

## TRANSITIVITY AND IDEOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS IN CHATGPT TRANSLATION OF MAHMOUD ABBAS' SPEECH

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### Abstract

This study examines ChatGPT's translation of Mahmoud Abbas's political speech by analyzing its transitivity system and ideological representation based on Systemic Functional Linguistics (Halliday) and Political Discourse Analysis (van Dijk). Using a descriptive qualitative method, 143 translated clauses were categorized into material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes. The findings reveal a strong dominance of material processes (49.3%), followed by relational (20.3%) and verbal processes (12.2%). This dominance suggests that ChatGPT highlights concrete actions and lived experiences of the Palestinian people. Linguistic strategies such as lexicalization and victimization further reinforce moral positioning and the legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle. Ideologically, the translation reflects a positive portrayal of the Palestinian side and a negative portrayal of Israel, suggesting that ChatGPT's output is not entirely neutral but aligns with broader humanitarian and moral justice values. The study demonstrates that AI-generated translations can carry implicit ideological biases and highlights the importance of critical discourse analysis in evaluating machine-mediated political communication.

**Keywords:** *ChatGPT, Ideology, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Transitivity.*

### Sari

Penelitian ini menganalisis terjemahan pidato politik Mahmoud Abbas oleh ChatGPT melalui kajian sistem transitivitas dan representasi ideologi berdasarkan Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (Halliday) serta Analisis Wacana Politik (van Dijk). Dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif, sebanyak 143 klausa terjemahan diklasifikasikan ke dalam proses material, mental, relasional, verbal, behavioral, dan eksistensial. Hasilnya menunjukkan dominasi proses material (49,3%), diikuti proses relasional (20,3%) dan verbal (12,2%). Dominasi tersebut menunjukkan bahwa ChatGPT menonjolkan tindakan konkret dan pengalaman empiris masyarakat Palestina. Strategi kebahasaan seperti leksikalisasi dan viktimisasi turut memperkuat citra moral serta legitimasi perjuangan Palestina. Secara ideologis, terjemahan mencerminkan representasi positif terhadap Palestina dan negatif terhadap Israel, sehingga menunjukkan bahwa output ChatGPT tidak sepenuhnya netral, tetapi sejalan dengan nilai kemanusiaan universal dan keadilan moral. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa terjemahan berbasis AI dapat memuat bias ideologis dan pentingnya analisis kritis dalam menilai komunikasi politik yang dimediasi mesin.

**Kata Kunci:** *ChatGPT, Ideologi, Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik, Transitivitas.*

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### Introduction

Transitivity analysis plays a crucial role in translation studies, as it helps understand how the meaning of experiences is shaped through the relationships between processes, participants, and circumstances in both the source text and the translated text (Ghachem, 2014; L. Li, 2020; Matu & Lubbe, 2007). In the context of political speeches, this analysis is particularly relevant because speeches function to shape public opinion, assert political identity, and convey particular ideologies (Alfred & Oyebola, 2021; Mushtaq et al., 2020; Rababah & Hamdan, 2019). A transitivity-based approach highlights how linguistic choices, such as the type of process and participant structure, create narratives that reflect the speaker's power, responsibility, and social values. Therefore, translating political speeches requires not only lexical accuracy but also adherence to the ideological and rhetorical structure of the source text (Huang, 2013; L. Li, 2020).

Currently, the development of artificial intelligence such as ChatGPT is becoming an important tool in cross-language translation. Its ability to produce contextual, cohesive, and natural translations has attracted the attention of applied linguistics researchers

(Johnson & Kathirvel, 2025; Mekov et al., 2024). In the fields of linguistics and translation, ChatGPT helps identify language patterns, improve the quality of translation results, and accelerate text analysis (Abdelhalim et al., 2025; Jiao et al., 2023). However, despite these advantages, this model still faces challenges in handling complex cultural, idiomatic, and ideological elements. Therefore, human involvement is still needed to maintain accuracy and depth of meaning (AlAfnan, 2025; Albalawi, 2025; Al-khresheh, 2025). In the context of translating political texts, these challenges become even more complex. Translating political speeches presents particular challenges due to their ideological content and the potential for misinterpretation or distortion of the original message (Cao et al., 2025; Sanatifar, 2015). These texts require careful handling to maintain the desired ideological stance and avoid diplomatic and social repercussions (Sanatifar, 2015).

Various previous studies have explained the relationship between language, power, and ideology in political discourse. Research conducted by Liao and Han identified that ideological differences between the United States and China are reflected through the dominance of material and relational processes in the speeches of Trump and Xi Jinping, highlighting the individualistic versus collectivist orientations of both countries (Liao & Han, 2019). Meanwhile, research by Alfred and Oyebola found that the choice of transitivity and modality in Buhari's speech regarding the #EndSARS movement served to legitimize power and strengthen the image of state authority (Alfred & Oyebola, 2021). Another study by Nguyen et al. revealed that the speeches of Joe Biden and To Lam exhibited variations in linguistic strategies influenced by the socio-political context of each nation (Mai et al., 2024), while research by Chen showed that the representation of ChatGPT in international news headlines reflects differences in national ideology between Chinese and American media (Chen, 2024). These previous studies have made important contributions to understanding how language functions as a means of ideological representation in cross-cultural political discourse. However, they have not specifically explained the analysis of transitivity and ideological representation in the context of machine translation, particularly in ChatGPT's translation of political speeches such as those delivered by Mahmoud Abbas.

The integration of Halliday and Matthiessen's theories within the SFL framework strengthens our understanding of how linguistic processes represent speakers ideologies

and rhetorical strategies (Ababilova & Maiboroda, 2021). Although transitivity analysis has been applied to various texts, including academic, literary, and educational texts, research on its use in translating political speeches using ChatGPT remains limited. Political speeches such as Mahmoud Abbas's contain ideological complexities, rhetorical styles, and representations of power (Danni, 2020; L. Li, 2020b). Therefore, a more in-depth analysis is needed regarding how the AI model represents the actions, events, and attitudes of the speaker in the target language (Alhumsy & Alsaedi, 2023; Max et al., 2025). This study analyzes the types of transitivity processes in ChatGPT's translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech and evaluates their influence on the meaning and ideology of the translated text. Using the SFL approach, this study assesses the extent to which ChatGPT is able to maintain the ideational structure, agency, and representation of actions as well as the meaning in the original speech.

The integration of transitivity analysis with AI technology also helps detect potential meaning shifts in automatic translation so that the translation results remain aligned with the message and rhetorical effect of the source text (Shi et al., 2024). Thus, this study aims to identify the types of transitivity processes that appear in ChatGPT's translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech, classify them based on Halliday and Matthiessen's theory, and examine how variations in these processes affect meaning, agency, and ideological nuances in cross-linguistic contexts. This can strengthen the relevance of SFL in translation studies and emphasize the transformational role of artificial intelligence in expanding the repertoire of modern linguistic research.

## **Methods**

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach with the theoretical framework of Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) by Teun A. van Dijk and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by M.A.K. Halliday. This approach allows for language analysis at two levels: macro (ideology and social representation) and micro (linguistic structure within the text). This study aims to assess how ChatGPT represents agency, ideological meaning, and power in the translation of Mahmoud Abbas' political speech. The research sample consists of the text of Mahmoud Abbas' speech in the original version (Arabic) and the translated version produced by ChatGPT. The sample selection was done purposively, taking into account the ideological relevance and lexical density of the text.

Data were collected through documentation methods by transcribing both versions of the text and dividing them into clause units. Next, each clause was coded and analyzed based on the type of transitivity process (material, mental, relational, verbal, and existential) as classified by Halliday (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004), to see the distribution of processes and participant roles in both versions of the text (J. Li, 2010; Wang et al., 2017). The analysis was carried out through four main stages as outlined in the research (Rababah & Hamdan, 2019): (1) identification of the main themes in the speech, (2) segmentation of the text into clauses, (3) coding of transitivity processes and participant roles, and (4) interpretation of the results using Van Dijk's Ideological Square framework, to assess how linguistic strategies in the ChatGPT translation reproduce or change the ideology and political representation in the original speech.

## Results and Discussion

### Results

The findings of this study explain that the translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech by ChatGPT not only functions as a translation process but also forms a complex ideological construction. Based on the results of the grammatical analysis, it was found that the circumstance element had the highest frequency of occurrence at 40.65%, followed by process at 38.21%, and participant at 19.51%. This finding indicates that ChatGPT places more emphasis on the situational context and description of events than on the participants directly involved. The distribution of these grammatical elements can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Grammatical Ranking of Transitivity Process

<b>Features</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Participant	24	19.51%
Process	47	38.21%
Circumstance	50	40.65%
Configuration	1	0.81%
Configuration Complex	1	0.81%

Furthermore, the analysis of transitivity processes shows that material processes dominate with a percentage of 49.3%, followed by relational processes (20.3%) and verbal processes (12.2%). The dominance of material processes indicates that ChatGPT emphasizes concrete actions and the empirical reality of the Palestinian struggle compared to abstract forms of expression. This finding suggests that the translation results focus more on real experiences and factual events that reinforce the image of the Palestinian people as dignified victims of aggression. See Table 2.

**Table 2.** Types of Clauses in Transitivity Process

No	Process Type	Frequency of Appearance	Percentage (%)
1	Material Process	73 times	49.3%
2	Relational Process	30 times	20.3%
3	Verbal Process	18 times	12.2%
4	Mental Process	11 times	7.4%
5	Existential Process	6 times	4.1%
6	Behavioral Process	5 times	3.4%
<b>Total</b>		<b>143 clauses</b>	<b>100%</b>

Ideologically, this study shows that ChatGPT maintains the opposition between the positive self (Palestine) and the negative other (Israel) as explained by Van Dijk's Ideological Square model. The choice of terms such as "illegal occupation," "war crimes," and "human rights" portrays Palestine as moral, rational, and civilized, while Israel is represented as the perpetrator of aggression. This strategy suggests that ChatGPT is not ideologically neutral, but rather reproduces a narrative that favors humanitarian values and justice. These findings are visualized in Table 3.

**Table 3** Ideological Square of ChatGPT Translation Results

Ideological Square Aspects	Representation in ChatGPT Translation
Positive Self (We – Palestine)	Terms such as peace, law, diplomacy, modern civil state, human rights, and development represent Palestine as a rational, moral, and civilized entity.
Negative Other (They - Israel/Occupation)	The lexicon of illegal occupation, war crimes, colonialism, extremism, aggression confirms Israel's position as a perpetrator of oppression and lawlessness.
Minimizing Self-Negative	ChatGPT maintains clauses like “We reject Hamas’ actions on October 7th,” a disclaimer strategy that preserves “our” morality.
Minimizing Other-Positive	This is evident in the erasure of Israel's humanistic side. Israel is never portrayed as rational, but merely as an aggressor.

Based on the ChatGPT translation results, various linguistic strategies such as lexicalization, victimization, number games, pronoun contrast, passive construction, and calls to action are used to strengthen the ideological representation. These strategies

portray Palestine as a moral, rational, and peaceful nation struggling under the pressure of occupation. Details of the textual indicators used by ChatGPT in constructing this ideological representation can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4** Textual Indicators in ChatGPT Ideological Representation

No.	Textual Strategy	Example Clause	Ideological Function
1	Lexicalization	“War crimes”, “illegal occupation”, “violation of international law”	Labeling the opposing side negatively and strengthening Palestinian morality
2	Victimization	“>220,000 Palestinians killed”, “two million starving”	Presenting an image of collective victimhood and fostering international sympathy
3	Number Game / Evidentiality	“80% of houses destroyed”, “UN Resolution 2334”, “Since 1967”	Providing empirical evidence and historical legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle
4	Pronoun Contrast	“Us” vs. “them”	Marking in-group (Palestine) and out-group (Israel) in ideological opposition
5	Passive Construction	“It has been implemented”, “it has not escaped attack”	Shifting the focus from the perpetrator to the victim's suffering, building empathy
6	Call to Action	“It's time for the international community...”	Calling for global moral responsibility and strengthening the legitimacy of the struggle

Overall, the findings of this study indicate that ChatGPT is able to consistently maintain the linguistic and ideological structure of Mahmoud Abbas's speech. This model not only translates the text lexically but also reproduces the moral values, humanitarian messages, and ideological dimensions of the source text. Thus, ChatGPT acts as an ideological mediator, conveying political messages within a universal moral framework without losing their original ideological context.

## Discussion

### Transitivity Analysis

According to MAK Halliday, within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), it is a linguistic approach that aims to examine how language constructs experiences and actions through clause structures. This approach emphasizes three main elements: process, participants, and circumstances, which are able to represent human experiences in language (Akbar et al., 2020; Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004). In the context of functional linguistics, this analysis serves to identify the types of processes used in the text, whether material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, or existential. Thus, transitivity analysis allows researchers to trace how actions and events are encoded

linguistically, thereby revealing the ideological values and stylistic tendencies of writers or speakers (Ngongo et al., 2022; Salih, 2020).

Furthermore, Halliday divides human experience into six main types of processes, namely material processes (physical actions or events), mental processes (perception and emotion), relational processes (identity and attributes), behavioral processes, verbal processes (speech acts), and existential processes (the existence of an entity). The choice of the type of process used in the text reflects the ideology and focus of the meaning that the speaker wants to convey.

1. Participant

Participants include all entities, both human and non-human, who are directly or indirectly involved in the occurrence of a process in a clause (Ngongo et al., 2022).

2. Process

Various forms of actions and events are manifested linguistically in sentences and clauses (Akbar et al., 2020).

3. Circumstances

Circumstances provide additional details about the process, such as time, location, manner, cause, and extent. They are typically realized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. For example, in the Kupang Malay text, circumstances include expressions like "now" (sakang), "next time" (nanti), and "because" (tagal) (Ngongo et al., 2022).

Based on the results of quantitative analysis of the translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech produced by ChatGPT, the three main elements in the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework, namely, participant, process, and circumstance, were identified comprehensively throughout the text.

### **Process Type's Description**

An analysis of the process types in 143 translated clauses from ChatGPT reveals a variety of linguistic patterns that represent how the system constructs the meaning of experiences in texts. Each identified process type, material, mental, relational, verbal, behavioral, or existential, has a distinct semantic function in describing the relationship between actions, actors, and the context of events.

- a. The Analysis of Material Processes

Material processes describe physical actions and events and are most frequently used in various texts, including political speeches and literary works (Halliday & Mathiessen, 2004). Based on the data, material processes are the most dominant type in the translated texts of Mahmoud Abbas's speeches, with a total of 73 occurrences or approximately 49.3% of the 143 clauses. This finding aligns with previous research showing that material processes often dominate political discourse because they serve to emphasize concrete actions, social change, and real experiences (Muhassin, 2023). As found in Dr. Tedros's speech on handling COVID-19 and Imran Khan's speech at the UN General Assembly, the dominance of material processes indicates an emphasis on concrete action, moral responsibility, and the representation of empirical experiences experienced by the community (Mushtaq et al., 2020). This dominance indicates that the discourse of Mahmoud Abbas's speeches centers on the real actions and empirical experiences of the Palestinian people, not merely political rhetoric.

Example 1; *“This war has killed more than 220,000 Palestinians.”*

In this clause, the verb *“kill”* represents a destructive material process that signifies a concrete act of mass murder. The actor is represented by the war (which ideologically functions as a metonymy for Israel), while the goal is the Palestinian people.

Through this structure, ChatGPT maintains an active construction that explicitly demonstrates a causal relationship between the perpetrator of aggression (Israel) and the victim (Palestine). Ideologically, this process reinforces the narrative of systematic violence experienced by the Palestinian people, while simultaneously affirming Israel's image as a perpetrator of war crimes.

Example 2; *“(This war) destroyed more than 80% of homes, schools, hospitals, churches, mosques, and infrastructure.”*

The verb *“destroy”* here also includes an active material process that produces physical changes to tangible objects. The actor is war (Israel's implicit agent), while the target includes various civilian buildings such as homes, schools, and places of worship. This clause not only describes destructive actions but also implies the scale of collective destruction and the humanitarian impact of military aggression. Ideologically, this representation serves to evoke global empathy and demonstrate that Palestinian suffering is universal, transcending political boundaries into the moral and humanitarian realm.

From the two examples above, it can be concluded that the material processes in Mahmoud Abbas's speech were used to affirm the moral legitimacy and reality of Palestinian suffering. The verbs chosen, such as *"kill," "destroy," "expel," "cause," "attack,"* and *"rebuild"*, reflect not only physical actions but also ideological content that shapes the image of Palestine as the one suffering but persisting, and Israel as the perpetrator of destructive aggression.

Thus, the configuration of material processes in this text shows how ChatGPT, through the linguistic structure of its translation, consistently reproduces ideological representations of struggle and injustice, similar to the political discourse strategies in Mahmoud Abbas's source text.

b. The Analysis of Relational Processes

Relational processes function to connect two elements in the form of identities or attributes (Ibrahim, 2016). Based on the data, 30 occurrences of relational processes (20.3%) were found in the ChatGPT translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech. This type of process is widely used to affirm the values, identity, and moral legitimacy of the Palestinian people.

Example 3; *"Palestine is ours."*

This clause represents a relational process with the verb *"is"*, which connects the token (Palestine) and the value (ours). Grammatically, this construction is a relational possessive-identifying process, as it expresses an inseparable relationship between ownership and identity.

Its ideological meaning affirms the Palestinian people's historical and moral sovereignty claim over their homeland. The lexical choice of *"ours"* not only indicates physical ownership but also reinforces its spiritual and national dimensions. Through this relational structure, ChatGPT successfully maintains a strong tone of legitimacy and moral authority, in line with Abbas's speech's goal of affirming Palestinian rights to their land.

Example 4: *"Jerusalem is the jewel of our hearts and our eternal capital."*

This clause also constitutes a relational identifying process, demonstrating the identity relationship between the token (Jerusalem) and the value (the jewel of our hearts, our eternal capital). The verb *"is"* here serves to affirm Jerusalem's status as an essential part of the Palestinian national and spiritual identity.

Ideologically, this clause unites religious symbols (the jewel of the heart) and political symbols (the eternal capital) to construct a discourse of dual, emotional, and legal ownership. In this way, Mahmoud Abbas not only asserts a political claim to Jerusalem but also expands it into a moral and existential narrative, emphasizing that Jerusalem is the core of Palestinian life.

c. The Analysis of Verbal Processes

Verbal processes are a type of process related to the act of communication or speech, where the main participants include the speaker, the recipient (the recipient of the utterance), and the verbiage (the content or message conveyed) (Akbar et al., 2020). This type of process functions to display the activity of speaking, stating, rejecting, or calling within a linguistic and ideological context. In Mahmoud Abbas's speech translated by ChatGPT, 18 clauses (12.2%) fell into this category.

Example 5; *"I am speaking to you today after almost two years."*

The verb *"to speak"* signifies a declarative and formal speech act. In this context, Mahmoud Abbas positioned himself as the political and moral representative of the Palestinian people, speaking directly before the UN General Assembly. Ideologically, the use of verbal processes at the beginning of the speech established moral legitimacy and international credibility, as if the voices conveyed were those of victims of oppression demanding global justice, not merely emotional expression.

Example 6; *"We affirm that Gaza is an inseparable part of the State of Palestine."*

The word *"affirm"* functions as a declarative verb, indicating the delivery of an official political stance. In this context, the verbal process presents Palestine as an entity speaking with legal authority and political rationality. This ideological meaning emphasizes that Mahmoud Abbas's statement is not mere rhetoric, but rather a form of legal and diplomatic legitimacy. Through this verbal act, Mahmoud Abbas affirms Palestine's image as a civilized moral and political actor, while rejecting the image of extremism or violence often associated with the Palestinian people.

Thus, verbal processes play a crucial role in shaping the discourse's image that the Palestinian struggle is not merely a political one, but also a moral struggle for justice and peace. ChatGPT's translation preserves the formal and objective meaning of Mahmoud Abbas's utterance, demonstrating an ideological tendency to represent Palestine as a nation speaking within a universal framework of law, ethics, and humanity.

d. The Analysis of Mental Processes

Mental processes relate to cognitive and perceptive actions and are essential in representing inner thoughts and awareness, involving two main participants: the senser and the phenomenon (Ngongo et al., 2022). In Mahmoud Abbas's speech, translated by ChatGPT, 11 clauses (7.4%) fall into the mental process category. This type of process indicates that Mahmoud Abbas's speech not only contains factual statements but also contains moral reflections, humanitarian aspirations, and ideological awareness of the Palestinian situation. In this context, Mahmoud Abbas uses forms such as "*want*," "*reject*," "*realize*," and "*want*" to convey the moral values and peaceful orientation of the Palestinian people.

Example 7; "*We want to live in freedom, security, and peace like all other nations on earth.*"

In this clause, the verb "*want*" represents a desideratum mental process, represented by the words "*we*" (the Palestinian people) and the phenomenon "*living in freedom, security, and peace.*" This structure demonstrates the Palestinian people's desire for a life equal to that of other nations. Ideologically, this clause affirms universal moral and humanitarian equality, that the Palestinian struggle is not merely political, but based on the values of justice and freedom, which are the rights of every nation.

Through this speech, Mahmoud Abbas clarifies his people's position as peaceful, rational, and morally equal to the global community. Thus, the mental process in this clause serves to emphasize the humanistic and aspirational dimensions of his speech.

Example 8; "*We don't want an armed state.*"

This clause falls into the attitudinal mental process, where "*we*" expresses a rejection of the phenomenon of an "*armed state.*" Unlike the previous example, which was positive in its desiderative form, this structure demonstrates a normative form of moral awareness. Mahmoud Abbas uses the negative form "*does not want*" to reject violence and affirm his commitment to the value of civil peace.

Ideologically, this clause demonstrates Abbas's efforts to construct the image of Palestine as a nation that rejects militarization and extremism. It emphasizes that their struggle is not for armed rule, but rather for the establishment of a civil state that upholds the rule of law and human rights. Thus, this mental process serves as a rhetorical tool for Abbas to emphasize the peaceful and rational nature of the Palestinian national struggle.

e. The Analysis of Existential Processes

The existential process serves to express the existence or absence of something, as well as to mark universal factual conditions (Akbar et al., 2020). Based on the analysis of the translated text of Mahmoud Abbas's speech by ChatGPT, 6 existential clauses (4.1%) were found out of a total of 143 clauses analyzed.

The verb "*there is*" (or its negation "*there will not be*") appears to assert the existence or absence of certain moral and political principles. This process not only describes the fact of existence but also serves to convey the normative values underlying the speech's overall message.

Example 9; "*There can be no peace without justice.*"

The word "*exists*" in this clause is used in negation to state that peace cannot exist without justice. Linguistically, this represents a conditional existential process, as the existence of peace depends on a moral condition, namely the presence of justice.

Ideologically, this existential form not only describes reality but also serves as a statement of universal moral principles. Mahmoud Abbas, in his speech, emphasized that peace is not an entity that can be created solely politically, but must arise from substantive justice. Thus, the existential process in this text not only indicates the existence (or absence) of something, but also contains a normative dimension that directs the discourse toward ethical reasoning, that the liberation of Palestine is a prerequisite for global justice.

ChatGPT's translation successfully preserves the core ideological values of Mahmoud Abbas's speech, demonstrating ideological accuracy in conveying a moral message. This choice of existential structure strengthens the speech's position as a humanitarian appeal that places justice as the primary foundation of international peace.

f. The Analysis of Behavioral Processes

Based on Halliday's framework, behavioral processes refer to human behavior that reflects feelings or internal states through observable actions. Behavioral processes describe physiological and psychological behavior (Ibrahim, 2016).

Example 10; "*Our people continue to suffer from decades of occupation and aggression.*"

In this clause, the verb "*suffer*" signifies the ongoing emotional and physical experiences endured by the Palestinian people. In the context of Mahmoud Abbas's speech, the process of "*suffer*" is not merely an emotional expression, but a collective

representation of the suffering of the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation for decades. The word "*continue*" reinforces the duration and continuity of this suffering.

Ideologically, Mahmoud Abbas's speech employed this structure to present the humanity of the Palestinian people to a global audience, not as a reactive political entity, but as a nation that remains resilient and dignified despite suffering. Thus, the behavioral process within this clause serves to strengthen international empathy and affirm the moral legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle.

### **Ideological Representation in ChatGPT's Translation**

ChatGPT's translation of Mahmoud Abbas's speech contains ideological representations that reflect universal humanitarian values and moral perspectives on the Palestine–Israel conflict. Through its discourse structure, ChatGPT not only linguistically translates Mahmoud Abbas's political message but also constructs an ideological image that affirms Palestine's position as a nation struggling peacefully, rationally, and with dignity. This ideological representation is clearly evident in the choice of words, sentence patterns, and the emphasis on certain social roles that construct the relationship between "*us*" (Palestine) and "*them*" (Israel) in the text.

Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis examines ideology from three main dimensions. First, textual structure illustrates how lexical, syntactic, and rhetorical choices are used to emphasize particular ideological meanings in the translation. Second, social cognition demonstrates how ChatGPT, as an artificial intelligence system trained on global data, forms mental models that represent humanitarian values and international law. Third, social context explains how the translation reflects the international socio-political situation and the dominant ideology surrounding the global discourse on Palestine. Thus, these three aspects demonstrate that the ideological representation in ChatGPT's translation is not neutral, but reproduces a universal moral perspective that favors humanitarian values, justice, and peace.

#### **1. Textual Structural**

At the textual level, ideology in ChatGPT's translation is represented through lexical choices, syntactic patterns, and rhetorical strategies that emphasize the moral opposition between Palestine and Israel. ChatGPT consistently uses diction such as "*war*

*crimes*," *"crimes against humanity*," and *"illegal occupation"* to signal negative other-presentation, while maintaining the pronoun *"we"* to build in-group solidarity.

Passive structures such as *"A suffocating siege has been imposed on the entire people"* also demonstrate the agent deletion strategy, where the perpetrator (Israel) is removed to shift the focus to the suffering of the victims. This strategy creates an empathetic effect and strengthens the moral image of the Palestinian people. Furthermore, ChatGPT adds numerical evidence such as *"more than 220,000 victims"* and *"80% of homes destroyed,"* which serve as evidentiality to strengthen the credibility and legitimacy of Abbas's moral claims. This strategy makes the text appear objective, while still carrying a pro-humanitarian ideological orientation.

## 2. Social Cognition

In the social cognitive dimension, ChatGPT's ideological representation displays a collective thought pattern rooted in universal humanitarian values. ChatGPT consistently constructs a mental model that Palestine is a moral and legally legitimate nation, while Israel is an aggressor who violates humanitarian principles and international law.

For example, in the clause *"We want to live in freedom, security, and peace like all other nations on earth,"* the mental process of wanting to live demonstrates a moral and universal aspiration, a desire to live in peace and freedom without oppressing others. ChatGPT translates this message in a politically neutral manner, yet full of moral values that affirm the principle of humanitarian universalism.

Similarly, in the clause *"We will continue to fight peacefully, legally, and diplomatically,"* ChatGPT demonstrates a mental construct that rejects violence while simultaneously affirming legal struggle as the basis for moral legitimacy. In Van Dijk's framework, this strategy serves to promote self-legitimacy and positive self-presentation, constructing the image that *"we"* (Palestinians) are moral subjects fighting legitimately and rationally.

## 3. Social Context

At the social level, the ideology emerging in ChatGPT translation reflects an adaptation to the global communication environment, namely the UN General Assembly forum, which upholds the norms of diplomacy, peace, and international law. The clause *"There will be no peace without justice"* demonstrates the macrostructure that underpins the entire ideology of Mahmoud Abbas's speech. ChatGPT maintains a parallel structure

and the diction of *"justice"* as the moral center of the discourse. Thus, the Palestinian struggle is presented not as a regional political conflict, but as a universal humanitarian issue demanding a moral solution.

Furthermore, statements such as *"It's time for the international community to deliver justice for the Palestinian people"* employ a strong deontic modality (moral obligation), signaling an ethical appeal to the global community, not a political threat. This strategy demonstrates a shift from confrontational to moral-diplomatic discourse. In Van Dijk's framework, this social context shows that the ChatGPT ideology represents three main dimensions:

- Delegitimization of violence and occupation through moral and legal structures.
- The moral legitimacy of Palestine as a sovereign and peaceful nation.
- Mobilizing international solidarity through the universal language of human rights and justice.

### **Conclusion & recommendation**

This study concludes that ChatGPT is capable of accurately and meaningfully reproducing the linguistic and ideological structures in the translation of Mahmoud Abbas' political speeches. Through Halliday's transitivity analysis and Van Dijk's Ideological Discourse Analysis framework, it is found that this model maintains the primary ideological structure of the source text while still emphasizing the humanitarian values and moral legitimacy of Palestine. Material and relational processes are central to the formation of ideational meaning, while rhetorical strategies such as lexicalization and victimization strengthen the empathetic and moral effects on a global audience.

Overall, ChatGPT's translation results not only successfully communicate political messages but also demonstrate sensitivity to the ideological context and underlying human values of the text. This demonstrates that artificial intelligence can function as an interpretive tool that is not entirely mechanistic, but rather reflective of global social and ethical norms. Thus, this research makes an important contribution to the study of applied linguistics and AI-based translation, particularly in the context of political and ideological discourse.

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### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare that there is no potential conflict of interest related to the research, authorship, or publication of this article.

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