

Table 5.1. The Value of Readability Aspects in Football News Translation

It	Paremeter	Total	Percentage
1	High Readability	75	83,3%
2	Medium Readability	15	16,6%
3	Low Readability	0	0%
Sum		90	100%

Based on table 5.1. Above, there are 75 translation data with high readability, 15 translation data with medium readability, and no translation with low readability level found. This shows that most football news translations by ChatGPT 4.0 can be understood well by readers, without any difficulty in understanding the content or text messages. The majority of respondents also considered that this translation has high readability, supporting the ease of readers in accessing the information conveyed. The following is an explanation of each of the readability level parameters above.

a. High Readability

High Readability, is analyzing Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated texts can be easily understood by the reader, The value given to this aspect is three. There are 75 data generated from the three respondents that have a high readability aspect in the translation of football news, here are examples of high readability data.

Table 5.1.1. Examples of High Readability Values in Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
عَوْدَةُ " كريسْتيَانُو رُونَالْدُو " تُنْعِشُ تَدْرِيبَاتُ النَّصْرِ قَبْلَ مَوْقِعَةِ الشَّبَابِ	Kembalinya Cristiano Ronaldo memberikan semangat baru dalam sesi latihan Al-Nassr menjelang pertandingan penting melawan Al-Shabab.

Data in table 5.1.1. Indicates a translation with high readability that scores three. Respondents can easily understand the translated sentence by reading it once, because of the clear and easy-to-understand sentence structure.

b. Medium Readability

Moderate readability, is that in general, the translation can be understood by the reader; However, there are certain passages that must be read more than once to understand the translation (Nababan et al., 2012). The readability test according to Larson (1984) is practically the same as the Reading Technique with a Loud Voice (JASMINE, 2014). The value given to the medium readability score is two. There are 15 data generated from the three respondents who have a moderate readability aspect in the translation of football news, here is an example of medium readability data.

Table 5.1.2. Example of a Medium Readability Score on Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
وَتَصْدُرُ قَائِمَةُ اللَّاعِبِينَ الْأَعْلَى أَجْرًا فِيَّ الْعَالَمَ نَجْمَ النَّصْرِ كريسْتيَانُو رُونَالْدُو الَّذِي يُحَصِّلُ عَلِيُّ 285 مِلْيُونُ دُولَارٍ فِي 2024	Memuncaki daftar pemain dengan bayaran tertinggi di dunia adalah bintang Al-Nassr, Cristiano Ronaldo, yang menerima pendapatan sebesar 285 juta dolar AS pada tahun 2024.

In the example table 5.2.2 above, a value of two is given and is categorized as moderately acceptable, because the translation tends to be formal, even though the content is correct. There are phrases that need to be adjusted to sound more natural and in accordance with the style of sports news language, such as "Cristiano Ronaldo, yang menerima pendapatan sebesar 285 juta dolar AS pada tahun 2024" could be “Cristiano Ronaldo dengan pendapatan 285 juta dolar AS pada 2024”.

c. Low Readability

The low readability level is the lowest level in the quality of readability, while the translation is difficult for readers to understand (Nababan et al., 2012). Low-quality translations are often difficult for readers to understand due to the use of unfamiliar terms, resulting in reduced readability. According to Niron (2024), texts with low readability are assigned a grade of one.

2. Aspects of Acceptability

Acceptable translation refers to a translation that feels natural and sounds common both in terms of words, phrases, and sentences that have been adapted to the rules, norms, and culture that apply in Bsa (Naratama, 2017). As for what is meant by acceptance related to the text, that is, the translated text produced is polished in such a way that the result of a text that is not rigid but grammatically prevalent in the target language but in its delivery does not reduce the message in the source language (Niron, 2024).

Table 5.2. The Value of Acceptability Aspects in Football News Translation

It	Paremeter	Total	Percentage
1	Acceptable	65	72,2%
2	Less Grateful	25	27,7%
3	Ungrateful	0	0%
Sum		90	100%

Table 5.2. showed that there were 65 translation data that were considered accepted, 25 translation data that were not accepted, and no translation data was found that was not accepted. From this data, it can be concluded that the translation of football news by ChatGPT 4.0 tends to have a fairly good reception rate. However, the existence of a number of unsatisfactory data indicates that there are translation elements that may not be in accordance with the norms, rules, or cultural context of the target language. This factor also affects the perception of some respondents on the quality of translation acceptance. The following is a further discussion of the acceptability aspect of this data.

a. Acceptable

Acceptable Level i.e. Translation feels natural; the technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to readers; The phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language. The language used in the translation is in accordance with the rules for the use of the target language (Indonesian), word choices are commonly used today, according to the field of history, as well as the language and cultural style in the target language. The translation of the term feels natural and not like the result of the translation (Ardi, 2015; Nababan et al., 2012). The value given to this acceptable aspect is three. There were 65 data from three respondents that had an acceptance value in the translation of football news, here is an example of Acceptance.

Table 5.2.1. Examples of Grateful Values Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
أُسْتِرَالِيَا تَعَرْقُلِ الْيَابَانِ وَتَفْرِضُ عَلَيْهَا التَّعَادُلَ	Australia berhasil menghalangi Jepang dan memaksa mereka untuk bermain imbang.

Respondents in table 5.2.1. Give an acceptable score to the sentence above with a score of three. This is because the translation is in accordance with the rules of the target language, with the use of the right and natural structure. Words such as “berhasil menghalangi” and "memaksa mereka untuk bermain imbang" were properly translated, maintaining the harmony of meaning and fluency of reading in Indonesian, so that it was easily accepted by readers.

b. Less Grateful

Less accepted, In general, the translation feels natural; However, there are few problems with the use of technical terms or a slight grammatical error (Nababan et al., 2012). The language used in the translation is not acceptable in accordance with the rules of the target language (Indonesian grammar). Similarly, the choice of words is less popular, and less well known in the field of history. There are words or phrases in the translation of terms that are less natural (Ardi, 2015). The value given to this unacceptable aspect is twofold. There are 25 medium acceptance data generated in the translation of football news, medium acceptance sample news.

Table 5.2.2. Example of Medium Acceptance Value on Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
وَتَصْدُرُ قَائِمَةُ اللَّاعِبِينَ الْأَعْلَى أَجْرًا فِيَّ الْعَالَمَ نَجْمَ النَّصْرِ كرِيسْتِيَانُو رُونَالْدُو الَّذِي يُحَصِّلُ عَلِيُّ 285 مِلْيُونُ دُولَارٍ فِي 2024	Memuncaki daftar pemain dengan bayaran tertinggi di dunia adalah bintang Al-Nassr, Cristiano Ronaldo, yang menerima pendapatan sebesar 285 juta dolar AS pada tahun 2024.

In the example table 5.2.2 above, a value of two is given and is categorized as moderately acceptable, because the translation tends to be formal, even though the content is correct. There are phrases that need to be adjusted to sound more natural and in accordance with the style of sports news language, such as "Cristiano Ronaldo, yang menerima pendapatan sebesar 285 juta dolar AS pada tahun 2024" could be “Cristiano Ronaldo dengan pendapatan 285 juta dolar AS pada 2024”.

c. Ungrateful

Unaccepted is a translation that is unnatural or feels like a translation work; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are unfamiliar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of the

Indonesian language (Nababan et al., 2012). The value given to this unacceptable aspect is one. No unacceptable football news translations were found from the three respondents.

3. Accuracy Aspect

Shuttleworth & Cowie, put forward that the term accuracy in translation evaluation is often used to describe the extent to which a translation corresponds to the original text (Shuttleworth, 2014). The essence of the accuracy aspect is the equivalence between TSu and TSa which leads to the similarity or suitability of messages between texts (Naratama, 2017). Therefore, attempts to reduce or add to the content or message of the source language text in the target language text should be avoided (Nababan et al., 2012).

Table 5.3. Assess the Accuracy Aspect of Football News Translation

It	Paremeter	Total	Percentage
1	Accurate	65	72,2%
2	Less Accurate	25	27,7%
3	Inaccurate	0	0%
Sum		90	100%

Based on table 5.3. Above, there are 65 accurate translation data, 25 inaccurate translation data, and no inaccurate translations. Thus, it can be concluded that the translation of football news by ChatGPT 4.0 generally has a good level of accuracy, although there are still a small number that are considered less accurate. This may be due to the difficulty of translating some terms or phrases that have special or complex meanings, which can affect the accuracy of the translation. However, the majority of the translation data still managed to maintain the original meaning of the source text. The following is a further explanation of the accuracy aspect of this translation.

a. Accurate

The message in the source language sentence is accurately conveyed into the target language. The sentence of the target language is clear and does not need to be rewritten/revised, Accurate translation refers to the similarity of the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are accurately transferred from TSu to TSa and there is no lack of meaning in the delivery of the message. The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts of the source language is accurately translated into the target language; There is no distortion of meaning at all (Nababan et al., 2012; Ardi, 2015; Naratama, 2017). The value given to this aspect is three. There are 65 Accurate data obtained from the three respondents in the translation of football news, here are examples of Accurate.

Table 5.3.1. Example of Accurate Values on Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
تَفَاعَلَتِ الْعَدِيدُ مِنَ الصُّحُفِ الْعَالَمِيَّةِ بِشَكْلٍ كَبِيرٍ مَعَ نَتِيجَةِ مُبَارَاةِ السُّعُودِيَّةِ بِقِيَادَةِ الإيطالي رُوبِرْتُو مانشيني، وَمُنْتَخَبَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ مَسَاءَ أَمْسِ فِي التَّصْفِيَاتِ النِّهَائِيَّةِ الْمُؤَهِّلَةِ إِلَى كَأْسِ الْعَالَمِ 2026.	Banyak surat kabar internasional memberikan perhatian besar terhadap hasil pertandingan antara tim nasional Arab Saudi yang dipimpin oleh pelatih asal Italia, Roberto Mancini, dan tim nasional Bahrain pada pertandingan malam kemarin, dalam babak kualifikasi final menuju Piala Dunia 2026.

Respondents gave a score of three and assessed that the translation in table 5.3.1. has been accurate. This is evident in the phrase "banyak surat kabar internasional memberikan perhatian besar terhadap hasil pertandingan", which aptly describes the meaning of the sentence in the source language. There is no distortion of meaning in this translation, and the message is well preserved, reflecting the overall accuracy of the translation on football news.

b. Less Accurate

Inaccurate translation refers to a translation in which some of the meanings of words, phrases, clauses, sentences have been accurately transferred from TSu to TSa, but there are still inaccuracies or omissions of meaning that affect the integrity of the message delivery (Naratama, 2017). The message in the source language sentence has not been accurately conveyed into the target language (Ardi, 2015). The value given to this less accurate aspect is two. There are 25 data generated in the translation of football news that is less accurate, here are examples of less accurate.

Table 5.3.2. Example of Moderately Inaccurate Values on Football News Translation

Source Language (BSu)	Target Language (BSa)
الْأَنْدِيَةُ السُّعُودِيَّةُ تُوَاصِلُ مُطَارَدَةُ نَجْمِ باريس سَانَ جيرمان الْفَرَنْسِيَّ	Klub-klub Arab Saudi terus memburu bintang Paris Saint-Germain (PSG). Beberapa tim besar dari Liga Pro Saudi tampaknya sangat tertarik untuk mendatangkan pemain bintang dari klub Prancis tersebut

Data in table 5.3.2. indicates a lack of accuracy and gets a score of two. This is due to the inappropriate use of words in translation. For example, the phrase “terus memburu bintang Paris Saint-Germain (PSG)"should be translated as "terus mengejar bintang Paris Saint-Germain" because the word "memburu" seems to have an inappropriate connotation in this context. The word "mengejar" is more appropriate because it is more neutral and in accordance with the intended meaning in the source language. With these changes, the translation became more accurate. Then there is the addition of a meaning that is not in BSu "Beberapa tim besar dari Liga Pro Saudi tampaknya sangat tertarik untuk mendatangkan pemain bintang dari klub Prancis tersebut".

c. Inaccurate

The Inaccurate Level is when the Message in the source language sentence is not translated at all into the target language, accurate for example, is omitted (Ardi, 2015). The message conveyed is not correct in the BSa, There is a deviation/distortion of meaning, There is an addition, subtraction, or change of information, There are many errors in the selection or use of terms (Niron, 2024). The value given to this inaccurate aspect is one. There were no inaccurate translations in the translation of the football news produced by the three respondents.

Discussion and Conclusion

This comprehensive study explored the techniques and qualities of football news translation using ChatGPT 4.0 from the Sabq.org portal, applying a qualitative methodology to a sample of ten random news stories. The in-depth analysis revealed eight translation techniques, with amplification as the dominant method accounting for 34.37% of the total data. This technique has proven to be very effective in explaining complex cultural terms and contexts, particularly in the realm of sports news, where hidden nuances and meanings require more in-depth explanations to ensure the target reader's understanding.

An evaluation of translation quality conducted by three expert students from the Department of Tarjamah of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta resulted in significant findings. Of the 90 data analyzed, 75 data (83.3%) showed a high level of readability, while 65 data (72.2%) were declared acceptable and accurate. Nonetheless, the study also identifies areas for improvement, especially in terms of more contextual term selection and more precise representation of cultural context. The use of additional modulation and transposition techniques demonstrates a systematic effort to adapt the message to align with Indonesian norms and styles.

This research makes a substantial contribution in understanding the potential of artificial intelligence technology in digital translation, especially on sports news platforms. The results of the study not only reveal the effectiveness of the translation techniques used, but also provide new insights into the integration of technology in modern translation practices. The key findings show that ChatGPT 4.0 has a significant ability to produce quality translations, but still requires human intervention to achieve optimal levels of accuracy and acceptance.

Further research recommendations include a broader exploration of different news genres such as politics, economics, or entertainment, which may have unique translation challenges. A direct comparison between ChatGPT 4.0 translation and a professional translator can provide more in-depth insight into the advantages and limitations of each method. The fundamental conclusion of this study is the need for synergistic collaboration between artificial intelligence technology and human expertise in the translation process. Human translators continue to play a crucial role as cultural mediators capable of capturing hidden nuances and contexts, while technologies like ChatGPT 4.0 can improve efficiency and consistency in the digital translation process.

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