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THE KEY ROLE OF HUMAN EXPERTISE IN ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF AI- GENERATED TRANSLATION OUTPUT

الدور الجوهري للخبرة البشرية في تحسين جودة الترجمة المولدة بالذكاء الاصطناعي

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ملخص:

شهدت السنوات الأخيرة تقدما ملحوظا في ميدان تكنولوجيا الذكاء الاصطناعي وتوظيفه المتزايد في مجالات عديدة من مجالات البحث العلمي والن شاط البشري ومنها حقل الترجمة. وكان من نتيجة ذلك، الاستخدام الواسع لأدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي، والتحول الكبير في ممارسات الترجمة، وكذا الن قص الجل ي في بعض أدوار المترجم البشري. يعكف هدا البحث على تبيان دور الذكاء الاصطناعي في مجال الترجمة، واستعراض أبرز إمكاناته وحدوده. كما يهدف أيضا إلى إلقاء ال ضوء على مكانة الدور البشري المحوري في ضمان الدقة، والجودة العالية التي تتخطى حدود أداء الآلة بمفردها. ولتوضيح ذلك، يستعرض هذا المقال العلمي أمثلة تطبيقية توضح كيفية إسهام الخبرة البشرية في تحسين الترجمة المولدة بالذكاء الاصطناعي متبنيا المنهج الوصفي التحليلي. وتفيد أهم ما توصلت إليه هذه الدراسة أن التدخل البشري في الترجمة المولدة بالذكاء الاصطناعي لا يعتبر أمرا ضروريا فحسب، بل أمرا حيويا لضمان ترجمة دقيقة، وذات مغزى وعالية الجودة. كما يكمن مستقبل الترجمة كذلك في التعاون الفعّال بين الخبرة البشرية والكفاءة الآلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية:

الجودة؛ الترجمة؛ الذكاء الاصطناعي؛ إمكانات؛ تدخل بشري.

Abstract:

Technological breakthroughs in artificial intelligence (AI) have profoundly impacted the different fields of human life. Translation is no exception. AI-driven tools have transformed traditional human translation practices into more modern machine ones. Therefore, AI-based translation technologies have become widely accessible. This paper aims to explore the role of AI in the field of translation, and at highlighting both its potential and limitations. It also seeks to emphasize the crucial contribution of the individual human being in ensuring high- quality outcomes of translated materials. To demonstrate this, an example is given explaining how human intervention improves translation. This study is descriptive analytical in nature. The findings suggest that human involvement in AI based- translation is vitally important to guarantee an accurate, a meaningful, and a classy translation. Therefore, one can boldly say that the future of translation will principally rely on the seamless integration of both human experience and machine efficiency.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence; Human Intervention; Potential; Quality; Translation.*

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1. *INTRODUCTION*

In today's globalized world and knowledge-based societies, language has always been deemed one of the most crucial means of communication in that it helps to transfer information among societies and people worldwide. Translation, being a particular mode of language exchange, rests on an increasingly important aspect in multilingual contexts. It spans a wide range of areas, from commerce and tourism to scientific research, where effective communication between different languages and cultures is paramount. As the world becomes more interconnected and linguistically diverse, the need for efficient translation technologies has dramatically surged. In the era of digitalization and artificial intelligence (AI), the vibrant field of translation has witnessed a significant shift in the scope and potential of translation technology. Therefore, the role of AI in translation has gained all due attention from academics.

Despite its rapid growth, fame, and influence, AI capacity in translation remains restricted. The excellence that most users seek when they translate their written texts using AI can be masked due to the fact that AI proves to have certain limitations including, for example, the difficulty in handling complex and/ or specialized texts and the inability to understand cultural subtleties. These drawbacks, and probably others, make it crystal clear that AI alone cannot perfectly perform the mission. For this reason, a complementary human intelligence is required to fill this gap. In short, to assure adequate and accurate translation, both artificial and human competencies should be merged.

This research seeks to investigate the role of AI in translation scope and underscore both its promise and constraints. It also seeks to emphasize the crucial contribution of the human translator, whose presence remains pivotal to having nuanced and high- quality interpreted materials (i.e., texts, pieces and versions) that single or separate machines cannot fully provide.

In this regard, this study addresses the following research questions:

1-What does the concept of AI really mean?

2-What are the main benefits of AI use in translation?

3-What are the common restrictions of AI use in translation?

4-To what extent can machines offer precise and reliable converted-texts without the intervention of a human translator?

5-How can human expertise improve the quality of AI-generated translation output?

Since this research treats a topic that closely aligns with the current developments in scientific fields, it is perceived as highly significant. Its importance lies in its diagnosis of some AI restrictions and prescription of a new way that may render the quality of the generated translation better. The combination of both artificial and human intelligences and mechanisms that this study suggests may make it different.

2. Theoretical Underpinnings on Artificial Intelligence

This section previews some of the theoretical backgrounds that would help the avid reader have a lucid picture of the context to which this study belongs. It encompasses the following:

2.1 Artificial Intelligence: Concept Defined

Over the years, advancements in computing and information transmission technologies have paved the way for the development of AI. This progress has been driven by continuous innovation in technology, leading to the emergence machines that can think and act in ways that resemble human reasoning and behaviour (Allam, Dempere, & others, 2023, p. 129).

By definition, AI is made up of two concepts: "artificial," which means unnatural or unreal, and "intelligence," which refers to the ability to reason, perceive, learn, and generate new thoughts (Verma, 2018, p. 06). It is about making machines, computers, or any technological devices work and acts as a human being.

AI associates computer science with an understanding of human thinking. In simple terms, intelligence is the ability to achieve goals through thinking, learning, creating, remembering, and making decisions. It also involves recognizing patterns, adapting to new situations, and learning from experience. AI aims to give machines these abilities. It allows them to act in a human-like way, but often much faster. Accordingly, it is named "artificial" intelligence (Borana, 2016, p. 64).

Another widely accepted definition of AI is the one that describes it as the study of building machines that respond like humans. Such responses are based on thinking, judgement, and intention. An intelligent machine should be able to evaluate different options and make decisions. Although like these machines are created by humans, they are designed to act with purpose and awareness. They remain always imitations of human abilities (Anushree & Sonal, 2015, p. 1175).

As a captivating field, AI has evolved into a discipline focusing on building computer systems that can learn, adapt, and make decisions in dynamic and complex environments (Neapolitan & Jian, 2018, p. without).

AI comprises two main areas: theoretical research and engineering application. The theoretical research of AI lays a theoretical foundation for engineering research and explores the AI of machines on a theoretical level. Engineering application, on the other hand, focuses on the practical design and development of intelligent systems and devices. These two branches are deeply intertwined and work together to achieve goals such as intelligent information storage, internal processing, and symbolic reasoning for data input and output (Guo, 2020, pp. 115-120).

Currently, AI quickly transforms nearly every aspect of human life. It steadily redefines how we work, travel, interact, and shop, quietly weaving itself into the fabric of our daily lives. Researchers in the AI arena continue to expand its usability beyond boundaries. They effortlessly strive to make life more convenient, efficient, and technologically enriched through innovative AI tools and techniques.

2.2 Advantages of Artificial Intelligence

AI harbors vast potential and delivers a wealth of benefits across diverse spheres of life, such as:

2.2.1 Humanity and Society

AI allows for faster processing of information, smart alternatives and (re) organisation of capabilities. It also promotes users' lifestyle choices by providing more information based on search algorithms. With its capacity to perform tedious tasks, AI can greatly enhance human creativity and ingenuity. Given that, people will have more time to learn, experiment, and explore (Moore, 2019, p. 36).

2.2.2 Healthcare and Medicine

AI immensely affects the healthcare domain. It allows computers to memorize information, think logically, and make smart decisions. When researchers, doctors, engineers, and other experts work together, they can create AI tools which may help in diagnostic and treatment issues. Like these instruments make healthcare safer and more reliable. Since doctors search for better ways to treat diseases, AI can open many avenues for them. It may offer endless possibilities for doctors and/or nurses to empower their medical performance. AI doesn't only help with analyzing data, but it can also control machines that perform delicate medical procedures with great accuracy (Sharma, Shaw, & others, 2022, p. 30).

2.2.3 Economy, Business, and Industry

AI can help the economy grow by changing how people work. Instead of doing the whole jobs, robots can support workers and help them do better. When humans and machines cooperate, they become a strong team. AI becomes smarter over time through machine learning and deep learning. This supports businesses to work faster and more faultlessly. AI can also study old data to find ways to save money. Fields like education, healthcare, and technology do really gain benefits from AI introductions. Moore, 2019, p. 36).

Evidenced literature on AI shows that machines, like people, can now do many things. Some AI systems can even take part in debates. Although AI has arrived since many years ago, it continues to evolve. In the future, it may turn into a trusted partner for humans. It may even do certain tasks better than people; especially jobs that need perfect accuracy and consistency (Amirbekovich, 2025, p. 284).

3. Artificial Intelligence and the Paradigm Shift in Translation

Technological transformation has steadily extended into various fields, notably translation and cultural exchange. The emergence of machine translation, in particular, has been closely linked to major developments in AI, a creation of human innovation. In recent decades, intelligent translation systems have been developed considerably in that they gradually assemble human translation (Moneus & Sahari, 2024, p. 4). Like those systems become straightforward, fast, and logical ways to translate works.

AI- powered translation applications have grabbed translation professionals' attention. Their notable ability to break down language barriers and facilitate seamless communication across different languages has been transformative. These tools have empowered people to connect easily across linguistic limitations, fostering greater understanding and interaction between cultures (Amini, Ravindran, & others, 2024, p. 272).

AI-driven translation means have emerged as powerful enablers of multilingual communication. They offer several advantages that help address the difficulties of traditional human translation. These tools use advanced technologies, such as neural machine translation (NMT) and deep learning, to deliver instant translations across a wide range of languages (Saitkhanova, 2024, p. 71).

The influence of AI on translators has been both significant and multifaceted. AI fosters productivity, provides advanced support tools, opens avenues for professional development, and promotes collaboration and creativity. Despite this positive impact, it poses obstacles, including the need for continuous skill development and vigilance in maintaining translation quality. Overall, AI has redefined the translator's role, balancing greater efficiency with the demand for ongoing adaptation (Osorio & de la Cruz, 2024, p. 67).

The implementation of AI has made translation quicker and more exact than ever. It is now possible and trouble-free to translate large amounts of information within a relatively short time. AI has brought major changes to the translation industry, improving both the speed and quality of translation work (Khasawneh & Raja AlAmrat, 2023, pp. 933-934).

Due to the significant improvements in AI translation tools, their use has surged across sectors like finance, e-commerce, and healthcare. The quality of AI translations is typically judged on four main criteria: adequacy, fluency, fidelity, and naturalness. Adequacy assesses how accurately the meaning of the original text is conveyed. Fluency evaluates how well the translation adheres to grammatical rules and maintains a natural flow. Fidelity focuses on maintaining the original text's style and cultural nuances. Naturalness demonstrates how effortlessly the translation sounds to a native speaker. On the whole, AI translations have the potency and accuracy to capture the true meaning of texts (Amini, Ravindran, & others, 2024, p. 742).

In sum, AI-driven specialized translation is capable of precisely transferring the essence of technical manuals, research papers, engineering documents, etc., based on domain-specific terminology and communication norms. This helps to simplify the process of content localization and accelerates product delivery to international markets (Bezzaoucha, 2024, p. 13).

The incorporation of AI in translation also develops translators' skills. It boosts efficiency and ensures consistency. It further supports continuous learning and automates routine tasks, helping translators produce trustworthy work shortly and smoothly (Osorio & de la Cruz, 2024, p. 67). Researchers emphasise that the role of AI is to aid, not to replace, and to increase, not to decrease, human translators' roles and vigour. Studies conducted on the impacts and challenges of AI in translation documents demonstrate that machine translation, especially those based on neural networks, has made significant progress. Professionals widely accept and use it.

Many translators now rely on AI tools to support their work (Zayed & Nuirat, 2024, pp. 2065-2057).

To conclude the discussion about the usability of AI in the translation area, we may say that the advent of AI-powered translation tools has significantly broadened the horizons of translation practice. They offer real-time solutions for text, speech, and even images. Tools such as Microsoft Translator and Google Pixel Buds combine voice recognition with translation, enabling smoother communication across languages. DeepL, known for its high accuracy, is particularly powerful in translating complex texts in fields like law and medicine. These innovations have made translation services more accessible to individuals, small businesses, and large organizations (Shahmerdanova, 2025, p. 64).

3.1 Limitations of AI Translation

Although AI tools have brought about various developments in the fields of translation and language processing, they still shape some barriers and create numerous difficulties among which:

3.1.1 Lack of Cultural and Contextual Understanding

AI often falls short when it comes to interpreting cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, metaphors, context-dependent phrases, and regional dialects. These elements are deeply rooted in specific cultural and social contexts and frequently carry meanings that go beyond their literal definitions. Although neural machine translation (NMT) systems have made significant progress, they still tend to produce translations that, while grammatically correct, may miss the intended meaning, particularly when dealing with idiomatic or figurative language. For instance, idioms such as *"barking up the wrong tree"* or *"under the weather"* are often translated literally, resulting in confusion or miscommunication. Similarly, polysemous words, which have multiple meanings, like bank, date and match…etc., pose a challenge for AI, as accurate interpretation relies heavily on contextual cues. Without a thorough understanding of such context, AI systems are prone to misinterpretation, which undermines the precision and effectiveness of translations. In contrast, human translators are generally more adept at grasping and conveying these subtle linguistic and cultural dimensions, allowing for more correct and culturally appropriate translations (Shahmerdanova, 2025, p. 66).

3.1.2 Errors in Grammar and Syntax

One of the common drawbacks of AI translation tools is their lack of linguistic accuracy in handling complex grammatical structures, ambiguous phrasing, or texts with multiple meanings. can lead to incorrect translations. This is particularly problematic in formal or academic contexts, where concision and clarity are critical (Saidova & Qosimova, 2024, p. 203).

3.1.3 Difficulty to Recognize and Preserve Cultural Nuances

AI systems also face significant limitations in recognizing and preserving cultural nuances, which can diminish the richness and diversity of language in translation. Unlike human translators, who possess an intuitive understanding of cultural references, historical context, and emotional tone, AI lacks the capacity to interpret these elements effectively. This is especially evident when translating culturally specific idioms, greetings, or formal expressions, where misinterpretation can lead to misunderstandings or unintended offense (Shahmerdanova, 2025, p. 66).

Moreover, the biases embedded in AI training data often exacerbate these issues. If the data lack cultural diversity or over represent dominant linguistic norms, the resulting translations may reinforce stereotypes or marginalize less-represented perspectives. For instance, rendering a formal greeting inappropriately casual can undermine the intended tone or relationship between speakers, which potentially appears disrespectful or culturally insensitive.

3.1.4 Difficulty in Translating Technical or Specialized Content

AI-powered translation tools may struggle with highly technical or specialized content that requires a level of human expertise and understanding, features which AI may not possess.

3.1.5 Privacy Concerns in AI Powered Translation

Privacy concerns also arise (when using AI-powered translation, especially in sensitive fields such as legal or medical translation, where confidentiality is paramount (Mirzakarimova & Alimovna Ablizova, 2024, p. 142).

The above mentioned limitations, among others, indicate the obstacles that face translators who rely on AI tools to obtain an advanced translation.

3.2 Sample Translated Texts

- The following section illustrates how an AI translation alone cannot be a sufficient step towards a polished translated text. Therefore, human translation experience is more than necessary if we really want to establish high-quality material. The following examples indicate texts translated by AI **(**Chat GPT) followed by revised versions (Human Translation) to demonstrate the addition that the human translator infuses in these texts. Together AI and human experience make the texts look stronger.

3.2.1 Sample One

- **Source Text1**

The failure of the lessee to perform the forgoing covenants, or any of them shall constitute a forfeiture of all the Lessee's rights under this lease and the further occupancy by the Lessee of said premises after such forfeiture shall be deemed and taken as a forcible detainer of such premises.

- **AI- Generated Translation of Source Text1 (Generated Using ChatGPT)**

يعدُ إخفاق المستأجر في تنفيذ أي من التعهدات سالفة الذكر، أو الالتزامات المتقدمة سببا لسقوط جميع حقوقه المقررة بموجب هذا العقد. ويعد استمرار المستأجر في إشغال العين المؤجرة بعد سقوط حقوقه بموجب هذا العقد حيازة غير مشروعة للعين المؤجرة، ويعامل على أنه اغتصاب لها.

- **AI Source Text translation Human- Edited Version of the AI-Generated Translation (revised translation)**

يشكّل عدم وفاء المستأجر بتع هداته المذكورة أعلاه، أو بأيّ منها مصادرة لكافة حقوق المستأجر بموجب هذا العقد، ويعتبر استمرار شُغل العقار بعد هذه المصادرة بمثابة احتجاز إجباري للعقار من جانب المستأجر.

A thorough analysis of the AI-generated translation shows that it remained highly faithful to the source text. Almost every lexical item in the original was given a direct equivalent in the target language. As a result, the translated version closely resembles the source text in both length and structure. The number of words and textual units is almost identical.

However, this lexical fidelity also reveals one of the main limitations of machine translation. AI systems tend to reproduce the wording and structure of the source text rather than to adapt them to the target language. In other words, they rely more on imitation than on creative reformulation. Human translation, by contrast, follows a different approach. It is more concise and it does not adhere rigidly to the form of the original. Instead, it focuses on conveying the intended meaning

accurately while respecting the linguistic and stylistic conventions of the target language.

In addition to stylistic and structural differences, the AI-generated translation required human revision. Some of the proposed equivalents were not sufficiently accurate or appropriate for the legal context. The main revisions are discussed below. First, the AI translated **"The failure of the lessee to perform the foregoing covenant"** as "إخفاق المستأجر في تنفيذ أي من التعهدات." Although this rendering is linguistically acceptable, it lacks legal precision. The expression " عدم وفاء المستأجر بتعهّداته " is more suitable because it reflects the legal notion "failure" عدم الوفاء more accurately.

Second, the AI correctly translated covenants as "التعهدات." However, it did not use the same term consistently throughout the text. The pronoun **"them"**, which refers to covenants, was later translated as **"الالتزامات"**. This unnecessary change affects the terminological consistency. The human translation avoided this problem by referring back to the original term through the appropriate Arabic pronominal form.

Third, human expertise was also effective in translating **"a forfeiture of all Lessee's rights"**. The AI proposed **"سقوط جميع حقوقه".** Although the meaning is understandable, the expression is not the most appropriate legal term. The phrase **"مصادرة جميع حقوق المستأجر"** is more idiomatic in legal Arabic and better reflects the intended legal meaning.

Finally, the translation of **"as a forcible detainer"** clearly illustrates the limitations of AI. The system rendered the expression as **"اغتصاب"**. This equivalent is inappropriate in the legal context. The intended meaning is **"احتجاز إجباري."** This example highlights the importance of human expertise in selecting the most appropriate legal terminology. It also shows that literal or statistically generated equivalent may lead to serious errors in specialized translation.

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3.2.2 Sample Two

- **Source Text2**

"A deduction of tax may be claimed in respect of any person whom the individual maintains at his own expense, and who is (i) a relative of his wife and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself (ii) his or his own wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not or (iii) his daughter who is resident with him and upon whose services he is compelled to depend by reasons of old age or infirmity."

- **AI- Generated Translation of Source Text2 (Generated Using ChatGPT)**

- يجوز المطالبة بخصم ضريبي فيما يتعلق بأي شخص يتولّى الفرد إعالته على نفقته الخاصة، ويكون أحد أقارب زوجته (1)؛ وقد أقعده كبر السن أو العجز عن إعالة نفسه أو نفسها (2)؛ أو أمه الأرملة، سواء كانت عاجزة أم غير عاجزة (3)؛ أو ابنته المقيمة معه، والتي يُلزم بالإنفاق عليها بسبب كبر السّن أو العجز.

- **AI Source Text translation Human- Edited Version of the AI-Generated Translation (revised translation)**

- (يمكن المطالبة باقتطاع الضريبة بالنسبة لأي شخص يرعاه فرد ما على نفقته، والذي يكون (1) قريباً له أو لزوجته ومعاقاً بالشيخوخة أو العجز عن رعاية نفسه أو نفسها أو (2) والدته أو حماته الأرملة، سواء أكانت معاقة أم غير ذلك أو (3) ابنته التي تقطن معه والمجبر على الاعتماد على خدماتها لأسباب الشيخوخة والإعاقة).

An analysis of AI- generated and human- edited translations of this example further illustrates the limitations of machine translation. Although the AI-generated version generally conveys the basic meaning of the source text, the human-edited translation demonstares geater terminological precision and contextual awarness.

For example, the source text states:

"A deduction of tax may be claimed in respect of any person whom the individual maintains at his own expense…"

The AI translates this as:

(يجوز المطالبة بخصم ضريبي فيما يتعلق بأي شخص يتولّى الفرد إعالته على نفقته الخاصة...)

Whereas the human-edited version uses:

(يمكن المطالبة باقتطاع الضريبة بالنسبة لأي شخص يرعاه فرد ما على نفقته)

The human translator opts for (يرعاه) rather than the more literal (يتولّى إعالته) which provides a smoother rendering within a legal context. The choice of اقتطاع الضريبة also reflects deliberate terminological selection rather than a word-for word rendering.

A more significant limitation appears in the translation of:

"**his or his own wife's widowed mother"**.

The AI renders this as (أمه الأرملة).

This translation omits the reference to "**his own wife's mother"** entirely and fails to convey the full legal scope of the provision. The human-edited version corrects this (والدته أو حماته الأرملة).

Another clear semantic error occurs in the translation of "**his daughter who is resident with him and upon whose services he is compelled to depend by reasons of old age or infirmity."**

The AI translation states: ابنته المقيمة معه، والتي يُلزم بالإنفاق عليها بسبب كبر السّن أو العجز.

Here, **"depend upon her services"** is incorrectly interpreted as financial support, resulting in the misleading phrase (يُلزم بالإنفاق عليها). The human-edited version (ابنته التي تقطن معه والمجبر على الاعتماد على خدماتها لأسباب الشيخوخة والإعاقة) more accurately captures the meaning of relying on personal assisstance through (الاعتماد على خدماتها). This example illustrates how human expertise resolves context-sensitive expressions that an AI system may interpret too literally or misinterpret completely.

3.2.3 Sample Three

- **Source Text3**

I have just returned from a visit to my landlord- the solitary neighbor that I shall be troubled with. This is certainly a beautiful country! In all England, I do not believe that I could have fixed on a situation so completely removed from the stir of society. A perfect misanthropist's Heaven.

- **AI- Generated Translation of Source Text3 (Generated Using ChatGPT)**
- لقد عدت لتوّي من زيارة مالك العقار، وهو الجار الوحيد الذي سأضطرّ إلى التعامل معه. لا شكّ أنّ هذا الريف جميل! ولا أعتقد أنه كان بوسعي، في إنجلترا كلها، أن أختار مكانا أكثر عزله وبعدا عن صخب المجتمع. إنّه جنة حقيقية للناسك الكاره للبشر.
- **AI Source Text translation Human- Edited Version of the AI-Generated Translation (revised translation**)

- عدت للتوّ من زيارة مالك الدار التي استأجرتها، وهو الجار الوحيد الذي يُكدّرُ صفو العزلة التي أنشّدها...ولعمري أنّ هذه القطعة من الريف رائعة الجمال حقا، وما حسبي كنت مهتديا؛ في إنجلترا كلها؛ إلى مكان ينأى عن ضجة المجتمع وضوضائه مثلما ينأى هذا المكان...إنّه الفردوس المنشود لعدوّ البشر.

The second example, which is a literary passage, also demonstrates the limits of AI translation. This is especially true when the goal is not just to convey the basic meaning, but also to capture the writer's voice, imagery, words choice, and artistic style. While the AI manages to explain the general idea, comparing it with the human translation shows that the AI relies on a literal, word-for-word transfer. The human translator, on the other hand, shows much greater freedom and skill in revising the AI-generated translation, producing a more natural expressive Arabic text.

A clear example is the phrase **"the solitary neighbor that I shall be troubled with."** The AI translates it as:

"وهو الجار الوحيد الذي سأضطرّ إلى التعامل معه."

While the human translator writes:

"وهو الجار الوحيد الذي يُكدّرُ صفو العزلة التي أنشّدها."

The AI makes sense, but the Arabic equivalent **" وهو الجار الوحيد الذي سأضطرّ إلى التعامل معه"** is direct and plain. It translates the literal meaning of **"be troubled with"**, but loses the psychological feel of the sentence. In contrast, the human translator understands the context and therefore renders the expression as **" يكدّر صفو العزلة"**, thereby conveying the reflective tone of the original, which the machine fails to capture.

The same strength appears in choosing the verb **"ينأى"** in **" إلى مكان ينأى عن ضجة المجتمع وضوضائه"** instead of a simpler phrase like **" إلى مكان بعيد عن صخب المجتمع "**. This choice fits the formal, high-level style of literary writing and shows how the human translator uses careful judgment to select words that correspond the mood of the story, not just words that are correct.

Finally, the metaphor **"A perfect misanthropist's Heaven"** shows the biggest differences between the two approaches. The AI translates it as:

"إنه جنة حقيقية للناسك الكاره للبشر.".

While the human version is:

" الفردوس المنشود لعزلة البشر ."

Even when the AI tries to translate the meaning rather than just words, its choice of **(الناسك الكاره للبشر)** adds an idea of religious isolation of **(الناسك)** that is not explicitly stated. Also, the human translator chooses **(الفردوس)**, a more poetic and formal words for **"Heaven,"** which makes the metaphor stronger and more beautiful. This proves that literary translation requires a deep understanding of the emotional connotations and imagery of words, rather than relying only on their dictionary definitions. Therefore, such nuances remain beyond the full grasp of machines, making human review and intervention essential.

Overall, the analysis of the samples confirms that AI is a valuable tool for translators. It can speed up the translation process and provide a useful draft version. However, its output still requires careful human review. AI cannot always recognize the most appropriate terms or adapt its language to the context. Human expertise therefore remains essential, especially in specialized and sensitive fields such as legal, literary and religious translation, where accuracy, consistency, and contextual awareness are of paramount importance.

4. Methodology

Since this study aims basically to investigate the significance of both AI and human experience use in achieving excellent and accurate translated materials, the predominant methods are descriptive and analytical. On the one hand, this study attempts to describe and analyse the context within which AI is employed. This context comprises, for example, advantages and limitations, and on the other hand, it analyses short passages to show those limitations in translation and provide solutions. Such solutions simply appear in the improvement of the sample texts given. Collectively, the descriptive and analytical methods help suggest some recommendations -by the end of the study- that can open new horizons for future researchers to enhance their translating personal and professional skills.

5.Ways to Improve Artificial Intelligence Translation through Human Translation

Built on what has been stated so far and on the humble experience of the researcher in the translation sphere, it is necessary to say that improving AI translation depends largely on human expertise. The pivotal role of a human translator in ensuring greater accuracy, quality, choice, and acceptability in translation is unquestionable. Therefore, this human presence and performance can be reinforced through the upcoming steps or strategies:

5.1 Nurturing Human Touch

Translation isn't just about transferring words from one language to another. It's about capturing tone, style, and cultural meaning where humans excel at this. human translator understands subtext, idioms, and emotional nuance in ways that AI simply cannot.

5.2 Developing a Hybrid Translation Model

To achieve a hybrid translation model, it is best to harness human strengths alongside the capabilities in which machines excel. AI can handle the groundwork; speed and volume, while human translators step in to polish, correct, and fine-tune the results.

5.3 Enhancing AI Translation through Inclusivity, Monitoring, and Human Collaboration

To improve performance in this area, AI tools need more diverse training data and regular updates. Developers should aim to include under-represented languages, which are not supported by translation applications or speech recognition systems, and cultural contexts to make AI translations more accurate and inclusive (Frances Gordon, 2024, p. 9).

5.4 Involving Professional Translators

Human translators bring not only language skills but also deep cultural understanding and professional knowledge. Their involvement is essential for any translation that requires accuracy, sensitivity, or creativity (Site, 2024).

5.5 Using the Most Accurate and Available Translation Engine

No single AI engine does everything well. Some are better for technical documents; others are useful for creative content. Being cognizant of which tool to choose and which human capacity to use makes a big difference in the quality of the final interpreted texts (Site, 2024).

5.6 Editing AI-Generated Translations

Amalgamating the AI-generated translations and the human-edited (reviewed) version optimizes the overall quality of translations. Together, they ensure that the newly refined translated formats meet real-world persistent issues, apply standard conventions, and perfectly convey the original intended message. This blend of the speedy translation of AI and the qualified revision of human translators (Budiharjo, Rarastesa, & others, 2024, p. 690) gives the final translated model a unique flavor.

6. *CONCLUSION*

This study attempts to highlight the critical role of AI in the field of translation and to clarify its various privileges and impediments. It also seeks to shed light on the vital contribution of the human translator in monitoring and guiding the functioning of AI tools. After comprehensive research and a deep analysis, this study concludes that, despite the notable progress AI has made in the field of translation, it remains incapable of fully replacing the human translator. While AI offers several advantages such as enhancing productivity, providing rich linguistic resources and platforms, saving time, and supporting professional development, it still faces challenges when it comes to cultural understanding, specialized language, and nuanced expression. The human translator's creativity, cultural sensitivity, and deep professional knowledge remain unmatched. Therefore, human involvement is more than necessary to ensure accurate, meaningful, and high-quality translations. It is safe then to say that the future of translation lies in an effective collaboration between human expertise and machine efficiency.

Based on the above stated main propositions, it is recommended that:

1. AI technologies in translation should be regarded as supportive tools rather than complete substitutes for human translators.
2. Continued efforts are essential to advance AI-powered translation applications, with particular emphasis on addressing existing limitations, especially in nuanced and context-sensitive linguistic contexts.
3. Translators should receive systematic training to proficiently utilize AI tools, thereby enabling them to adapt to the rapid technological developments within the translation territory.
4. A balanced integration of AI-driven technologies and human expertise must be promoted to ensure translation that meets the highest standards of accuracy, quality, and linguistic integrity.

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