Traduction et Langues Volume 24 Numéro 01/2025
Journal of Translation and Languages مجلة الترجمة واللغات
ISSN (Print): 1112-3974 EISSN (Online): 2600-6235
DOI: https://doi.org/10.52919/translang.v24i01.1037

Addressing Untranslatability: ChatGPT's Compensatory Strategies for Translating Verbified Proper Nouns in English–Arabic Contexts

Kareem Darawsheh
An-Najah National University-Palestine
s12255462@stu.najah.edu
Bilal Hamamra
An-Najah National University-Palestine
bilalhamamra@najah.edu
Sufyan Abuarrah
An-Najah National University-Palestine
sabuarrah@najah.edu

To cite this paper:
Darawsheh. K, & Hamamra. B**,** & Abuarrah, S. (2025). Addressing Untranslatability: ChatGPT's Compensatory Strategies for Translating Verbified Proper Nouns in English–Arabic Contexts. *Traduction et Langues, 24(1)*, 298-326.

Received: 22/03/2025; **Accepted**: 04/06/2025, **Published:** 30/06/2025

Corresponding author : Kareem Darawsheh

Keywords

ChatGPT;
AI translation;
Denominalization;
Untranslatability;
Compensation;
Newmark,
Arabic patterning

Abstract

This research paper examines ChatGPT's methodologies for addressing the untranslatability challenges posed by verbified proper nouns in English-Arabic translation. The process of denominalization, whereby proper nouns are converted into verbal forms, presents substantial translation difficulties due to its complex intersection of linguistic structure and cultural context. Previous scholarship by Phrisan et al. (2021) has investigated verbified proper nouns specifically in English, demonstrating their unique linguistic transformations and the cultural connotations they carry. Parallel research by Sattar et al. (2023) has explored the phenomenon of verbified common nouns in both Arabic and English, providing valuable insights into the cross-linguistic dimensions of this linguistic process. However, the academic literature currently lacks a focused examination of how verbified proper nouns are handled in translation between Arabic and English, particularly within the realm of artificial intelligence-assisted translation. The present study addresses this research gap by analyzing ChatGPT's approach to this complex translation issue, utilizing Newmark's (1988) theoretical framework on translation strategies. Our findings indicate that ChatGPT employs a user-oriented approach predicated on an assumption of minimal shared cultural knowledge with the end user. This approach leads the AI system to consistently adopt semantic translation strategies, prioritizing the accurate conveyance of meaning and intended effect from the source language to the target language. While this method ensures comprehension and maintains the original text's impact for the target audience, our analysis reveals that its effectiveness remains subject to specific contextual conditions. This investigation makes a significant contribution to understanding AI capabilities in handling linguistically and culturally complex translation tasks. The study highlights both the potential of large language models in overcoming translation challenges and their current limitations when dealing with specialized linguistic phenomena like verbified proper nouns. These findings have important implications for the future development of AI translation systems and their application in cross-cultural communication contexts.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

الكلمات المفتاحية

اللاترجمية
الذكاء الاصطناعي
الأوزان الصرفية
تشات جي بي تي
تجاوز اللاترجمية
تفعيل أسماء العلم
نيومارك

الملخص

تبحث هذه الدراسة في الطرق التي يتبعها تطبيق الذكاء الاصطناعي تشات جي بي تي في تعويض استحالة ترجمة بعض أسماء العلم المفعلة بين العربية والإنجليزية، حيث تشكل هذه الظاهرة تحديا بارزا للمترجمين كونها تنطوي على تداخل اللغة بالثقافة. وقد ناقشت فيرسن وفريقها البحثي عام 2021 التحولات اللغوية والتضمينات الثقافية اللافتة في هذه الظاهرة في اللغة الإنجليزية. وكذلك نجد مثل هذه الظاهرة في الأسماء الشائعة في اللغة العربية حيث تحدث عنها ستار وفريقه البحثي عام 2023 وقارنوا تجلياتها في بعض اللغات الاخرى. ولكن هذه الدراسات لم تتناول كيفية التعامل مع هذه الظاهرة في الترجمة. لذا، تسعى هذه الدراسة الى تسليط الضوء على دور الذكاء الاصطناعي (متمثلا بتشات جي بي تي) في التعامل مع هذه الظاهرة في سياق الترجمة باتباع منهجية نيو مارك لعام 1988 في تقييم الترجمة. وخلصت الدراسة الى أن تشات جي بي تي -كونه يركز على فهم القارئ أولا- يفترض أدنى مراحل الفهم المتبادل مع المستخدم مما يجعله يلجأ للطريقة المعنوية وما يصاحبها من توضيحات مبسطة لتيسير فهم هذه الظاهرة. وتسعى هذه الدراسة إلى الإسهام في توضيح قدرة الذكاء الاصطناعي على تذليل الصعوبات اللغوية والثقافية في الترجمة.

1. Introduction

With the advancement of AI translation provided by large language models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT, and through embedded neural machine translation, translation has become more user-oriented, adapting to specific prompts given by users (Jiao, et al, 2024). The powerful ChatGPT language model, developed by OpenAI, utilizes deep learning to process and generate natural language text (Zuo et al., 2024, May). Trained on extensive datasets, it achieves remarkable accuracy in producing human-like text (Tate et al., 2023). Capable of assisting with research, creating diverse document types, and offering feedback on grammar and style, ChatGPT employs a transformer-based architecture to learn linguistic patterns. This allows it to translate text, such as from English to Arabic, ensuring fluency and coherence across complex language pairs.

It is important to note that denominalization, while similar to the process of conversion, specifically applies to proper nouns rather than common nouns. Conversion typically refers to a word changing its grammatical category without altering its form, such as turning the noun "bottle" into the verb "to bottle" (Cambridge Dictionary). Denominal verbs are also significant because they illustrate how language evolves to accommodate new concepts and actions that arise from cultural developments and technological advancements.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Despite this advancement, a significant research gap remains in understanding how these models handle culturally and linguistically complex phenomena, such as denominalization, particularly in under-theorized languages like Arabic. This research aims to explore how ChatGPT compensates for the challenges of translating verbified proper nouns (denominalization) between English and Arabic. It seeks to uncover the linguistic and cultural mechanisms employed by the AI to address the untranslatability of this phenomenon. We anticipate that such forms are untranslatable in AI due to their culturally and linguistically elaborate nature. By analyzing the structural adaptations and cultural relevance of denominalization, the study provides insights into the interplay between language, culture, and translation, ultimately evaluating the potential of AI tools to enhance translation accuracy and preserve cultural nuances.

1.1. Denominalization, linguistic and cultural aspects

Denominalization is inherently linguacultural, intersecting both linguistic innovation and class shift while simultaneously reflecting the symbolic and cultural characteristics of the referent. Linguistically, this process involves the transformation of a proper noun into a verb, which then conveys the stereotypical meaning associated with that proper noun. For example, the proper noun "Google" has been denominalized into the verb "to Google," which means to search for information on the internet using the Google search engine (Urban Dictionary).

Culturally, denominalization goes beyond mere linguistic transformation by embedding the symbolic and societal associations of the original proper noun into the verbified form behavior (Clark & Clark, 1979; Héois, 2020). For instance, the denominalization of ‘Google’ into ‘to Google’ not only signifies an action but also encapsulates Google’s cultural dominance as the default tool for internet search. Similarly, denominalized verbs can carry stereotypes, societal attitudes, or shared cultural understandings of the referent. For example[1], the denominalized verb ‘to Karen’, derived from the proper noun ‘Karen’ exemplifies how cultural stereotypes and societal attitudes are embedded in language. The term ‘Karen’ has come to represent a stereotype of a specific type of behavior, e.g., demanding, particularly in public or customer service interactions. When used as a verb, ‘to Karen’ means to behave in such a manner. Given this negative cultural significance, Domino's Pizza had to issue an apology over a promotion it ran in Australia and New Zealand, offering free pizza to "nice Karens". The campaign, which intended to reward customers with the name ‘Karen’, was criticized for reinforcing the negative cultural stereotype associated with the term, highlighting how denominalized verbs can both reflect and perpetuate societal attitudes.

[1] *Reference:* BBC News. (2024). *Domino’s Apologizes for 'Nice Karens' Promotion*. Retrieved from BBC.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

1.2. Denomialization and translation

The diversity of human cultures and languages poses significant challenges for translators (Imami, et al., 2021, p.178). These challenges can be severe and even insurmountable, resulting in what is known as untranslatability. This term refers to the absence of an equivalent item in the target text (TT) for a particular source text (ST) item. Nida (2004. page no) refers to this as "loss in translation," while Newmark (2000, page no) calls it "deviation in translation."

Denominalization in Arabic is an underrated phenomenon with minimal theoretical exploration. However, in practice, the pattern "يتفعلن" (Yatafa'lan) serves as a suitable structure for converting proper nouns into verbs. For instance, the noun "الشيطان" (demon) can be verbified into "يتشيطن" (demonize, Yatafa'lan). The suffix "-ize" in English appears to be an appropriate equivalent for the Arabic pattern. This observation will be crucial for the back translation in the analysis section.

Despite the lack of extensive theorization, this practical approach demonstrates the potential for systematic denominalization in Arabic, similar to the processes observed in English. Understanding these patterns and their equivalents is essential for accurate translation and interpretation, especially when dealing with culturally and linguistically nuanced content. This article sheds light on how AI tools like ChatGPT handle such transformations and the implications for translation accuracy and cultural relevance.

This intersection of linguistic innovation and cultural significance in denominalization aligns closely with the broader challenges of untranslatability, which encompass both linguistic and cultural dimensions. Untranslatability can be linguistic or cultural (Catford, 1965; Cui, 2012; Mohammadi et al., 2016). Linguistic untranslatability occurs when a linguistic phenomenon in the ST cannot be replaced by an equivalent in the TT. Cultural untranslatability arises when "relevant situational features" (Mohammadi et al., 2016, p. 140.) crucial to the ST are entirely absent in the target culture. This may include figures, objects, or events. Cui (2012) asserts that compensating for linguistic untranslatability is nearly impossible because it is tied to the inherent structure of a language. Conversely, Cui (2012) argues that cultural untranslatability can often be compensated for, depending on the translator's skill and creativity. As the cultural aspects of language are tied to the performance of speakers, these challenges can be addressed through strategies such as wordplay and other compensatory techniques.

This dichotomy of untranslatability poses a significant challenge for AI and machine translation systems, raising questions about their ability to bridge linguistic and cultural gaps effectively. Specifically, when translating denominalized forms between English and Arabic, AI tools like ChatGPT must rely on their linguistic repertoires and programmed algorithms, yet they often lack the cultural adaptability and innovative techniques that skilled human translators bring to such nuanced tasks. In other words, while AI excels at recognizing patterns and ensuring fluency, its capacity to handle the cultural dimensions of language, such as capturing the symbolic meanings and societal

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

connotations embedded in denominalized verbs, remains limited. This highlights a crucial gap in machine translation; that is the ability to not only process linguistic structures but also to innovate culturally appropriate equivalents that resonate within the target language and culture.

The researchers view this type of untranslatability as a challenge rather than an insurmountable obstacle. As Mohammadi et al. (2016) argue, untranslatability and translatability are not binary opposites; rather, they exist on a spectrum. An utterance may be more or less (un)translatable to varying degrees, depending on the context and situational features. It is the translator's task to assess this degree and adapt accordingly.

2. Literature Review

The "technological turn" in translation studies, as termed by Eszenyi et al. (2023, p. 102), is reshaping the role of translators within the translation process. This transformation is distinct from previous turns, such as the cultural turn, in that, from a "dystopian" perspective, it may entirely eliminate the need for human translators (Eszenyi et al., 2023, p. 103).

Kadoui and her colleagues (2023, p. 1) have argued that this view is plausible with the advent of Large Language Models (LLMs), which have demonstrated impressive performance in handling complex translation tasks that have historically challenged earlier machine translation engines (Zhong, et al., 2023 & Peng, et al., 2023). However, by examining translations of ten varieties of Arabic using two LLMs, they concluded that these models still fall short of achieving linguistic inclusivity (2023, p. 1).

A number of translation scholars and theorists consider ChatGPT's performance to be promising (Yuxin et al., 2023, p. 378). Many scholars highlight ChatGPT's impressive capabilities in text processing and generation tasks (Jiao et al., 2023b; Liu et al.,2023; Siu, 2023). This enthusiasm for ChatGPT is largely attributed to its superiority over previous non-contextualized machine translation engines. Khoshafah (2021) evaluated ChatGPT's translation accuracy and found that while version 3.5 lacked technical terminology in some specialized fields, it remained a powerful tool for cross-cultural communication.

One of the celebrated features of ChatGPT's translation is its ability to provide contextualized translations. Yuxin et al. (2023) have highlighted the superiority ChatGPT has achieved by producing appropriate contextualized translations, unlike traditional machine translation engines, which often resulted in odd outputs. Nevertheless, they concluded their study by highlighting the challenge posed by sensitive contexts. One such sensitive context to be analyzed in the analysis section is the verbified proper noun "israeled."

Clark and Clark (1979) conducted a pioneering study on the phenomenon of denominalization, examining both verbified proper and common nouns. They noted that denominal verbs could be classified as contextuals due to their shifting sense and denotation based on the utterance in which they are used. Clark and Clark also analyzed

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

the phenomenon in light of the cooperation principle and shared knowledge. They proposed that for a speaker to use a verbified noun, there must be an assumption that the listener will comprehend the intended meaning of the denominal verb. Even if the intended meaning is not the stereotypical one, the context of the utterance ensures that the shifted sense is understood (1979).

Inspired by Clark and Clark's work, Prasihan et al. (2021) quoted their trichotomy of agent, instrument, and locatum denominal verbs. The first type refers to denominal verbs whose parent proper nouns are known for deliberate roles or actions. The second type refers to those whose parent proper nouns are known for their primary function. Finally, the third type refers to verbs whose parent nouns were in the objective case, expressing a certain locative movement (i.e., a movable object).

According to the literature, ChatGPT and other Large Language Models (LLMs) face several notable challenges in translation, despite their significant advancements. These include difficulties in achieving linguistic inclusivity, particularly when translating between Arabic dialects, as observed by Kadoui et al. (2023). While praised for its ability to produce contextualized translations superior to traditional machine translation engines, ChatGPT still struggles in sensitive and culturally nuanced contexts, which require a deep understanding of socio-political and cultural subtleties (Yuxin et al., 2023). Handling denominalized verbs, such as "israeled," also poses a challenge due to their shifting meanings and cultural connotations, which depend on shared knowledge and context (Clark & Clark, 1979). Additionally, earlier versions of ChatGPT were criticized for lacking technical terminology in specialized fields, limiting their accuracy in domain-specific translations (Khoshafah, 2021). These gaps call for the need for further refinement in linguistic adaptability, contextual sensitivity, and dialectal inclusivity in AI translation. We argue that ChatGPT, with its remarkable capabilities and strong focus on user-oriented responses, is capable of addressing various translation challenges, including those that have received little or no attention in translation studies literature.

To explore the capabilities of ChatGPT in handling the complexities of denominalization and translation, this study focuses on the interaction between linguistic innovation and cultural specificity. Verbified proper nouns, which often carry contextual and cultural connotations, pose a unique challenge for translation, particularly when transitioning between structurally and culturally distinct languages like English and Arabic. This research aims to investigate ChatGPT's ability to navigate these challenges by addressing the following questions:

- How effectively can ChatGPT identify and interpret the meaning of verbified proper nouns in various linguistic and cultural contexts?
- What strategies does ChatGPT employ to translate verbified proper nouns, and how do these strategies account for contextual, cultural, and linguistic nuances?

3. Theoretical Framework

The concept of untranslatability forms a pivotal foundation for understanding the challenges involved in translating linguistic and cultural phenomena, such as verbified

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

proper nouns, between structurally distinct languages. Untranslatability, as conceptualized in translation studies, necessitates compensatory strategies to address lexical, structural, and cultural gaps. These gaps are often classified as either accidental or systematic, as noted by Sankaravelayuthan (2020). Accidental gaps result from chance omissions of equivalents between languages, while systematic gaps arise from inherent structural or conceptual differences. Addressing these gaps requires strategies such as adaptation, borrowing, and calque, which offer varying levels of fidelity to the source text.

Cui (2012) extends this discussion to cultural untranslatability, emphasizing the interplay between translatability and untranslatability. His analysis of linguistic phenomena such as Chinese character structures and phonemic systems reveals that cultural nuances and figures of speech often challenge the boundaries of translatability. Cui argues that compensatory methods, including creative adaptation and wordplay, can partially bridge cultural divides, albeit with varying success.

Mohammadi and Keshavarzi (2015) further advance this discourse by describing translation as an act of "problem-solving" (p. 139). Their study of Helen Zimmern's translation of the Persian epic *Shahnameh* demonstrates that names, viewed as the most untranslatable cultural elements, are predominantly handled through transference and retention strategies. These approaches maintain the cultural identity of the original text while negotiating its integration into the target language.

This theoretical framework is directly relevant to the present study, which investigates ChatGPT's capacity to identify, interpret, and translate verbified proper nouns. Such denominalized forms represent a unique intersection of linguistic and cultural challenges, as they often encode both contextual meaning and shared cultural knowledge. Drawing on the theories of Sankaravelayuthan (2020), Cui (2012), and Mohammadi and Keshavarzi (2015), this study examines whether and how ChatGPT employs strategies such as borrowing, adaptation, and context-sensitive translation to address the dual challenge of linguistic and cultural untranslatability.

By situating the analysis within these established theoretical perspectives, this study seeks to address the research questions regarding ChatGPT's ability to recognize verbified proper nouns and its strategies for translating them. It also evaluates the extent to which ChatGPT aligns with or diverges from the traditional compensatory methods outlined in the literature, thereby contributing to a deeper understanding of AI's role in navigating the complexities of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural translation.

4. Methodology

This study adopts Peter Newmark's translation theory as its primary theoretical framework, focusing on the strategies and procedures he proposed for bridging linguistic and cultural divides in translation. Newmark's seminal works (1981, 1988) offer a comprehensive model that balances fidelity to the source text (ST) with the communicative needs of the target text (TT). His dichotomy of semantic versus communicative translation refines earlier distinctions, such as Nida's formal versus

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

functional equivalence, and provides a robust structure for analyzing translation strategies at both macro and micro levels. This framework is particularly suitable for studying the phenomenon of denominalization—specifically, verbified proper nouns—due to its emphasis on linguistic precision and cultural sensitivity.

Newmark proposed eight core strategies for translation, ranging from word-for-word and literal translation, which prioritize the ST, to idiomatic and communicative translation, which aim to produce a TT that resonates with the target audience. These strategies create a continuum, moving from ST-focused to TT-focused approaches, and reflect the varying degrees of equivalence that translators must negotiate. To operationalize these strategies, Newmark outlined 15 translation procedures, including transference, cultural and functional equivalents, modulation, shifts, paraphrase, and compensation. These procedures are tools for addressing specific translation challenges, particularly when cultural and linguistic discrepancies arise.

The rationale for employing Newmark's framework in this study stems from the unique nature of denominalized verbs. Denominalization, especially verbified proper nouns, often encapsulates cultural and contextual meanings that defy direct translation. For instance, a verbified proper noun like "israeled" can carry historical, political, and cultural connotations, making it both linguistically and culturally challenging to translate. Newmark's strategies and procedures allow for a nuanced analysis of how these meanings are preserved, transformed, or adapted in translation. His framework's emphasis on addressing cultural untranslatability through tools such as cultural and functional equivalents makes it particularly apt for this study.

Furthermore, Newmark's approach is rooted in the interplay between language structure and cultural context, aligning with the dual challenges posed by denominalization. His concept of compensation, for example, addresses situations where certain nuances of the ST cannot be directly conveyed in the TT, requiring creative reconfiguration. Similarly, his procedures, like modulation and paraphrase provide mechanisms for reconciling linguistic differences while preserving the intended meaning. This makes Newmark's model particularly effective for examining how ChatGPT, an AI-driven translator, navigates these challenges.

By applying Newmark's framework, this study not only investigates the strategies and procedures ChatGPT employs but also evaluates its alignment with traditional translation practices. The fixed prompting method, ensuring consistency across translations, mirrors how laypeople interact with ChatGPT, making the findings relevant to real-world applications. Ultimately, Newmark's model offers a robust lens for analyzing ChatGPT's ability to handle the linguistic and cultural complexities inherent in translating verbified proper nouns, contributing to the broader discourse on AI in translation studies.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Available online online at https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/Articles/155

5. Data Collection

The data for this study was gathered from diverse sources to examine the phenomenon of denominalization. One example was derived from X platform (formerly Twitter). Social media provides a dynamic and contemporary context where new linguistic trends emerge and gain popularity rapidly. Additional data sources included well-established dictionaries and lexical databases, such as *Almaany.com* and *Aldiwan.net*, which offer formalized examples of denominalization in both English and Arabic. These resources provided structured insights into the phenomenon, complementing the informal expressions observed on social media. To further enrich the dataset, informal lexicons like *Urbandictionary* were consulted. These platforms often feature creative, non-standard verbified forms that arise from grassroots linguistic innovation.

Informal writing and blog articles were also essential in capturing more natural and conversational uses of denominalization. Websites like *Irfaasawtak.com* featured content that contrasted with the rigid conventions often found on official or corporate platforms. These sources added depth to the dataset by reflecting linguistic trends shaped by cultural and religious contexts. Similarly, media content, including contributions from individuals like Marawan Al-Mashr via *Nativity TV*, provided additional perspectives on how denominalization is used in public discourse. Additionally, some of the data were taken from academic sources, such as Prasihan et al. (2021). This helped contextualize the study within scholarly discussions on denominalization.

Table (1), Instances of verbified nouns along with their linguistic and cultural meanings.

Table 1.

Explained verbs

Verbified proper noun	Exact source	Linguistic and cultural aspects of the data according to ChatGPT
تتبغدد / بتتبغدد	Irfaasawtak.com	"يتبغدد" means to behave as though one is from Baghdad, often implying adopting behaviors, manners, or attitudes that may be perceived as pretentious or arrogant. This transformation shifts the meaning from a geographic reference to a social commentary on behavior. It's notable that the verb form is used colloquially in various Levantine dialects.
تَبَغْدَدَ / يتبغدَدُ	Almaany.com	
تُتهِمي/ تُنجِدي	Aldiwan.net	These forms are mentioned in a poem by an anonymous poet. This poem has a well know story in the Arabic literature. The story about

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

		"Daid" (دعد), the princess from Najd or Yemen, who vowed to marry only a poet whose poetry would please her, and the subsequent interaction between the two poets, is a fascinating example of how regional identity and cultural perceptions are embedded in literature and language. The use of تهمي in the poem by the Tehami poet highlights the regionalism in language and identity, tying the term to both the geographical context and cultural norms of the Najd and Tihama regions.
فلسطنة	Marawan Al-Mashr via Nativity tv	The term refers to the use of Palestine as a symbol of struggle, solidarity, and resistance in global contexts, particularly within student movements in Western universities. In this sense, "Palestinization" has been linked to student protests and activism that seek to highlight the Palestinian cause through academic events, demonstrations, and global awareness campaigns.
يفرنس	@Ssi_Youssef on X (Twitter)	The term "يفرنس" is a verb derived from the name "France" and is used in Arabic to describe actions or behaviors associated with France, often in a cultural or political context. In this case, it is a neologism that conveys the idea of adopting, imitating, or aligning with French culture, values, or policies. The term can be used metaphorically, reflecting a broader cultural or ideological alignment, much like "Americanized" or "Westernized" in English.
ترومت / تتنصر	Islamway.net	The term "ترومت" is derived from the name "Rome" and is a verbification that captures the process of a religion or culture adopting characteristics of a particular place or society. In this case, "ترومت" means "to become Roman" or "to adopt Roman characteristics."

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

		The word "تتنصر" in Arabic comes from the root ن-ص-ر, which is related to the term "نصراني" (Nasrani), historically used to refer to Christians.
تصهينت / تأمركت	lyrics-arabic.com	The verb "تصهينت" follows the **tafa''ala (تَفَعَّلَ)** form. The term means "to become Zionized" or to adopt ideologies, policies, or attitudes associated with Zionism, often implying support for Israel or alignment with Zionist ideals. "تأمركت" is also in the tafa"ala form, indicating a process of adopting something, in this case, American characteristics or practices. The term means "to Americanize" or "to become influenced by American culture, policies, or lifestyle."
Reganized / Israeled	Urbandictionary	Reganized is derived from from "Reagan," referring to U.S. President Ronald Reagan (1981–1989). "Reganized" suggests being influenced by or adopting the conservative, neoliberal economic policies and Cold War ideologies emblematic of Reagan's presidency.
Duluxing / crisco'ed / whatsapped / Meghan Markled / pampers'ed	Prasihan, et. al 2021	"Dulux," a well-known paint brand. "Duluxing" likely means covering something completely, much like paint covers a surface. It could also metaphorically imply "glossing over" or "masking imperfections." "Crisco," a popular brand of shortening. Crisco'ed" could imply being slicked up, greased, or made slippery—drawing from the texture and purpose of Crisco. It could also metaphorically refer to making something smooth or slippery in a figurative sense (e.g., manipulating a situation).

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

	"WhatsApp," is a messaging platform. This term is widely accepted in casual English to describe communication through WhatsApp.
	Meghan Markle is an actress and Duchess of Sussex. This term often implies leaving a situation (like her and Prince Harry's departure from royal duties) or standing up for oneself and rejecting traditional expectations.
	"Pampers," is a brand of baby diapers. To be "Pampers'ed" implies being pampered, spoiled, or overprotected.

The verbification of proper nouns reveals how language becomes a vessel for cultural, political, and social narratives, enabling users to distill complex ideas into accessible expressions. Terms like يتبغدد(to act like someone from Baghdad) and يفرنس (to adopt French culture) highlight regional pride and stereotypes, where identity and cultural characteristics are intertwined with behavior. Political terms such as فلسطنة (Palestinization) and تصهينت(to adopt Zionist ideals) illustrate how verbs can encapsulate historical struggles, activism, and ideological positioning, transforming proper nouns into symbols of collective experiences or critiques. Similarly, تأمركت (Americanized) and Reganized reflect global influences, colonial echoes, or alignment with dominant political and cultural systems, suggesting both adaptation and critique. Consumer branding further intersects with language in terms like Pampers'ed and Duluxing, reflecting how commercial products become metaphors for indulgence, care, or masking imperfections. Personal narratives and defiance appear in terms like Meghan Markled, embodying themes of agency and rebellion against traditional expectations. Collectively, these verbifications demonstrate the creativity and adaptability of language as it mirrors societal values, tensions, and changes across diverse contexts.

6. Data Analysis

The examples will be provided in context, with both English and Arabic instances analyzed to explore how verbified proper nouns and expressions are translated or adapted. The fixed prompt used in all instances is "Translate into English / Arabic," ensuring consistency. For each example, the source text (ST), target text (TT), and back translation of any Arabic utterances (BToAU) will be presented in tables. The analysis will draw on

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Newmark's translation strategies, which include semantic translation (preserving the original meaning) and communicative translation (adapting the meaning for the target audience). These strategies help categorize how cultural and ideological differences are navigated in translation. The analysis will examine whether certain terms or phrases are best addressed through semantic translation, which closely maintains the source text's meaning, or communicative translation, which adapts it for clarity in the target language.

6.1.The adopted strategies

6.1.1 Functional equivalent (with addition)

Functional equivalence is one of the strategies proposed by Newmark, referring to the translation of a source text (ST) item with a culturally neutral target text (TT) item. As shown in the examples, this is accurate because it conveys the exact meaning of the verb while also providing an additional reference to the parent proper noun.

In the case of the verb "Meghan Markled," which refers to the act of Meghan Markle leaving the royal family, her name has been transformed into a verb in English that denotes the act of leaving or ending a relationship after feeling unwelcome. The Arabic translation by ChatGPT, however, recognizes the verbified proper noun and translates it by its denotation (i.e., leaving) to the Arabic phrase "قطعت الصداقة" (qata'at al-sadaqa), which means "ending a friendship."

This translation raises an issue because Arabic does not have a straightforward equivalent for verbified proper nouns (e.g., "Meghan Markled") in the same way that English does. Arabic typically relies on noun-verb combinations rather than transforming proper nouns into verbs. In this instance, the lack of a direct verbified form for "Meghan Markled" in Arabic forces the translator to substitute it with a more natural verb form ("قطعت," meaning "ended"), but this translation loses the playful, rhetorical verbification that is present in English. While ChatGPT added the phrase "مثل ما فعلت ميغان ماركل" (like what Meghan Markle had done) to compensate for the loss of the verbified form, the overall effect is that the translation seems somewhat unnatural. The verbification of a name (like "Meghan Markled") doesn't have an easy equivalent in Arabic, which may result in a translation that feels stilted or less dynamic in comparison to the original.

Similarly, in the example of "israeled," derived from the controversial proper noun "Israel," which carries a stereotyped meaning of stealing someone's property, ChatGPT employs functional equivalence. The challenge here lies in the political and cultural sensitivity of the term, particularly in the Arab world, where terms related to Israel can evoke strong emotions. The translation "استولى على مكاني كما فعلت إسرائيل" (He has taken my place like what Israel had done) uses "استولى" (seized), which is a verb that denotes the action of taking something by force or without permission. While this term retains the meaning of the original verb "israeled," the translation problematically maintains the controversial and politically loaded reference to Israel.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

The issue here is that, while the verb "استولى" is a neutral and contextually accurate translation, it doesn't entirely capture the specific connotations associated with the term "israeled," which in English may carry a more informal or metaphorical tone. Moreover, due to the cultural context in Arabic, particularly among speakers critical of Israel's actions, the translation risks reinforcing a particular ideological stance that may not be intended in the source text (ST). This creates a potential imbalance, where the translation doesn't fully align with the original nuance and tone, and instead could be interpreted as more overtly political.

For the locatum verb "pampers'ed," ChatGPT translated it to a verb similar in meaning but without the cultural associations of the brand name Pampers. Since "Pampers" is a brand and not a verb in the way "pamper" is, ChatGPT opted for the functional equivalent "دَلَّلَ" (dallala), meaning "to pamper." Here, no additional clarifying phrase was needed, as ChatGPT likely considered the ST verb to be a typo or a non-standard usage of the brand name.

This is another example where ChatGPT's translation works effectively in neutralizing the brand-specific reference but misses the playful and rhetorical nature of the ST. The brand "Pampers" has cultural associations with infant care and might evoke certain images or expectations in English, especially in a metaphorical sense. In Arabic, however, the verb "دَلَّلَ" (to pamper) is a neutral and widely understood term that lacks these brand-specific connotations. The translation, while linguistically correct, loses the potential humor, branding nuance, or irony embedded in the ST.

The translation of these verbified forms into Arabic highlights several challenges. Arabic does not typically allow for the creation of verbified proper nouns in the same way that English does, as seen in the translation of "Meghan Markled." The playful, rhetorical nature of these verbified terms is often lost in translation, and Arabic speakers might find such translations unnatural or stilted. Furthermore, politically charged terms, like "israeled," add layers of complexity that require careful cultural and ideological considerations, which ChatGPT navigates by adding compensatory phrases.

Table 2.

Verbs translated functionally

Type	Verb	ST	TT (by ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	Meghan Markled	"when I explained a racist situation so I "Meghan	"عندما شرحت موقفًا عنصريًا،	When I explained a racist situation, I have ended that friendship like what Meghan Markled had done

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

		Markled" that friendship"	قطعت تلك الصداقة مثلما فعلت ميغان ماركل."	
Agent	Israeled	He israeled my place.	لقد استولى على مكاني كما فعلت إسرائيل.	He has taken out my place like what Israel had done
Locatum	pampers'ed	"Oh, you meant "pampers'ed"?"	"أوه، هل كنت تقصد "دللت"؟"	Oh, did you mean "pampered"?

6.1.2. Naturalization

Naturalization is another procedure proposed by Newmark, in which a source text (ST) item is translated into a target text (TT) item within the natural morphological and phonological norms of the target language. In Table 3, the two agentive verbs were translated naturally, maintaining their style as verbified proper nouns. This indicates that ChatGPT effectively handles the verbified names of countries, especially those that have been long verbified.

Table 3.

Naturalized verbs

Type	Verb	ST	TT (by ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	فلسطنة	" اعادة فلسطنة النزاع مع إسرائيل."	"Re-Palestinianizing the conflict with Israel."	Re-Palestinianizing the conflict with Israel.
Agent	يفرنس	"حينما أرى في بلادنا من يفرنس اولاده	"When I see someone in our country Frenchifying	When I see in our countries he who frenchize his children at home and make French their natural

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

	their children at home and making French their natural language, I do not respect them and I doubt their faith”	language I do not respect him and doubt his faith.
في البيت و يجعل الفرنسية لغتهم الطبيعية لا احترمه و اشك في إيمانه"		

The first example, "اعادة فلسطنة النزاع مع إسرائيل", translates to "Re-Palestinianizing the conflict with Israel." The Arabic verb "فلسطنة" (falastana), derived from the proper noun "فلسطين" (Palestine), refers to the act of infusing something with Palestinian identity or characteristics, especially in the context of political or cultural matters. The translation "Re-Palestinianizing" effectively captures this meaning in English by using the verb "to Palestinianize," a construction that naturally fits within the English language and accurately conveys the idea of restoring or reasserting Palestinian identity or influence in a situation, in this case, the conflict with Israel. This translation adheres to the naturalization strategy by adapting the Arabic verb to a form that feels natural in English while preserving the meaning of the original term.

The second example, " حينما أرى في بلادنا من يفرنس اولاده في البيت و يجعل الفرنسية لغتهم الطبيعية لا احترمه و اشك في إيمانه", translates to "When I see someone in our country Frenchifying their children at home and making French their natural language, I do not respect them and I doubt their faith." Here, the Arabic verb "يفرنس" (yafrins), derived from "فرنسا" (France), refers to the act of adopting French culture or language. The English translation "Frenchifying" is a naturalized form that mirrors the process of adopting foreign cultural norms, just as "Palestinianizing" in the first example does. By using "Frenchifying," the translation accurately conveys the action of making something French in nature, particularly in the context of language or culture. This verb fits naturally into the English language, aligning with the morphological patterns of verbification seen in other language-specific constructions.

Both translations demonstrate the effectiveness of naturalization in handling verbified proper nouns, turning them into equivalent terms that feel familiar and appropriate in English. However, it's important to consider that while the translations are linguistically accurate, they may not always capture the full depth of cultural or political nuance embedded in the source text. For instance, "Re-Palestinianizing" carries significant political connotations related to the Palestinian national identity, and "Frenchifying" may

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

have cultural undertones tied to the historical and political dynamics between Arab countries and France.

6.1.3. Descriptive equivalent

The use of descriptive equivalence by ChatGPT can sometimes be problematic and unjustified. The source text (ST) verbs "ترومت" (taromat) and "تتنصر" (tatanassar) have the target text (TT) equivalents "Romanize" and "Christianize," respectively. However, ChatGPT opted for a descriptive and oversimplified translation, which diminishes the sophistication of the ST verbs, as shown in Table 4. This decision may stem from ChatGPT's assumption of low shared knowledge with the user, leading to a more explanatory approach.

Table 4.

Described verbs

Type	Verb	ST	TT (by ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	ترومت تتنصر	"إن النصرانية عندما دخلت روما لم تتنصر روما ، ولكن المسيحية هي التي ترومت."	"When Christianity entered Rome, Rome did not become Christian, but rather Christianity became Roman."	"Christianity when entered Rome, Rome did not christianize, but it is Christianity which romanized.

In this example, the translation of the verbs "ترومت" (taromat) as "became Roman" and "تتنصر" (tatanassar) as "became Christian" illustrates a shift from the more sophisticated, culturally specific verbs "Romanize" and "Christianize" to simpler, more descriptive phrases. This choice suggests that ChatGPT may have prioritized clarity and accessibility for the target audience, aiming to make the concepts easier to understand. However, this simplification leads to several shortcomings in the translation.

One of the main issues is the loss of lexical precision. The original verbs "Romanize" and "Christianize" are culturally rich and convey not just the adoption of a particular culture or religion but the systematic and often coercive spread of Roman and Christian ideologies. By translating "ترومت" and "تتنصر" as "became Roman" and "became Christian," the translation loses the depth of these processes, reducing them to mere

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

transformations rather than active and often forceful cultural impositions. This shift undermines the historical and ideological weight carried by the original terms.

The translation also leads to a loss of nuanced transformation. The Arabic verbs suggest a deliberate, transformative process whereby the culture and identity of one group are absorbed into another. By translating "ترومت" as "became Roman" and "تنصر" as "became Christian," the translation simplifies the sense of active cultural change, stripping away the notion of cultural imposition and ideological shift. This decision, while making the text more accessible, sacrifices some of the original complexity and depth.

Additionally, there is a missed cultural context and ideological weight in the translation. The verbs "Romanize" and "Christianize" carry with them a history of colonization, cultural dominance, and forced assimilation, which the simpler phrases "became Roman" and "became Christian" fail to capture. The original Arabic may be subtly invoking a critique of these historical processes, but this critique is lost in the translation. By simplifying these terms, the translation risks missing the cultural commentary that could have been embedded in the source text.

Lastly, there is a simplification at the cost of rhetorical depth. The Arabic verbs are more than mere descriptors of transformation; they reflect a complex process of cultural and ideological change. By reducing these terms to "became Roman" and "became Christian," ChatGPT loses the rhetorical richness of the original. The transformation is not just about adopting a culture or religion, but about how that process shapes identities, power dynamics, and societal structures. The translation, while clearer, does not fully capture the tension and critique of cultural imposition that may have been inherent in the original Arabic.

6.1.4. Paraphrase

Paraphrasing is similar to description but more detailed. As shown in the three examples in Table 5, ChatGPT replaced the single verbified proper noun in the source text (ST) with three or more words in the target text (TT) to convey the meaning. The common pattern among these three verbs is that their parent proper nouns are widely recognized within each culture.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Table 5.
Paraphrased verbs

Type	Verb	ST	TT (ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	اشركت تصهينت تأمركت	"فإذا العروبة اشركت وتصهينت وتأمركت"	"So if Arabism has become associated with polytheism, Zionism, and Americanism."	So if Arabism polytheismized, zionism-ized, amd Americanized
Instrument	Whatsapped	"My dad just whatsapped me to tell me it's 15 years since my prom"	"أبي أرسل لي رسالة على الواتساب ليخبرني أنه قد مر 15 عامًا منذ حفل التخرج الخاص بي."	“My dad sent me a message on whatsapp to tell me …”
Locatum	crisco'ed	“My mom crisco'ed her face for years. It was her skincare secret & it worked.”	" أمي كانت تضع كريسكو على وجهها لسنوات. كانت هذه هي سر عنايتها بالبشرة وقد نجحت.	“My mum was putting Crisco on her face for years …”

In the examples provided, ChatGPT employs a paraphrasing strategy, which involves replacing the verbified proper nouns in the source text with more detailed descriptions in the target text. In doing so, ChatGPT attempts to provide greater clarity to the target audience, though this comes at the cost of the succinctness and cultural impact of the original verbified forms.

In the first example, the verb "اشركت" (ashraket) is translated as "associated with polytheism," "تصهينت" (tazayanet) as "Zionism," and "تأمركت" (ta’amriket) as

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

"Americanism." Instead of maintaining the original verbified forms, ChatGPT opts for more elaborate expressions that clarify the intended meaning. The use of "associated with polytheism," "Zionism," and "Americanism" offers a clearer understanding to readers unfamiliar with the verbified terms, but this paraphrasing approach ultimately sacrifices the conciseness and directness of the source language. The original verbs, "polytheismized," "zionism-ized," and "americanized," would have conveyed the cultural transformations in a single, potent word, encapsulating the process of assimilation or imposition more efficiently. By expanding these into descriptive phrases, ChatGPT reduces the impact and force that these terms might have carried, particularly in the context of their cultural significance in Arabic.

A similar approach is seen in the second and third examples. The verb "whatsapped" is paraphrased as "sent me a message on WhatsApp," and "crisco'ed" is translated as "was putting Crisco on her face." In these cases, the specific, verbified brand names are replaced with more general phrases, explaining what action the terms represent. While this substitution ensures that the translation is easily understood, particularly for audiences unfamiliar with these specific brand names or their verbified uses, it leads to a loss of lexical precision. The verbs "whatsapped" and "crisco’ed" encapsulate a modern, cultural shift where brand names have evolved into actions—verbs that carry a certain cultural resonance and familiarity for those within the culture. The paraphrased versions, while accurate in conveying the meaning, do not retain the same cultural specificity or brevity.

This approach highlights ChatGPT’s tendency to prioritize clarity and user comprehension. However, this comes with the trade-off of losing the compactness and precision that verbified proper nouns offer in the original language. These verbified terms, such as "whatsapped" and "crisco’ed," are more than just actions; they are culturally embedded expressions that reflect the influence of technology and consumer products on language. By shifting to more descriptive phrases, the translation becomes more universally understandable but loses the linguistic richness of the source text.

6.1.5. Neutralization / Generalization

Neutralization or generalization involves translating a source text (ST) item with a culture-free target text (TT) item, often broadening the semantic domain of the original term.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Available online online at https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/Articles/155

Table 6.
Generalized trnaslations

TYPE	VERB	ST	TT (CHATGPT)	BTOAU (MY TRANSLATION)
LOCATUM	Duluxing	“Now with Christmas cancelled chez Bayliss, there's a lot of Duluxing to be done.”	"الآن مع إلغاء عيد الميلاد في منزل بايليس، هناك الكثير من أعمال الدهان التي يجب القيام بها."	Now, with the cancelling of birthday at Bayliss house, there’s a lot of painting work to be done.

In this case, the verb "Duluxing," which is derived from the brand name Dulux—a specific type of paint—is translated as "painting work." This shift broadens the semantic scope of the original term, making it applicable to a wider audience, particularly those unfamiliar with the brand name or its specific connotations.

The translation of "Duluxing" into "painting work" neutralizes the cultural specificity and brand association of the original term. The verb "Duluxing" in English not only refers to the act of painting but also carries the implicit suggestion of using a specific brand of paint, which may hold particular significance or connotations in certain cultures or contexts. In contrast, "painting work" is a more generalized term, devoid of the brand reference, and applies to any type of painting, regardless of the paint brand. This makes the translation more universally understandable but at the cost of the nuanced brand-specific meaning that the original term conveyed.

The decision to neutralize "Duluxing" by translating it as "painting work" reflects ChatGPT's goal of making the translation accessible and clear to a broad audience. This approach prioritizes comprehension and reduces the need for the target audience to be familiar with the specific cultural context surrounding the brand Dulux. While this enhances clarity, it also dilutes the specificity and cultural resonance that the original term may have carried for those familiar with Dulux as a brand.

This translation strategy aligns with the culture-free principle, which aims to avoid culture-specific references that might not be relevant or easily understood by the target audience. However, this comes at the cost of losing the unique connotations and cultural references associated with the original brand name. In this case, while "painting work" successfully conveys the core meaning of the action, it does not capture the specific cultural or branding aspect that "Duluxing" would have invoked in a more culturally aware context.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

6.2. Language varieties

Under this theme, the same verbified proper noun was used in five Arabic varieties: Egyptian, Syrian, Iraqi, Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and Classical Arabic (CA). The verbified proper noun is "تبغدد" (tabaghdad), whose parent noun is the city of Baghdad. This verbified proper noun has two main senses: the first denotes acting arrogantly, and the second indicates that a person is from or going to Baghdad.
ChatGPT successfully assigned the first sense, which was the intended one for all the following examples in Table 7, except the fourth example, which may mean both but the second is preferred according to the utterance.

Table 7.

Verbs of varieties

Type	Verb	ST	TT (ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	بتتبغدد	انت بتتبغدد علينا ليه	Why are you acting arrogant towards us?	Why are you Baghdadizing towards us?
Agent	تتبغدد	حاجي تتبغدد علينا	Stop acting arrogant towards us.	Stop Baghadadizing towards us
Agent	تتبغدد	تتبغدد علينا واحنا من بغداد	You're acting arrogant towards us, and we are from Baghdad.	You're Baghdadizing towards us, and we are from Baghdad
Agent	تَبَغْدَدَ	تَبَغْدَدَ فُلانٌ	Someone acted arrogantly.	Someone Baghdadized (went to Baghdad)
Agent	يتبغدَدُ	وَيقدمهمْ في ذاكَمَنْ يتبغدَدُ .. وما قيلَ فيه منْ مديح فإنه	And he is led by one who acts arrogantly... and whatever praise is said about him is...	And they are led by one who is Baghdadizing ….

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

In these examples, ChatGPT correctly identified and translated the intended sense of "تبغدد" (tabaghdad) as "acting arrogantly" in most cases. The exception is the fourth example, where the verb can mean either acting arrogantly or going to Baghdad. In this case, the preferred meaning is context-dependent. The accurate assignment of meanings in these diverse Arabic varieties demonstrates ChatGPT's capability in handling linguistic and cultural nuances, although certain ambiguous cases may still present challenges.

6.3. Unrecognizing the verbified noun

Out of the twenty investigated verbified proper nouns, only three were unrecognized by ChatGPT. The first two, "تُتهمي" (tutahimi) and "تُنجدي" (tunajidi), were misread as their non-diacritic forms, which mean "accuse" and "help," respectively. With the correct diacritics, ChatGPT should have recognized them as place names. The third verb, "reganized," was mistakenly considered a misspelled word by ChatGPT, which led it to translate the word as "عرف" (recognized) instead of capturing the intended verbification of Ronald Reagan's name.

Table 8.

Unrecogized verbs

Type	Verb	ST	TT (by ChatGPT)	BToAU (my translation)
Agent	تُتهِمي تُنجِدي	إِن تُتهِمي فَتَهامَةُ وَطني أَو تُنجِدي إِن الهَوى نَجدُ	If you accuse, then Tehama is my homeland, Or if you help, for passion lies in Najd.	If you move to Tohama, then Tohama is my homeland. Or if you move to Najd, then Najd is my homeland.
Instrument	reganized	Johnny reganized his friend when he photoshopped Ronald Regan face onto them	عرف جوني صديقه عندما وضع وجه رونالد ريغان على صورته باستخدام الفوتوشوب.	Johanny acknowledged his friend when he put Ronald Regan's face on his image using Photoshop.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

In these cases, ChatGPT's failure to recognize the verbified nouns was due to:

- Misinterpretation of diacritics in Arabic, leading to incorrect readings.
- Misclassification of "reganized" as a misspelled word rather than a verbified proper noun.

This demonstrates that while ChatGPT is proficient in many areas, it still faces challenges with nuanced linguistic elements, particularly those involving diacritical marks and less common verbified forms.

7. Conclusion

After systematically testing ChatGPT's translation of 20 verbified proper nouns used by Arabic and English speakers, ChatGPT succeeded in recognizing the sense of most verbs, achieving an accuracy rate of 85%. The primary strategy adopted by ChatGPT was semantic translation, focusing first on conveying the sense and attempting to maintain the aesthetics and expressiveness whenever possible, as discussed in the theme of naturalization.

ChatGPT's preference for semantic translation over communicative translation appears to be motivated by its presumed low-shared knowledge with the user. This approach ensures clarity and comprehensibility for users who may not share the same cultural or linguistic background.

Throughout the analysis, various procedures were observed. For verbs with negative associations, such as "Meghan Markled," ChatGPT used functional equivalents to translate the verbs accurately while adding necessary contextual phrases to maintain meaning and fidelity. For verbified names of countries, such as "فلسطنة" (falastana) and "يفرنس" (yafrins), ChatGPT applied naturalization, translating these verbs within the natural morphological and phonological norms of the target language. For verbs associated with religion or ethnicity, such as "ترومت" (taromat) and "تتنصر" (tatanassar), ChatGPT employed descriptive equivalence, providing detailed explanations to ensure understanding. For widely recognized verbified proper nouns within a specific culture, such as "اشركت" (ashraket) and "تأمركت" (ta'amriket), ChatGPT used paraphrasing, replacing the single verb with more detailed phrases to convey the intended meaning clearly. For specific verbified proper nouns like "Duluxing," ChatGPT opted for neutralization and generalization, translating the term into a more culture-free and broadly understandable phrase.

Despite its overall success, ChatGPT did encounter challenges. For instance, it misinterpreted "تُتهِمي" (tutahimi) and "تُنجدي" (tunajidi) due to incorrect reading without diacritics, and it incorrectly classified "reganized" as a misspelled word rather than recognizing it as a verbified proper noun.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

These findings highlight ChatGPT's strategic approach to handling linguistically and culturally nuanced content, offering insights that may benefit human translators. By adopting various translation strategies and procedures based on the context and meaning of the verbified proper nouns, ChatGPT demonstrates its capability to navigate complex translation challenges effectively

Here is a summary of ChatGPT's translations:

Table 9.

Summary of ChatGPT's translations

Source Text	ChatGPT's Translation
فأذا العروبة اشركت وتصهينت وتأمركت	So, if Arabism has become associated with Zionism and Americanism.
انت بتتبغدد علينا ليه	Why are you acting arrogant towards us?
حاجي تتبغدد علينا	Stop acting arrogant towards us.
تتبغدد علينا واحنا من بغداد	You're acting arrogant towards us, and we are from Baghdad.
أنت تتبغدد عليّ	You are acting arrogant towards me.
تَبَغْدَدَ فُلانٌ	Someone acted arrogantly.
وَيقدمهمْ في ذاكَمْن يتبغدَدُ ..... وما قيلَ فيه منْ مديح فإنه	And he is led by one who acts arrogantly... and whatever praise is said about him is...
إن النصرانية عندما دخلت روما لم تتنصر روما ، ولكن المسيحية هي التي ترومت.	When Christianity entered Rome, Rome did not become Christian, but rather Christianity became Roman.
When I Explained A Racist Situation So I "Meghan Markled" That Friendship	عندما شرحت موقفًا عنصريًا، قطعت تلك الصداقة مثلما فعلت ميغان ماركل.
My Dad Just Whatsapped Me To Tell Me It's 15 Years Since My Prom	أبي أرسل لي رسالة على الواتساب ليخبرني أنه قد مر 15 عامًا منذ حفل التخرج الخاص بي.
Oh, You Meant "Pampers'ed"?	أوه، هل كنت تقصد "دللت"؟
My Mom Crisco'ed Her Face For Years. It Was Her Skincare Secret & It Worked.	أمي كانت تضع كريسكو على وجهها لسنوات. كانت هذه هي سر عنايتها بالبشرة وقد نجحت.
Now with Christmas cancelled chez Bayliss, there's a lot of duluxing to be done.	الآن مع إلغاء عيد الميلاد في منزل بايليس، هناك الكثير من أعمال الدهان التي يجب القيام بها.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

إن تُتهِمي فَتَهامَةٌ وَطني أو تُنجِدي إن الهَوى نَجدُ	If you accuse, then Tehama is my homeland, or if you help, for passion lies in Najd.
اعادة فلسطنة النزاع مع إسرائيل	Re-Palestinianizing the conflict with Israel.
He Israeled My Place.	لقد استولى على مكاني كما فعلت إسرائيل.
حينما أرى في بلادنا من يفرنس اولاده في البيت و يجعل الفرنسية لغتهم الطبيعية لا احترمه و اشك في إيمانه	When I see someone in our country Frenchifying their children at home and making French their natural language, I do not respect them and I doubt their faith
Johnny Reganized His Friend When He Photoshopped Ronald Reagan's Face Onto Them	عرف جوني صديقه عندما وضع وجه رونالد ريغان على صورته باستخدام الفوتوشوب.

References

[1] Ahmed, S. A. A. (2022). Technology and artificial intelligence in simultaneous interpreting: A multidisciplinary approach. *CDELT Occasional Papers in the Development of English Education, 78*(1), 325–353. https://doi.org/10.21608/opde.2022.249945

[2] Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic theory of translation* (pp. 93–103). Oxford University Press.

[3] Chow, J. (2019). *Lost in translation: Fidelity-focused machine translation evaluation* (Doctoral dissertation, Imperial College London).

[4] Clark, E. V., & Clark, H. H. (1979). When nouns surface as verbs. *Language*, *55*(4), 767–811.

[5] Cui, J. (2012). Untranslatability and the method of compensation. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, *2*(4), 826–830.

[6] Eszenyi, R., Bednárová-Gibová, K., & Robin, E. (2023, May). Artificial intelligence, machine translation & cyborg translators: A clash of utopian and dystopian visions. *Ezikov Svât*.

[7] Héois, A. (2020). When proper names become verbs: A semantic perspective. *Lexis: Journal in English Lexicology*(16). https://doi.org/10.4000/lexis.4788

[8] Imami, T. R., & Mu'in, F. (2021, October). Linguistic and cultural problems in translation. In *2nd International Conference on Education, Language, Literature, and Arts (ICELLA 2021)* (pp. 178–186). Atlantis Press.

[9] Jiao, H., Peng, B., Zong, L., Zhang, X., & Li, X. (2024). Gradable ChatGPT translation evaluation. *arXiv Preprint*. https://arxiv.org/abs/2401.09984

[10] Kadaoui, K., Magdy, S. M., Waheed, A., Khondaker, M. T. I., El-Shangiti, A. O., Nagoudi, E. M. B., & Abdul-Mageed, M. (2023). Tarjamat: Evaluation of Bard and

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

ChatGPT on machine translation of ten Arabic varieties. *arXiv Preprint*. https://arxiv.org/abs/2308.03051

[11] Khoshafah, F. (2023). ChatGPT for Arabic-English translation: Evaluating the accuracy. *Research Square*. https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-3355981/v1

[12] Mohammadi, B., & Keshavarzi, A. (2016). Cultural translatability and untranslatability: A case study of translation of "Rostam and Sohrab." *Journal of Global Research in Education and Social Science*, *6*(3), 138–147.

[13] Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to translation*. Pergamon Press.

[14] Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. Prentice Hall.

[15] Newmark, P. (2000). *Approaches to translation*. Shanghai Education Press.

[16] Nida, E. A. (2004). *Toward a science of translation*. Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

[17] Peng, K., Ding, L., Zhong, Q., Shen, L., Liu, X., Zhang, M., Ouyang, Y., & Tao, D. (2023, March 24). Towards making the most of ChatGPT for machine translation. *arXiv.org*. https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.13780

[18] Prasihan, J. N., Widyastuti, W., & Setiawan, S. (2021). The verbification of proper nouns in English. *English Language in Focus (ELIF)*, *4*(1), 69–80. https://doi.org/10.24853/elif.4.1.69-80

[19] Sankaravelayuthan, R. (2020). Lexical gaps and untranslatability in translation. *Language in India*, *20*(5), 56–82.

[20] Sattar, S., & Abbass, Q. (2023). A contrastive study of denominal verbs in selected English and Arabic religious texts. *International Journal of Engineering, Management and Humanities (IJEMH)*.

[21] Siu, S. C. (2023). ChatGPT and GPT-4 for professional translators: Exploring the potential of large language models in translation. *SSRN*. https://doi.org/ 10.2139/ssrn.4448091

[22] Tate, T., Doroudi, S., Ritchie, D., Xu, Y., & Uci, M. W. (2023). Educational research and AI-generated writing: Confronting the coming tsunami. *EdArXiv*. https://doi.org/10.35542/osf.io/4mec3

[23] Tripathi, S., & Sarkhel, J. K. (2010). Approaches to machine translation. *Annals of Library and Information Studies*.

[24] Yuxin, C., Wang, R., Chen, J., Chao, Y., Maimaitili, A., & Zhang, H. (2023). Context-based AI translation from a globalization perspective: A case study of ChatGPT. *Sino-US English Teaching*, *20*(9), 370–380.

[25] Zhong, Q., Ding, L., Liu, J., Du, B., & Tao, D. (2023, February 19). Can ChatGPT understand too? A comparative study on ChatGPT and fine-tuned BERT. *arXiv Preprint*. https://arxiv.org/abs/2302.10781

[26] Zuo, Y., Ching, G. S., & Khotsing, R. (2024, May). The application of ChatGPT in literary translation: A case study from Thai to Chinese. In *International Workshop on Learning Technology for Education Challenges* (pp. 332–348). Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-55342-3_26

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Acknowledgments
The authors would like to express their gratitude to all those who supported the completetion of this research work. Special thanks go to the peers for their valuable feedback during the review process.

Authors' Biodata
Kareem Darawsheh is an EFL teacher and MA student of Applied Linguistics and Translation in the Department of English Language and Literature at An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine. He has earned an excellence-based exchange scholarship from the University of Ca' Foscari in Venice, Italy in which he has honed his knowledge and skills in linguistic research. His research interests are in Linguistics, Translation, and Postcolonialism.

Bilal Hamamra has a PhD in Early Modern Drama from the University of Lancaster, UK and currently works as an Assistant Professor of English Literature. His research interests are in Early Modern Drama, Shakespeare, Women's Writings and Gender Studies. He has published articles on sacrifice, speech, silence and gender in distinguished journals such as Early Modern Literary Studies, Critical Survey, ANQ, Journal for Cultural Research and Changing English,among others.

Sufyan Abuarrah received his PhD in Linguistics from Vrije Universitate Brussels (VUB) in 2011. Since then, he has been teaching at the Department of English Language and Linguistics at An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine. He is the coordinator of the MA program in Applied Linguistics and Translation. His research interest is particularly interdisciplinary and focuses on language function in relation to language teaching, translation, cultural understanding, and discourse studies.

Authors' Contributions
Kareem Darawsheh was in charge of the conceptualization, data colletction, and the analysis, he led the realization of the original draft. *Bilal Hamamra* contributed to the initial analysis, the review and editing process. *Sufyan Abuarrah* participated in the data curation, methodology as well as in the proofreading.

Declaration of conflicting interest
The authors declared no conflicts of interest to the article's research, authorship, and/or publication.

This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License

Available online online at https://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/Articles/155