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THE FORMATION OF TRANSLATION QUALITY AND IDEOLOGY THROUGH TECHNIQUE PATTERNS IN THE DOMESTICITY OF GIRAFFES

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the influence of translation techniques on translation quality and ideological tendencies in the translation of the poem "The Domesticity of Giraffes" by Judith Beveridge by Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT. This study aims to identify the translation techniques used, assess the quality of translations, and look at the trends of domestication and foreignization in both translations. The research uses a qualitative approach with comparative textual analysis of 33 lines and their translations. The data were analyzed using the theory of translation techniques of Molina and Albir as well as the Nababan translation quality assessment model which included aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The assessment was carried out by three raters who have a background in translation and literary studies. The results of the study show that Sapardi Djoko Damono uses more non-literal techniques such as modulation, transposition, and amplification to maintain the poetic effect and flexibility of the target language. In contrast, ChatGPT tends to use literal techniques resulting in higher levels of accuracy. However, Sapardi's translation is superior in terms of acceptability and readability because it feels more natural to Indonesian readers. This study shows that the ideology of translation emerges through the relationship between the choice of technique, the quality of translation, and the effect of reading on the text of the poem.

Keywords: ideology, domesticity of giraffes, translation quality, translation techniques

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas pengaruh teknik penerjemahan terhadap kualitas terjemahan dan kecenderungan ideologis dalam penerjemahan puisi "The Domesticity of Giraffes" karya Judith Beveridge oleh Sapardi Djoko Damono dan ChatGPT. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi teknik terjemahan yang digunakan, menilai kualitas terjemahan, dan melihat kecenderungan domestikasi dan foreignisasi dalam kedua terjemahan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis tekstual komparatif dari 33 baris dan terjemahannya. Data dianalisis menggunakan teori teknik penerjemahan Molina dan Albir serta model penilaian kualitas terjemahan Nababan yang mencakup aspek akurasi, keterimaan, dan keterbacaan. Penilaian dilakukan oleh tiga penilai yang memiliki latar belakang studi penerjemahan dan sastra. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sapardi Djoko Damono menggunakan teknik yang lebih variatif seperti modulasi, transposisi, dan amplifikasi untuk mempertahankan efek puitis dan fleksibilitas bahasa target. Sebaliknya, ChatGPT cenderung menggunakan teknik literal yang menghasilkan tingkat akurasi yang lebih tinggi. Namun, terjemahan Sapardi lebih unggul dalam hal penerimaan dan keterbacaan karena terasa lebih alami bagi pembaca Indonesia. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ideologi terjemahan muncul melalui hubungan antara pilihan teknik, kualitas terjemahan, dan pengaruh membaca terhadap teks puisi.

Kata kunci: *ideologi, kualitas terjemahan, teknik terjemahan, the domesticity of giraffes*

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INTRODUCTION

Poetry constructs meaning through figuratively dense language, in which metaphors, imagery, and emotional resonance operate simultaneously within the structure of the text rather than as mere decorative elements (Attridge, 2000; Eagleton, 2012). This figurative density renders poetry a problematic object of translation, as meaning often resides not in explicit lexical units but in the aesthetic and affective functions of (Monteza & Miralles, 2023; Ochia et al., 2025). Consequently, poetry translation cannot be approached as a direct transfer of meaning, but as a practice shaped by the tension between semantic fidelity and aesthetic autonomy. These tensions place translators in a strategic decision-making position, where the choice of translation techniques plays a role in reshaping the way poetry is understood by target language readers (Yuliarta & Adika, 2025). In poetic texts that are full of figurative language, the decision to maintain the structure of the source or adapt it to the conventions of the target language has an impact not only on the accuracy of meaning but also on the acceptability and readability of the (Fauzi et al., 2025; Istiqomah & Rohanda, 2025). It is in this context that the translation of poetry presents an epistemological question: the extent to which the meaning of poetry can be maintained without sacrificing the aesthetic experience that is at the heart of the text.

Judith Beveridge's poem “The Domesticity of Giraffes” was chosen as the object of research because of its metaphorically dense poetic character and reliance on the relationship of visual imagery and the affectivity of the body in constructing meaning, thus making it theoretically problematic in translation (Beveridge, 1987). The Indonesian translation by Sapardi Djoko Damono, known for his adaptive approach and sensitivity to rhythm and imagery of poetry, and particularly within the tradition of literary translation as cultural mediation (Adhimas et al., 2023; Bassnett-McGuire, 2014; Soemanto, 2006). Thus, The Domesticity of Giraffes is positioned as a conceptually ideal object for examining the relationship between translation technique choice, translation quality, and ideological tendencies in the spectrum of domestication and foreignization, particularly in comparisons between human translators and AI systems.

This research is based on the theoretical assumption that the comparison of translation results is an inherent procedure in Translation Quality Assessment (TQA), because evaluation can only be carried out through the relationship between text products. Therefore, the difference between the translation entity (human vs AI) is not the basis for methodological rejection, as long as the object of analysis remains at the output. Conceptually, the modern evaluation framework demands objectivity across translation types, not their ontological separation. It is affirmed that "translation studies... need a way to compare different sorts of translation as objectively as possible" (Castilho et al., 2018) and "to compare the translation quality of machine translation and human translation" (Haseeb et al., 2025), which suggests that comparison is a legitimate methodological need. In line

with this framework, a comparative analysis of twelve poems translated by humans and GPT-3.5 using indicators such as lexical density, rhyme, meter, figurative language, and emotional expression showed that the translation results of the two could be comparable, even AI capable of matching or surpassing humans in most quantitative parameters, although there are still differences in the depth of interpretation of meaning (Karaban & Karaban, 2024).

These findings are reinforced by a study that compared poetry translations between ChatGPT-4 and professional translators by assessing aspects of linguistic accuracy, poetic structure, cultural fidelity, and emotional tone, suggesting that AI tends to be closer to the source text literally, while humans are superior in conveying aesthetic nuances and cultural contexts (Manapbayeva et al., 2024). In addition, an evaluation of the translation of classical poetry through a critical comparative approach involving expert judgment shows that AI has a high level of thematic clarity and creativity, but still has limitations in terms of prosody and musicality, so that although competitive, AI is not yet fully able to replace human aesthetic sensitivity (Farghal & Haider, 2024). The comparative approach in poetry translation is also reinforced by other research that highlights the practice of cross-entity evaluation in a more systematic manner.

Analysis of the results of poetry translation between humans and ChatGPT through a comparative qualitative approach shows that the evaluation process focuses not only on the equivalence of meaning, but also on the naturalness aspects of language and the resulting aesthetic value. The results indicate that although AI is capable of producing relatively accurate and easy-to-understand translations, the tendency to use literal strategies leads to the loss of poetic nuances, such as metaphor and depth of implicit meaning, which are precisely the key elements in poetry translation (Alwagieh & Shormani, 2024). A more comprehensive approach is also carried out by comparing translations from various systems, including machine translation, ChatGPT, and human translators, through ten indicators based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) that include structural, semantic, and contextual aspects. This evaluation shows that AI has advantages in maintaining structural coherence and regularity of language forms, but still has limitations in representing the complex relationships of meaning and interpersonal and cultural dimensions contained in poetic texts (Ahmed et al., 2025). Thus, cross-entity comparisons serve not only as a quality evaluation tool, but also as a means to identify the distinctive characteristics of each type of translation in more depth.

The comparative study of human translation and artificial intelligence has generally stopped at the final quality assessment without explaining how the quality is formed. This condition causes the relationship between translation techniques, quality, and ideological tendencies to not be systematically explained. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the translation results of the poem "The Domesticity of Giraffes" by directly tracing how the choice of translation techniques affects the quality of translation and forms the tendency of domestication or foreignization. This focus allows the research to not only show the differences in outcomes between humans and AI, but also to shed light on the mechanisms behind it. Conceptually, this research contributes in the form of an analytical framework that connects aspects of engineering, quality, and ideology in an

integrated manner. Practically, the results of this research can be a reference for translators and researchers in understanding more effective techniques in translating poetry, as well as providing a more comprehensive evaluation basis in assessing the quality of human-based and AI-based translations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poetry and Translatability

Poetry is often positioned as the genre most resistant to translation because its meaning is not conveyed directly through lexical propositions, but rather through a network of aesthetic relations involving metaphors, imagery, rhythm, and semantic ambiguity (Attridge, 2000; Eagleton, 2012). In poetry, language serves not only as a medium of representation, but also as a location for the production of meaning, so that small changes to syntactic structure or diction choices have the potential to significantly shift the aesthetic and affective functions of the text. This condition makes poetry translation a strained interpretive practice, not just a transfer of messages between languages.

The problem of poetry translation is increasingly emerging when figurative language becomes the main support of meaning. Metaphors and poetic imagery are often contextual, polysemious, and dependent on specific cultural conventions, so they do not always have a direct equivalent in the target language (Finch, 1993; Seyfi & Moradi, 2025). Attempts to maintain the metaphorical structure of the source language literally can result in translations that are semantically faithful but aesthetically reductive, while adaptive strategies that go too far risk obscuring the relationship of meaning that shapes the poetic experience of the original text. Thus, poetry translation confronts the translator with an epistemological dilemma between semantic fidelity and aesthetic autonomy, where each choice of strategy carries consequences for the way the poem is reconstructed and perceived by the target language reader (Karaban & Karaban, 2024).

Translation Techniques in Literary Context

In literary translation, especially poetry, translation techniques cannot be treated as a mechanical procedure of language form transfer, but rather as an interpretive strategy that works on the simultaneous relationship of meaning, form, and aesthetic effects (Hatim & Munday, 2019; Ma & Wang, 2020). A number of classical and contemporary theories affirm that literary translation demands a balance between semantic fidelity, communicative function, and translator creativity, because literary language operates on semantic, pragmatic, and stylistic layers at the same time (Abdelaal, 2020; Catford, 1965; Pym, 2023; Sutikno et al., 2022). In the context of poetry, any technical decision carries real aesthetic consequences, since small changes to structure or diction can affect the rhythm of the line, the configuration of imagery, and the affective intensity of the translated text.

The framework of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir provides a micro-textual categorization tool that is widely used in literary studies due to its flexible and non-prescriptive nature (Molina & Albir, 2002). In poetry translation, literal techniques are often used

to maintain the stability of the lexical meaning and basic imagery, but they often limit aesthetic flexibility when the structure of the source language is not in line with the poetic conventions of the target language. Modulation techniques allow for shifting viewpoints or semantic categories so that poetic meanings feel more idiomatic, while transposition functions to adjust grammatical structure to maintain rhythm and readability of the line. Adaptation becomes crucial when metaphors or cultural references have no direct equivalent, so imagery needs to be renegotiated to remain communicative (Afandi & Authar, 2021). On the other hand, reduction and amplification play a role in managing the density of poetic meanings, both by simplifying certain implications and by clarifying implicit meanings that have the potential to be blurred in the target language (Hidayat et al., 2024; Kintami et al., 2025; Prajoko, 2020).

Although effective as a micro classification tool, Molina & Albir's framework has conceptual limitations when applied to poetry. This framework is oriented towards the identification of techniques and is not inherently designed to explain how particular analytical choices affect the quality of translation or produce ideological effects such as domestication and foreignization. In many previous studies, translation techniques have been mapped descriptively, but their relationship to the reader's aesthetic experience and the ideological orientation of translated texts has rarely been systematically analyzed. Therefore, in this study, the Molina & Albir framework is positioned as an instrument of micro-analysis that is contextualized through the assessment of translation quality and ideological reading, so that translation techniques are understood not merely as linguistic choices, but as interpretive practices that shape the meaning, aesthetics, and ideological positions of translated poetry.

Translation Quality and Ideological Effects in Poetry

The assessment of translation quality in this study is based on three main parameters, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability, which are used to evaluate the extent to which the meaning, form, and comprehension of the source text are reconstructed in the target language. Accuracy refers to the accuracy of the translation of meaning and core message, acceptability is related to the suitability of the translation with the linguistic norms and culture of the target language, while readability assesses the level of ease with which the translated text is understood by the reader. This assessment framework was chosen because it is well established and widely used in translation studies in Indonesia, and allows for a systematic and comparative evaluation of translation results (Nababan et al., 2012; Prafitasari et al., 2019).

Nevertheless, it is important to note that such quality assessment models were originally designed primarily to evaluate functional and informative texts, where the clarity of meaning, readability, and appropriateness of the message were top priorities. When applied to poetry, this model raises conceptual issues, since poetry not only conveys propositional meaning, but also constructs aesthetic experience through ambiguity, metaphors, rhythm, and autonomy of form. In this context, the concept of accuracy cannot always be understood as a stable equivalence of meaning, and readability is not always an indicator of the success of a poetic translation. Therefore, although effective for functional texts, the application of this quality model to poetry demands

caution, since an overly mechanical approach risks reducing the aesthetic complexity of literary texts.

The tension suggests that the assessment of poetry translation quality cannot be separated from the ideological implications that accompany it. An emphasis on semantic accuracy tends to preserve source-language structures and imagery, which may generate an alienation effect associated with foreignization. In contrast, prioritizing acceptability and readability often involves adapting forms and expressions to target-language conventions, thereby encouraging domestication tendencies. Thus, the quality of poetry translation is not ideologically neutral, but reflects orientations that emerge from how quality parameters are applied and prioritized. In this study, translation quality assessment is treated as part of an ideological reading, providing a conceptual bridge to the subsequent discussion of domestication and foreignization.

Critical Synthesis

Molina & Albir's translation technique framework is widely used because it provides a systematic and flexible category for identifying micro-textual shifts in the translation process. However, in research practice, this framework is often applied descriptively and separately from ideological readings, as if the choice of technique is neutral, whereas each translation strategy implicitly reflects a particular orientation towards domestication or foreignization. On the other hand, translation quality assessment models that emphasize accuracy, acceptability, and readability have proven to be effective for functional texts, but pose conceptual problems when applied to poetry that relies on ambiguity, imagery, and aesthetic autonomy of language. The absence of a unified framework linking translation techniques, quality assessment, and ideological implications has resulted in a fragmented understanding of poetry translation, especially in studies comparing human translators and artificial intelligence. Departing from this gap, this study integrates the Molina & Albir analytical framework and translation quality models to examine the relationship between technical strategies, translation quality, and ideological orientation in poetry translation, particularly in the comparative context between human translation and AI.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research design with a comparative textual analysis approach in the tradition of translation studies, which specifically examines linguistic shifts at the micro level and their ideological implications at the macro level in poetry translation. This design was chosen because the translation of poetry involves linguistic, aesthetic, and ideological dimensions that cannot be adequately explained through quantitative measurement, but rather require an interpretive reading of literary texts (Creswell, 2014). By comparing the translation of poems by human translators and artificial intelligence at the line level as a unit of analysis, this study examines how the choice of translation techniques shapes the quality of translation while directing ideological tendencies in poetry translation.

2. Data Sources

The source of data in this study is in the form of the poem The Domesticity of Giraffes by Judith Beveridge which consists of 33 lines as the source text, this study uses two translations in Indonesian produced by two different entities. The first translation is the work of Sapardi Djoko Damono which was chosen as a representation of literary translation practices, the second translation is the result produced by artificial intelligence (ChatGPT) which is obtained through direct translation commands to produce comparable translation results. All lines are analyzed because poetry is treated as a whole unit of meaning. In the study of poetry translation, the analysis focuses not only on lexical elements, but also includes semantic, aesthetic, and cultural aspects that demand an in-depth interpretive approach (Dastjerdi et al., 2008). Therefore, the use of one poem as a corpus is considered adequate because this study emphasizes the depth of analysis of the complexity of meaning in the text.

3. Instruments

The assessment of translation quality in this study was carried out by three raters who have academic backgrounds in the field of translation and linguistic studies. The assessment is based on the translation quality criteria proposed by (Nababan et al., 2012), which include aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The raters evaluate each translation unit through a hands-on discussion with reference to the same assessment criteria. In the process, each rater is given the opportunity to convey his assessment and consideration of the quality of the translated analyses. If there is a difference of view or interpretation, the raters discuss it until a mutual agreement is reached. Thus, the final score used in this study is the result of a consensus-based collective assessment agreed upon by all raters, not the results of individual assessments conducted separately.

The instruments used in this study are in the form of:

1. Primary lines (SL and TL): The lines of the poem and their translations deserve to be the main data of this study,
2. Translation Techniques Classification: Adapted from Molina and Albir, which includes 18 techniques such as literal, transposition, modulation, and more.
3. Translation Quality Rating Scale: This assessment uses a theory popularized by Nababan where the assessor has one thought to form a round scale, which is 1-3 only, scale 3 identifies high quality, 2 medium quality, and 1 low quality. These instruments are used to record, classify, and evaluate each line of poetry translated by both SDD and ChatGPT in a systematic manner.

4. Data Analysis Procedures

Data analysis is carried out through two main stages. The first stage is the identification of translation techniques in each poem by comparing the translations of Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT using the classification of (Molina & Albir, 2002). When more than one technique appears in a line, the dominant technique is determined based on its most prominent impact on the

transfer of poetic meaning and expression. The second stage is a translation quality assessment which includes aspects of accuracy, acceptability, and readability based on (Nababan et al., 2012) model. To maintain the consistency of the assessment, the raters conducted a calibration discussion first to equalize the understanding of the assessment criteria and scale before the assessment process was carried out.

The ideological orientation of translation is determined based on the cumulative effect of the choice of translation technique on the level of reasonableness of the language, syntactic suitability with the target language, the familiarity of the image for the reader, and the accessibility of the reader as a whole. Translations that tend to prioritize fairness, cultural proximity, and ease of understanding are associated with domestication, while translations that maintain the structure, imagery, and style of the source language are associated with foreignization.

FINDING

Translation techniques are used by SDD and ChatGPT in each lines of "The Domesticity of Giraffes" poem

In the first section, finding shows the translation techniques that Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT have used in translating Judith Beveridge's poem, namely "The Domesticity of Giraffes". The data analyzed in a linear order to identify the dominant techniques used by each translator, are presented in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. Amount of translation techniques

Technique Translations	SDD	CHATGPT
Literal	18	23
Modulation	17	6
Transposition	11	6
Amplification	8	3
Reduction	4	2
Adaptation	2	8
Other Techniques	4	1

Based on the data in table 1, there is a clear difference in the use of translation techniques between Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT in translating the poem "The Domesticity of Giraffes" into Indonesian. Sapardi Djoko Damono most often uses modulation techniques (17 occurrences), followed by transposition (11 occurrences) and amplification (8 occurrences), as well as some other uses of techniques such as discursive creation, variation, and description. In contrast, ChatGPT shows the dominance of the use of literal translations with a frequency of 23 times, while other techniques, such as modulation and transposition, appear in much smaller quantities. These findings show a difference in the distribution pattern of translation techniques

between human translators and artificial intelligence systems, where Sapardi Djoko Damono uses a more diverse variety of techniques than ChatGPT.

Translation Quality Assessment of SDD and ChatGPT's Translations

This section presents the results of the translation quality assessment of Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT in translating the poem "The Domesticity of Giraffes". The assessment of translation quality is focused on three aspects based on the Nababan et al. model. The scores shown in Table 2 are the final scores of the three raters agreed upon through joint discussion, not the individual scores of each raters.

Table 2: Percentage of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of each line of poems

Translator	Aspect	Final consensus score	Interpretation	Amount of lines	Percentage
Sapardi Djoko Damono	Accuracy	3	High	19	58%
		2	Medium	13	39%
		1	Low	1	3%
	Acceptability	3	High	28	85%
		2	Medium	3	9%
		1	Low	2	6%
	Readability	3	High	29	88%
		2	Medium	3	9%
		1	Low	1	3%
ChatGPT	Accuracy	3	High	26	79%
		2	Medium	6	18%
		1	Low	1	3%
	Acceptability	3	High	22	67%
		2	Medium	10	30%
		1	Low	1	3%
	Readability	3	High	26	79%
		2	Medium	7	21%
		1	Low	0	0%

Based on Table 2, both translations generally show high quality as the largest percentage in each aspect is at a score of 3. However, the distribution of these scores shows a tendency to differ in quality between Sapardi Djoko Damono's translation and ChatGPT's. In terms of accuracy, ChatGPT obtained a higher score, namely 26 lines or 79%, while SDD obtained 19 lines or 58%. This shows that ChatGPT tends to be more powerful at retaining the meaning of the source text directly. On the other hand, SDD showed higher results in terms of acceptability and readability. In terms of acceptability, SDD obtained 28 lines with a high score or 85%, while ChatGPT obtained 22 lines or 67%. In terms of readability, SDD obtained 29 lines with a high score or 88%,

while ChatGPT obtained 26 lines or 79%. These findings suggest that SDD translations tend to be more natural, acceptable, and easier to understand for Indonesian readers, while ChatGPT translations tend to be more semantically accurate but still less natural in some expressions.

DISCUSSION

This section discusses the implications of the research findings regarding the application of translation techniques and translation quality in the poem "The Domesticity of Giraffes" translated by Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT. The discussion focused on three main aspects, namely translation techniques, translation quality, and ideological implications reflected in both translations. To maintain clarity and depth of analysis, only a few selected examples are discussed in depth as representations of the common patterns found in the overall data.

Based on the data of translation technique findings in table 1, ChatGPT was identified as using more translation literals. The reason is because ChatGPT translates the lines of poems mostly in word-for-word terms which makes the translation results with the source language minimally different, but this does not make ChatGPT's translation results bland because in the findings it is known that ChatGPT uses other techniques such as preposition, adaptation, modulation and others to maintain its structure and meaning according to Indonesian readers. Human translator, Sapardi Djoko Damono, uses a more varied technique because his focus is not only on translating accurately, the translation carried out by humans of their age adjusts in terms of language, emotions, understanding, and so on. That is why the techniques used are more varied, exploring techniques such as modulation, amplification, descriptive, and discursive creation (Kintami et al., 2025).

The examples of translation techniques used by SDD and ChatGPT

Figure 1: Visualization of language switching for fifteenth line by SDD and ChatGPT

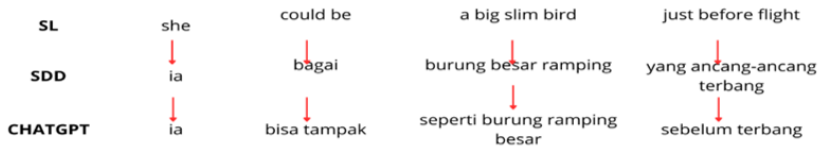
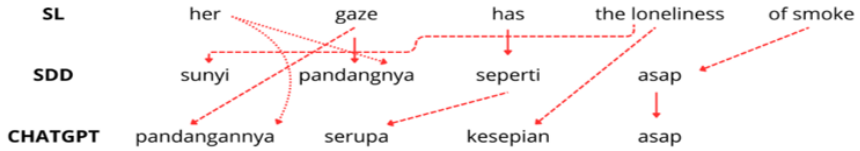


Figure 1 shows an example that shows that ChatGPT's translation closely follows the pattern of the source language of the translation of the word which makes ChatGPT use literal translation, but in this line ChatGPT also uses a modulation technique which turns the imaginative perception of "could be" into a real visual impression "bisa tampak seperti". Sapardi's translation is the same as ChatGPT, which uses literal, but the difference is combined with the amplification technique which adds an explanation of "ancang-ancang" as additional information to deepen the reader's understanding. Techniques such as literal translation, modulation, and amplification show that translation choices work at the micro-text level (Molina & Albir, 2002). Within poetic translation, these micro-choices also influence the formation of aesthetic imagery and meaning, as it is emphasized that translation techniques in literary texts not only move meaning, but also transform semiotic relations and aesthetic effects (Jakobson et al., 1985).

Example of how translation techniques patterns affect the quality of translation products by Sapardi Djoko Damono and ChatGPT

The score distribution in Table 2 provides a basis for seeing how the pattern of translation techniques relates to the quality of the resulting translations. The table shows that ChatGPT has a stronger tendency in the accuracy aspect, while SDD shows higher achievement in the acceptability and readability aspects. This distinction is important to discuss because the quality of a poem's translation is determined not only by the precision of the meaning, but also by how the image, structure, and poetic expression are received by the target language reader. Therefore, the following discussion not only looks at quality numbers as the end result, but also traces how the choice of technique in each translator shapes those qualities and then influences ideological tendencies in translation.

Figure 2: Visualization of language switching for eighth line by SDD and ChatGPT



In this line, different technique choices result in different translation quality. ChatGPT tends to maintain the lexical structure and lexical elements of the source text through literal translation, so that the elements of gaze, loneliness, and smoke remain visible in translations “Pandangannya serupa kesepian asap”. The proximity to this source text contributes to the high accuracy, but the phrase “kesepian asap” sounds less common in Indonesian, affecting acceptability and readability. In contrast, SDD combines literal translation, transposition, and modulation in translation “Sunyi pandangannya seperti asap”. The change from *loneliness* to *sunyi* and the rearrangement of the structure of the line produces a more natural and poetic expression for Indonesian readers without losing its main meaning. These findings suggest that certain patterns of techniques not only affect the degree of equivalence of meaning, but also determine how poetic imagery is received and understood in the target language. This is interpreted using the translation quality model by Nababan et al, where accuracy is related to the equivalence of meaning, while acceptability and readability are related to the naturalness and ease of understanding of the target text.

How are domestication and foreignization determined in the lines of poetry?

In this section, ideological tendencies are determined through the relationship between translation technique patterns and translation quality. Ideology is not determined only by the name of the technique, but by the effect of the technique on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. If the techniques used maintain the structure and image of the source text so that it produces high accuracy but decreases acceptability or readability, then the translation tends to lead to foreignization. On the other hand, if the techniques used make the image of the poem more natural, acceptable, and easy to understand in Indonesian, then the translation tends to lead to domestication.

In Figure 1, the difference in ideological tendencies can be seen from the relationship between technique and translation quality scores. SDD translates "She could be a big slim bird just before flight" into “Ia bagai burung besar ramping yang ancang-ancang terbang” by using literal translation and amplification. Key elements such as the "big slim bird" are retained, while the additional “ancang-ancang” Clarify the image of birds preparing to fly. Based on the Appendix, SDD obtained a score of 3 for accuracy, 3 for acceptability, and 3 for readability, so that this translation is not only accurate, but also natural and easy to understand by Indonesian readers. Therefore, this line tends to show ***domestication***. Instead, ChatGPT translates it into “Ia bisa tampak seperti burung ramping besar sebelum terbang” with literal translation and modulation. ChatGPT's score is 3 for accuracy, 2 for acceptability, and 3 for readability. The score shows that the main meaning is still maintained, but the arrangement “burung ramping besar sebelum terbang” It feels less poetic and less natural than the SDD version. Because it still maintains proximity to the source structure, ChatGPT's translation in this line tends to lead to mild ***foreignization***.

In Figure 2, ideological differences are more evident. ChatGPT translates "Her gaze has the loneliness of smoke" into “Pandangannya serupa kesepian asap”. This translation uses literal translation because the elements of gaze, loneliness, and smoke are still closely preserved. Based on the Appendix, ChatGPT obtained a score of 3 for accuracy, 2 for acceptability, and 2 for readability. This score shows that ChatGPT's translation is semantically accurate, but the phrase lonely smoke feels less common in Indonesian, thus lowering acceptability and readability. Therefore, this line tends to show ***foreignization***, because Indonesian readers are still faced with images and structures that feel unfamiliar. On the other hand, SDD translates the line into “Sunyi pandangannya seperti asap”. This translation uses literal translation, transposition, and modulation. The main elements of meaning are retained, but the structure and imagery are rearranged to make it more natural in Indonesian. Based on the Appendix, SDD obtained a score of 3 for accuracy, 3 for acceptability, and 3 for readability. This score shows that SDD translations manage to preserve meaning, while also making expressions more poetic, acceptable, and easy to understand. Thus, this line shows a tendency towards ***domestication***, because the image of the source is closer to the taste of the language and the experience of Indonesian readers.

These findings are in line with previous research that showed that AI translations tend to be closer to source texts in terms of linguistic accuracy, whereas human translators are stronger in conveying aesthetic nuances and cultural contexts (Manapbayeva et al., 2024). Similar results were also found in other studies that showed that ChatGPT is capable of producing relatively accurate translations, but its literal tendencies can reduce the poetic nuance, metaphorical depth, and naturalness of the target language (Alwagieh & Shormani, 2024). The findings of this study support these results because ChatGPT obtained higher accuracy through dominant literal patterns, while SDD showed higher acceptability and readability through the use of more varied techniques such as modulation, transposition, and amplification. However, the study expands on previous findings by showing that the pattern of translation techniques not only affects the quality of translation, but also plays a role in shaping ideological tendencies in poetry translation.

This study confirms that the ideology of translation in poetry is not inherently attached to a particular technique, but rather appears as a relational effect of the practice of translation itself. This view is in line with Venuti, who positions domestication and foreignization as cultural orientations, not just linguistic technical choices (Venuti, 2002, 2013). Although previous research has often linked literal translation to foreignization through the preservation of the structure and image of the source language, the results of this study show that these relationships are not deterministic (Yang, 2010). Ideological orientation works in a spectrum influenced by the context of the text and the reader's receptive effect (Chouit, 2019). The findings of this study reinforce the argument by showing that in the translation of poetry, one same technique can produce different ideological orientations depending on how structure, imagery, and aesthetic qualities are negotiated in the target language. Thus, the ideology of poetry translation is more accurately understood as the result of a dynamic interaction between technique, translation quality, and readers' interpretation, both in the practice of human translation and artificial intelligence.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the difference between the translation of poetry by human translators and artificial intelligence does not lie solely in the level of accuracy of meaning, but rather in the way each negotiates the relationship between poetic aesthetics and ideological orientation. Theoretically, these findings confirm that literal translation does not automatically result in foreignization, as the ideological orientation in poetry translation is contextual and arises from the interaction between the choice of technique, the quality of translation, and the reader's receptive effect. Thus, the ideology of translation cannot be reduced to a one-to-one relationship between ideological techniques and strategies. From a methodological perspective, this research contributes through the integration of translation technique analysis, translation quality assessment, and ideological reading in one integrated analytical framework. This approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of poetry translation as an interpretive practice, particularly in the context of comparisons between human translators and AI. The limitation of this research lies in the use of one poem as an object of study and the nature of interpretive analysis. Therefore, further research can expand its scope by involving other literary genres, reader reception studies, or comparisons with different artificial intelligence systems. Overall, this article places the translation of poetry by both humans and AI as a reflective space to re-examine the relationship between language, aesthetics, and ideology in the global contemporary literary translation discourse.

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