



Analysis of Deepseek and Gemini Translation Quality on French Political Articles Using Karangturi Framework

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Article History	ABSTRACT
Received: 10-07-2026 Accepted: 14-07-2026 Published: 10-08-2026	Background: The rapid integration of AI in machine translation has spurred extensive research, with over 2,000 studies (2024–2026) on translation quality, mostly focused on general and literary texts. This leaves a gap in evaluating complex political texts, where cultural nuances and specialized terminology pose unique challenges. Purpose: This research is carried out with the objective to examine level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated results of French political news texts translated by DeepSeek and Gemini using Karangturi framework belongs to Honggo to find a model of AI that shows excellent translation quality based on Nababan's accuracy and readability theory and Machali's acceptability theory. Method: The research method used is descriptive qualitative with research data taken from three news portals in France, namely Le Figaro, Libération, and Le Monde, each of which represents different political ideologies. The research instrument uses Nababan's accuracy and readability theory and Machali's acceptability theory, modified by Ardi. Results and Discussion: The test results show the same accuracy score (87.04%) and acceptability (82.64%) by both AI machines. However, Gemini is more excellent in readability with a score of 98.61% compared to DeepSeek, which scored 93.06%. Therefore, in total, Gemini (89.65%) better than DeepSeek (87.63%). Conclusions and Implications: This study concludes that Gemini and DeepSeek have great potential in translating political news texts, but their translation results still require human editing due to limitations in grammatical and contextual aspects. These results can be used as an academic reference for researchers and students to be more critical of the role of AI in the transfer of socio-political meaning, and also suggest that future researchers explore other AI frameworks or machines to expand the scope of this research.
Keywords:	<i>Artificial Intelligence; DeepSeek; Gemini; Translation Quality; French Political Texts.</i>
ABSTRAK	

Latar Belakang: Revolusi penerjemahan mesin telah berkembang pesat hingga terintegrasi dengan *Artificial Intelligence* atau AI. Berdasarkan penelusuran Google Scholar, terdapat lebih dari 2.000 studi mengenai evaluasi kualitas penerjemahan mesin berbasis AI yang dipublikasikan dalam rentang waktu 2024–2026, mayoritas literatur tersebut berfokus pada domain teks umum dan sastra. Keterbatasan ini menyisakan celah riset (*research gap*) pada teks politik yang kompleks akibat perbedaan budaya dan keunikan istilah politik.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dibuat dengan tujuan dapat mengetahui tingkat akurasi, keberterimaan dan keterbacaan pada hasil penerjemahan teks berita politik Prancis yang diterjemahkan oleh DeepSeek dan Gemini menggunakan framework Karangturi milik Honggo untuk menemukan model AI yang menunjukkan kualitas terjemahan yang lebih unggul berdasarkan teori akurasi dan keterbacaan Nababan serta teori keberterimaan Machali.

Metode: Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan data penelitian yang diambil dari tiga portal berita di Prancis yaitu Le Figaro, Libération, dan Le Monde yang masing-masing portalnya merepresentasikan ideologi politik yang berbeda. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan teori akurasi dan keterbacaan Nababan dan teori keberterimaan Machali yang dimodifikasi oleh Ardi.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Hasil pengujian menunjukkan skor akurasi (87,04%) dan keberterimaan (82,64%) yang sama pada kedua mesin AI. Namun, Gemini lebih unggul pada aspek keterbacaan dengan capaian 98,61% dibandingkan DeepSeek yang memperoleh 93,06%, sehingga secara akumulatif Gemini (89,65%) lebih unggul dibanding DeepSeek (87,63%).

Kesimpulan dan Implikasi: Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa Gemini dan DeepSeek memiliki potensi besar dalam penerjemahan teks berita politik, namun hasil terjemahannya masih membutuhkan penyuntingan manusia karena keterbatasan dalam aspek tata bahasa dan kontekstual. Hasil ini dapat menjadi acuan akademis agar para peneliti dan mahasiswa lebih kritis terhadap peran AI dalam transfer makna sosio-politik, serta menyarankan peneliti selanjutnya untuk mengeksplorasi *framework* atau mesin AI yang lain guna memperluas cakupan riset ini.

Kata Kunci

Artificial Intelligence; DeepSeek; Gemini; kualitas terjemahan; teks politik Prancis.



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INTRODUCTION

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has brought significant changes to the world of Machine Translation (MT). The application of Neural Machine Translation (NMT) technology is mentioned as the main driving factor behind this improvement in quality and efficiency.[1]

Empirical evidence from various studies supports this. Huang found that AI is capable of increasing accuracy to over 95% through accurate language recognition.[2] Genovese et al.'s findings show a wide variation in accuracy, namely 83%-97.8% for translations from English, but only 36%-76% for translations into English, indicating that the complexity of the target language has a significant impact.[3] Meanwhile, in the context of the Arabic language, Siyam et al. reported that Gemini excels in translation quality, while ChatGPT is better in technical aspects such as punctuation and grammar.[4] Collectively, these findings emphasize that AI-based translation machines are indeed capable of producing translations with very high accuracy, although their performance may vary depending on the language, direction of translation, and the AI platform used.[2], [3], [4]

However, research specifically examining AI-based translation tools in sensitive domains with significant social implications remains limited, particularly regarding political texts and news. Political texts and news play a crucial role in forming public opinion through agenda-setting and framing mechanisms that present facts and build opinions in society, even manipulating audience emotions through the selection of words and images.[5] Furthermore, language used in political discourse and international media is never neutral; rather, it constantly carries ideological positions and specific discursive choices.[6] In line with this, Cherikbaeva & Musaeva emphasize that political discourse is complex and has a distinctive vocabulary.[7] Translation technology combined with Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a dependable tool to enhance the productivity and consistency of translating political news texts.[8] Political text translators face complex challenges that include linguistic ambiguity and gaps in political terminology filled with cultural bias, making it difficult to find direct equivalents.[9] This situation is made worse by external pressures from the media and politics, which often force translators to prioritize subjective interpretation over accuracy compared to the original text, potentially distorting the original intent.[10]

In response to this challenge, Chat AI technology continues to evolve, exceeding pioneering models like ChatGPT.[11], [12] Two advanced models that are now major players are Gemini AI and DeepSeek AI. Gemini AI, launched by Google DeepMind, is known as the largest multimodal model that excels in reasoning and the ability to absorb knowledge from various types of data, as proven by its high scores on academic tests (MMLU).[13] Meanwhile, DeepSeek AI, introduced in the same year, 2023, came out with a strategic advantage of competitive performance compared to Llama 2-70B but with far more efficient computational costs, making it a strong and economical alternative.[14]

Interest and academic exploration of AI-based machine translation capabilities have been shown by several previous studies. As previously mentioned by Huang and Siyam regarding the advantages of machine translation in producing translated texts with a relatively high success rate.[2], [4] Other findings also discuss the analysis of machine translation, such as the comparative analysis conducted by Pratiwi & Gusthini on the translation of the poem "Hope is the Thing with Feathers" by Emily Dickinson, showing a striking contrast between machine and human translations of the poem "Hope is the Thing with Feathers." ChatGPT's translation shows high lexical and syntactic accuracy, but fails to capture the metaphorical nuances and emotions of the original poem. On the other hand, human translations excel in conveying connotative meaning and aesthetic value, despite having lower lexical accuracy.[15] Recent comparative research was also conducted by Hidayutullah & Aliurridha, who analyzed the translation of excerpts from the novel *The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers* from English to Indonesian, which revealed differences in quality profiles between Gemini and ChatGPT. The findings indicate that Gemini excels in accuracy with an average score of 2.4. On the other hand, ChatGPT dominates in terms of acceptability (2.2) and readability (2.5). Looking at the overall average score, ChatGPT's performance is higher with a final score of 2.32, compared to Gemini, which scored 2.16.[16]

A similar study was conducted by Humolungo et al. Based on Humolungo et al.'s research, both AI platforms (ChatGPT and DeepL) are capable of producing journalistic text translations with high readability and clarity. However, there are characteristic differences; ChatGPT produces more contextual and narrative translations, while DeepL maintains a formal structure to minimize interpretative errors. However, this study emphasizes that review by human translators is still necessary to ensure the accuracy of nuanced meanings, especially on complex and sensitive issues.[17]

While research on AI translation capabilities has expanded, most existing studies focus predominantly on general or literary texts, leaving sensitive domains such as political news relatively underexplored. Current literature particularly lacks empirical evidence on how AI handles the nuanced framing and emotional complexity inherent in political discourse. This gap is even more

pronounced in specific, under-studied language pairs, specifically the translation of political news from French to Indonesian. To date, no published studies have examined AI translation performance within this specific language pair and domain.

This political news text is difficult to translate because it is rich in implied meanings and hidden emotions, as well as presentation (framing) techniques that can influence readers' perceptions.[5], [6], [7], [8], [9] Therefore, in-depth research is urgently needed to fill this gap, especially to ensure whether AI is truly reliable in translating political information that has a significant social impact.

The translation of political-themed news texts often brings its own challenges. Interpretation errors or loss of original meaning can be caused by cultural differences, social context, and language nuances.[9], [10] As a case study, the objective of this research is to analyze the translation quality produced by the DeepSeek AI and Gemini AI models on political news texts from French to Indonesian using the Karangturi Framework. The analysis will focus on the assessment of translation quality by referring to the accuracy and readability scales of the translation results by Nababan, as well as the acceptability scale by Machali, which has been modified by Ardi. The researcher will also analyze which AI model shows a better translation quality in political news texts. To address this objective, this study formulates the following research questions (RQ) :

RQ 1 : How accurately, acceptably, and readably do DeepSeek AI and Gemini AI translate political news texts from French to Indonesian based on the Nababan and Machali (modified by Ardi) assessment scales?

RQ 2 : Which AI model demonstrates superior overall translation quality in handling political news texts from French to Indonesian

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Foundation of Translation

Hasyim explains that previous experts have provided various definitions of translation with different emphases.[18] Catford provides a definition that emphasizes the transfer of texts containing meaning.[18], [19] Nida & Taber define translation as an effort to find the most natural equivalents and the closest relationship between the source language and the target language in terms of meaning, style, and language structure.[18], [19] Meanwhile, according to Hasyim, Larson's definition emphasizes the importance of connecting the cultural background of the source language with the target language.[18], [21] This is reinforced by Hatim & Mason, who state that translation shows the important role of language in social life.[22] Another opinion is also expressed by Newmark that translation must convey meaning according to the author's intent [23]. Machali then concluded that translation focuses on the effort to replace the equivalent text and translate the meaning according to the author's intention.[24]

The efforts of experts in formulating this definition of translation align with the establishment of the foundational rules of translation in the history of literature. Sulaiman stated that Etienne Dolet was the first person to formulate five principles of translation through his work in 1540, titled *La Manière de Bien Traduire D'une Langue en Autre* or *The Way to Translate Well from One Language to Another*. [25] These five principles emphasize that translators must: (1) fully understand the original author's purpose and meaning; (2) proficient in both the source and target languages well; (3) avoid literal or word-for-word translation and prioritize the overall meaning of the sentence; (4) use a style of language that is common for speakers of the target language to ensure understanding; and (5) be responsible for creating an accurate overall impression through appropriate diction. [25] Dolet's principles indicate that he emphasized the importance of meaning accuracy, which requires the translator to thoroughly understand the source text. [26] Dolet also

observed that cultural context needs to be considered so that the translation can emotionally resonate with the audience.[27]

Consideration of the cultural context and audience is closely related to the direction of the adopted translation ideology. Translation ideology is the translator's perspective on the best method influenced by culture, language, and the purpose of translation.[28] Newmark divides translation methods into two ideologies, namely domestication and foreignization.[23] The domestication ideology is oriented toward the target language by adjusting the culture and taste of the readers so that the translation feels natural like the original work.[18], [28], [29], [30]

Next, Newmark divided eight translation methods into the two ideological groups. The four methods oriented toward the ideology of foreignization are: (1) Word-for-Word Translation; (2) Literal Translation; (3) Faithful Translation; and (4) Semantic Translation. Meanwhile, four methods oriented toward the ideology of domestication include: (1) Adaptation; (2) Free Translation; (3) Idiomatic Translation; and (4) Communicative Translation.[23]

After determining the ideology and method to be used, the translator must go through systematic work steps to execute the text. Ardi divides the stages of translation into 4 stages based on summaries from previous researchers such as Nida & Taber, Larson, Nababan, and Machali. The four stages are: (1) Analysis Stage; (2) Transfer Stage; (3) Restructuring or Re-encoding Stage; (4) Evaluation and Revision Stage.[28]

Translation Quality Assessment

The assessment of translation quality requires the principles of validity and reliability through direct comparison with the source language text[28] Machali states that the assessment should include aspects of acceptability or non-deviant meaning, accuracy of equivalence, and the appropriateness of grammar and structure in the target language.[24], [28] Meanwhile, Nababan [31] proposes another approach that focuses on the level of accuracy in message transfer and the level of readability in the target language.[28] The assessment instrument was then modified by Ardi to evaluate the quality of the translation comprehensively.[28] As shown in the table below.

Table 1. Accuracy Scale and Instruments

Scale	Type	Description
3	Accurate	The translation produced has conveyed the original message and meaning accurately to the target language and is understandable, but it still requires revision in its wording.
2	Less Accurate	The translation produced has not yet been able to convey the message and meaning from the source language to the target language accurately. There are several errors or inconsistencies in word choice and the relationships between phrases, clauses, and sentence elements.
1	Not Accurate	The translation produced does not convey the message from the source language to the target language.

The table above presents the translation accuracy assessment instrument based on Nababan's theory, modified by Ardi, using a scale of 1 to 3. The larger the scale, the more accurate the

translation result.[28], [31] Next, a table of acceptability scale and instruments based on Machali's theory, modified by Ardi, is also presented.[24], [28]

Table 2. Acceptability Scale and Instruments

Scale	Type	Description
4	Very Acceptable	The translation corresponds to the rules of the target language. Word choices are adjusted to fit the history, style, and culture of the target language. Terminology translation does not appear as a result of translation and looks natural.
3	Acceptable but needs revision	Translation in accordance with the rules of the target language (Indonesian grammar), word choices appropriate for the current era, also adjusted to the history, style, and culture of the target language. There are several words or phrases in the translation of terms that feel less natural/ less appropriate.
2	Less Acceptable	The translation doesn't conform to the rules of the target language. Similarly, the choice of words is less recognized or less familiar in the target language community. There are phrases and words that are strange in the translation of terms.
1	Unacceptable	The translation is completely inconsistent with the rules of the target language. The translation of the terms is very unnatural.

The table above uses a scale of 1 to 4. The higher the scale, the more the translation corresponds to linguistic rules, which not only include grammatical accuracy but also harmony with cultural, historical, and natural elements in the target language.[28] The following table will present the readability scale and assessment instrument for the translation results based on Nababan's theory, which has been modified by Ardi using a scale of 1 to 4.[28], [31]

Table 3. Readability Scale and Instruments

Scale	Type	Description
4	Very Easy	The translation is easy to understand and its meaning is clear.
3	Easy	The translation can be understood and comprehended even though there are one or two terms that are less understood or the sentence structure is somewhat disorganized.
2	Difficult	The sentence structure is somewhat disorganized and there are several terms that are not well understood,

		making the translation difficult to understand.
1	Very Difficult	The sentence structure is disorganized, and there are terms that are completely unclear, making the translation very difficult to understand.

Based on the presentation of the instruments above, the larger the scale, the easier the translation is to understand. Although inspired by Nababan's instrument, Ardi made modifications to the 'very difficult' and 'difficult' points.[28]

Political Texts and News Discourse

Kudra views the essence of news in its value of new, unexpected, and unusual information, so the substance of the information is prioritized over its presentation form. On the other hand, Akhrenova & Zaripov expand this view by stating that news texts also function as complex communicative units that use rhetorical techniques and persuasive strategies to shape public opinion. These two perspectives complement each other by combining informational and persuasive aspects to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complexity and power of news texts in today's society.[32], [33]

The complexity of political texts is found in the linguistic, cultural, as well as ideological and practical challenges. Linguistically and culturally, translators must understand specific terminology and adjust cultural references to be relevant to the target audience.[9], [34], [35] On the other hand, translators face ethical and ideological challenges in balancing accuracy compared to the original text with media bias or audience expectations.[10], [34] There are also practical constraints that demand diplomatic sensitivity and an understanding of the historical-political context that influences the translation process.[35], [36]

Therefore, to understand how this complexity works in real practice, a deep understanding of the political and media landscape in the country of origin of the text is required.

The French semi-presidential system implements a multiparty system that has historically been dominated by the right and left factions, but has shifted with the emergence of centrist forces such as La République en Marche.[37], [38] The diversity of political orientations is reflected in the French mass media, where every platform maintains its ideological bias to attract specific audience segments. Research by Martin & Binet [39] and Fadhil [40] shows that Le Figaro represents right-wing or conservative views, Le Monde tends to occupy a centrist or socialist position, and Libération stands left-center with moderate reporting, which collectively shapes the distinctive linguistic and ideological characteristics of French political news texts.

The Evolution of Machine Translation

The evolution of machine translation has progressed from rule-based systems to Statistical Machine Translation (SMT), resulting in breakthroughs through Neural Machine Translation (NMT) that excels in various language pairs.[41], [42] This NMT era is driven by advances in deep learning, starting with the Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) model that processes sequential data, then the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) that can capture long-term dependencies, and finally the revolutionary Transformer architecture that uses a self-attention mechanism to process all inputs simultaneously.[43], [44]

Recent developments also include the implementation of Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (BERT), which understands language context bidirectionally. The utilization of complex neural architectures and vast multilingual data not only enhances the

accuracy and naturalism of translations but also expands its applications to various other fields such as conversational agents, abstractive text summarization, and text-image translation.[43], [44]

The development of Artificial Intelligence

Although Chat AI is a modern innovation, its underlying statistical approach originated in 1906 with Andrey Markov's probability chain, which laid the groundwork for automated text prediction in chatbots.[11] The early period of Chat AI was marked by the creation of ELIZA in 1966, PARRY in 1972, and ALICE in 1995, which built the foundation for interaction between humans and computers through pattern matching and emotional modeling. The evolution then continued to the stage of mass application through virtual assistants like Siri in 2011 and Alexa in 2014, which democratized technology for consumers.[45], [46] The latest revolution is marked by ChatGPT and Google Bard, developed during the 2018–2023 period, utilizing deep neural networks, enabling them to generate contextual, complex conversations that resemble human interactions.[11], [46], [47]

In this study, the translation process uses Chat AI named DeepSeek and Gemini. DeepSeek is an AI startup from China established in 2023 by Liang Wenfeng. This AI launched the R1 model in January 2025 at a very efficient cost of USD 5.6 million, but it was able to compete with the development cost of GPT-4, potentially democratizing AI technology through an open-source approach with practical applications in the healthcare, financial, and manufacturing sectors. However, this raised security concerns, leading to the restriction of DeepSeek's use in several countries.[14] Meanwhile, Google introduced Gemini at the end of 2023 as the largest multimodal model that is capable of processing text, code, audio, images, and video simultaneously, available in three sizes: Ultra, Pro, and Nano, and achieving top performance in various academic benchmarks such as the Massive Multitask Language Understanding test.[13]

Prompt engineering is a discipline of natural language programming to optimize the output of Large Language Models (LLMs) with clear instructions, although sensitive to small changes in language formulation.[48], [49], [50], [51], [52] To address this, various frameworks have been developed, ranging from few-shot prompting to provide response examples [53], least-to-most prompting for gradual problem-solving [54], to Chain-of-Thought (CoT) which sequentially breaks down problems in either few-shot or zero-shot forms to activate internal reasoning [56]. Further development was achieved through the ReAct framework, which combines alternating thought and action processes to interact with the external world and address fictitious answers, thereby forming a comprehensive foundation in optimizing the LLM's ability to think and act.[55]

The KARANGTURI Framework is a comprehensive local approach in prompt engineering, consisting of four main elements: Character, Summary, Goal, and Obstacle. This framework offers a holistic and adaptive method oriented toward the audience, resulting in more targeted and relevant AI responses for various groups, from academics to professionals.[56]

METHOD

A descriptive qualitative design is employed in this study as it provides an appropriate framework to thoroughly evaluate and interpret the translation quality produced by AI models in sensitive domains. Unlike quantitative metrics that solely measure statistical similarity, a descriptive qualitative approach enables a detailed, context-aware analysis of how political framing, implicit meanings, and lexical nuances are handled in the target text. By systematically examining the translated political news articles against established criteria of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, this methodology effectively addresses the core research objective of assessing AI translation reliability in political discourse.

The population in this study comprises political news articles published by major French media outlets covering French and European Union political issues between December 2025 and

February 2026. Using a purposive sampling technique, articles focusing on French or EU politics with a length of 400–1000 words were selected from three representative newspapers: Le Figaro, Libération, and Le Monde. One representative article was selected from each outlet (totaling 3 articles), which were then translated into Indonesian using DeepSeek AI and Gemini AI. Specifically, the unit of analysis in this study is the translated paragraph. This yielded a total of 72 analysis units (paragraphs) evaluated using the translation quality assessment criteria.

The research instrument used by the researchers is the instrument originally developed by Nababan and Machali, which was modified by Ardi. The instrument was created in the following data card.

Table 4. Translation Quality Analysis

NEWS SOURCE LE FIGARO/LE MONDE/LIBERATION						
No	Original Text	Translated Text	Translation Quality Analysis			Justification
			KA	KB	KT	
1.						
2.						

The table above is a table of instruments that will be used to analyze the quality of translation which focuses on the aspects of accuracy (KA), readability (KT), and acceptability (KB) referring to the theory of Nababan and Machali modified by Ardi. In the readability section, accuracy and acceptability will be given a scale according to the theory detailed in the previous chapter and then explained in the justification section.

Data collection was conducted by selecting several political-themed titles uploaded to official French news portals. The data in this study were collected through analyses of translated politically themed news texts on the news portals Le Figaro, Libération, and Le Monde using DeepSeek and Gemini AI.

The steps for data research are divided into 3, namely: (1) reviewing and collecting various translation theories and translation quality with the aim of using these theories as a reference in assessing the data to be researched. (2) sorting news texts according to the criteria. (3) recording the original news text and the translated results in the data card that has been created.

After the data collection process is carried out, the next stage is the data analysis stage. At this stage, the process carried out by the researcher is to observe and identify the suitability of the translation results with the data instruments proposed by Nababan and Machali.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the results of translating French political news texts into Indonesian using prompt engineering on DeepSeek and Gemini. This translation process applies the Karangturi framework to formulate precise instructions for both AI machines. The specific prompt used in this research is as follows :

"Act as a professional translator in the field of politics from French to Indonesian, considering terminology and the French-Indonesian political and cultural background to ensure the accuracy of the political message in the Indonesian translation, and using a formal and commonly accepted language style in news so that it is easily understood by the general public."

Through the framework-based instructions, translation results were obtained and then analyzed based on three main aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Based on the assessment of 72 translation data, here are the total perfect scores for each analyzed aspect.

Table 5. Perfect Scores

No	Translation Quality Aspect	Total Perfect Scores	Percentage (%)
1	Accuracy	108	100%
2	Acceptability	144	100%
3	Readability	144	100%
	Grand Total	396	100%

In Table 6, the research results show that Gemini's overall score is superior to DeepSeek with a narrow score difference of 9 points between the two. Gemini and DeepSeek received equal scores in terms of acceptability and accuracy, while in terms of readability, Gemini outperformed DeepSeek. Although both scores are equal in terms of acceptability and accuracy, there are still differences in scores per data. In some data, DeepSeek is sometimes superior or vice versa.

Tabel 6. Results of Translation Quality Analyses

Total	Gemini's Scores	DeepSeek's Scores
KA	94 (87,04%)	94 (87,04%)
KB	119 (82,64%)	119 (82,64%)
KT	142 (98,61%)	134 (93,06%)
Total	355 (89,65%)	347 (87,63%)

Translation result with low accuracy was not found in either Gemini or DeepSeek. Both Gemini and DeepSeek have 14 translation results classified into the less accurate category and 22 others classified into the accurate category. Here is one representative data point showing a less accurate translation in Gemini, while DeepSeek shows an accurate translation.

Table 7. Representative Data 1

Original Text	
<i>Sandrine d'Angio condamnée.</i> <i>Elle estime toutefois qu'«aucun enrichissement personnel n'a été démontré, mais le favoritisme se caractérise par la seule rupture des règles de mise en concurrence».</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Sandrine d'Angio Dijatuhi Vonis Meskipun demikian, Ketua Majelis Hakim menilai bahwa "tidak ditemukan bukti adanya keuntungan pribadi (bagi terdakwa). Namun, delik favoritisme dianggap telah terpenuhi hanya dengan terbuktinya pelanggaran terhadap aturan persaingan dalam proses pengadaan (lelang)."	Sandrine d'Angio turut dijatuhi vonis bersalah. Meski demikian, majelis hakim menilai bahwa "tidak terbukti adanya unsur memperkaya diri sendiri secara pribadi, namun tindak pidana pemberian keistimewaan (<i>favoritisme</i>) telah terbukti semata-mata karena terjadinya pelanggaran terhadap aturan persaingan usaha yang sehat."

In terms of accuracy based on the Ardi scale adapted from Nababan, DeepSeek achieved a score of 3 because it successfully conveyed the original meaning using a communicative method oriented toward the target language (TL). For example, this is evident in the phrase "*pelanggaran terhadap aturan persaingan usaha yang sehat*".

In contrast, Gemini only scored 2 because the message from the source language was not conveyed accurately due to inappropriate word choice. One of Gemini's mistakes is the use of the phrase "*dalam proses pengadaan (lelang)*" which is inaccurate because, according to KBBI VI Daring, the word "*lelang*" (auction) means a sale with a highest-bidder offer. The word is not appropriate in the target language context, potentially leading to misunderstandings for the readers.

In other translation results, a higher accuracy score was found in Gemini. Here is an example of the translation.

Table 8. Representative Data 2

Original Text	
<i>Son nom circulait depuis plusieurs jours et le jeune homme avait perdu lundi ses droits d'accès à l'Assemblée nationale bien qu'il ait démenti, par le biais de son avocat «être responsable du drame».</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Nama pemuda tersebut telah santer diperbincangkan selama beberapa hari terakhir. Ia juga telah kehilangan hak aksesnya ke Gedung Majelis Nasional sejak Senin lalu, meskipun melalui pengacaranya, ia membantah telah 'bertanggung jawab atas tragedi tersebut'.	Namanya telah beredar selama beberapa hari, dan pemuda tersebut telah kehilangan hak aksesnya ke Gedung Majelis Nasional Prancis sejak Senin, meskipun ia, melalui kuasa hukumnya, membantah 'bertanggung jawab atas peristiwa tragis tersebut'.

In DeepSeek, an unnatural translation was found. The word "*beredar*," based on the definition in KBBI VI Daring, is not equivalent to translating "*circulait*" in the context of the text. It would be better to translate "*circulait*" as "*santer*" so that the translated meaning is equivalent and appropriate to the context in Tsu.

Furthermore, the table above also becomes an example of a score of 3 in the acceptability aspect according to Ardi's scale based on Machali's theory. This assessment was given to both AI machines for two reasons: the unnatural translation of terms and the incorrect use of single quotation marks that do not conform to EYD (Enhanced Indonesian Spelling System).

The following table presents the translation results of Gemini, which reached a score of 3 in the acceptability aspect, and DeepSeek, which achieved a score of 2 in the same aspect.

Table 9. Representative Data 3

Original Text	
<i>Une nouvelle condamnation qui s'ajoute à celle de la semaine passée où l'ex-RN et ex-Reconquête, soutien de Franck Allisio (RN) à la mairie de Marseille, avait éclopé de six mois de prison avec sursis et une inéligibilité d'un an dans un autre dossier de prise illégale d'intérêts, pour avoir «œuvré illégalement» au recrutement de son fils à la mairie de secteur.</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Vonis terbaru ini menambah deretan hukuman bagi politisi mantan anggota partai RN dan Reconquête tersebut, setelah pada pekan lalu ia juga dijatuhi hukuman enam bulan penjara dengan masa percobaan dan pencabutan hak politik selama satu tahun. Hukuman sebelumnya berkaitan dengan kasus konflik kepentingan, di mana ia dinyatakan terbukti 'bekerja secara ilegal' demi	Vonis terbaru ini menambah daftar panjang hukuman yang telah ia terima pada pekan sebelumnya. Saat itu, mantan kader Rassemblement National (RN) sekaligus mantan kader Reconquête! yang juga merupakan pendukung Franck Allisio (RN) dalam kontestasi pemilihan Wali Kota Marseille ini, telah dijatuhi hukuman penjara enam bulan dengan masa percobaan serta sanksi

meloloskan perekrutan putranya di kantor wali kota sektor. Saat ini, tokoh tersebut diketahui sebagai pendukung Franck Allisio (RN) dalam bursa pemilihan Wali Kota Marseille.

pencabutan hak untuk dipilih selama satu tahun dalam perkara terpisah terkait tindak pidana pengambilan keuntungan secara melawan hukum (*prise illégale d'intérêts*). Ia dinyatakan bersalah karena telah "bertindak secara melawan hukum" dalam proses perekrutan putranya sendiri di kantor wali kota wilayah setempat.

Referring to Ardi's acceptability scale (Machali's theory), Gemini received a score of 3 because its word choice was appropriate for the target language (TL), and only required minor revision regarding the use of single quotation marks that did not conform to EYD..

On the other hand, DeepSeek received a score of 2 (less acceptable) because it used terms that were uncommon and inappropriate in the TL. This inappropriateness was evident in the use of the word "*kontestasi*," which should be deleted, and the phrases "*secara melawan hukum*" and "*bertindak secara melawan hukum*," which would be more appropriately replaced with "*secara ilegal*" and "*menyalahgunakan wewenang*."

Table 10 presents the translation results which show very high acceptability for both AI machines.

Table 10. Representative Data 4

Original Text	
<i>Souffrant d'un grave traumatisme crânien, il est mort samedi.</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Akibat menderita trauma kepala yang berat, ia dinyatakan meninggal dunia pada hari Sabtu.	Menderita cedera kepala berat, korban meninggal dunia pada Sabtu.

Based on Ardi's modification of Machali's theory, the translation results of the two AI machines achieved a score of 4 (very acceptable) because the choice of words and terms used felt natural, reasonable, and in accordance with the target language (TL) culture. In the overall translation results of both AI machines, no unacceptable categories were found.

The same was found in terms of readability; none of the translations classified into the very difficult and difficult categories. DeepSeek has 10 data entries in the easy category and 26 other entries in the very easy category. Gemini has 34 data entries in the very easy readability category and 2 entries in the easy category. Here are examples of translations with easy readability in DeepSeek and very easy readability in Gemini.

Table 11. Representative Data 5

Original Text	
<i>Le premier ministre soutient une réforme rapide de la loi « PLM », qui particularise les scrutins municipaux dans les trois plus grandes villes de France, divisant les élus à un an des municipales.</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Perdana Menteri mendukung percepatan reformasi Undang-Undang 'PLM', yang mengatur kekhususan sistem pemilihan umum daerah di tiga kota terbesar di Prancis. Langkah ini memicu perpecahan di kalangan pejabat terpilih, tepat satu tahun menjelang pemilihan umum serentak.	Perdana Menteri mendukung reformasi cepat terhadap undang-undang « PLM » yang memberlakukan kekhususan sistem pemilihan umum kota di tiga kota terbesar di Prancis, sehingga memicu perpecahan di kalangan wakil rakyat satu tahun sebelum pemilihan kota

Based on Ardi's modified Nababan theory, DeepSeek is classified as easy because its meaning can generally be understood, even though there are minor errors in the sentence structure. These errors are evident in the phrases "*pemilihan kota*" and "*sistem pemilihan umum kota*" which are unfamiliar in the target language. On the other hand, Gemini achieved the very easy category because all the sentences and terms used were very familiar, so that the meaning could be immediately understood by the reader without any obstacles.

Table 12. Representative Data 6

Original Text	
<i>« Je suis donc très circonspect sur cette réforme, d'autant qu'elle porte atteinte aux principes de proximité des maires d'arrondissement », a-t-il ajouté, précisant qu'il s'agissait d'une « position personnelle » et non de celle du gouvernement.</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
"Oleh karena itu, saya sangat waspada terhadap reformasi ini, terlebih karena hal tersebut mencederai prinsip kedekatan antara warga dengan wali kota distrik," tambahnya, seraya menegaskan bahwa pernyataan tersebut merupakan "posisi pribadi" dan bukan mewakili sikap resmi pemerintah.	"Oleh karena itu, saya sangat berhati-hati terhadap reformasi ini, terlebih karena reformasi ini melanggar prinsip kedekatan para wali kota arondisemen," tambahnya, seraya menegaskan bahwa hal tersebut merupakan « sikap pribadi » dan bukan sikap pemerintah.

Table 12 shows a very easy readability level from both AI machines. The entire sentences are coherent and easy to understand. There are no terms that confuse the reader and make it difficult to understand the text above. However, in Table 12, the accuracy aspect of both AI machines is classified into the less accurate category, and the acceptability aspect falls into the acceptable but needs revision category. The following table will present translation results with high accuracy and acceptability levels, as well as very easy readability for both AI machines.

Table 13. Representative Data 7

Original Text	
<i>Deux ans après sa défaite aux dernières municipales, où il était arrivé en troisième position avec près de 20% des voix, Stéphane Ravier avait quitté le RN pour rallier la candidature d'Éric Zemmour à la présidentielle. Il avait ensuite quitté Reconquête! en 2024.</i>	
Gemini	DeepSeek
Dua tahun setelah kekalahannya dalam pemilihan wali kota terakhir—di mana ia menempati posisi ketiga dengan perolehan hampir 20% suara—Stéphane Ravier memutuskan hengkang dari partai RN untuk mendukung pencalonan Éric Zemmour dalam pemilihan presiden. Ia kemudian meninggalkan partai Reconquête! pada tahun 2024.	Dua tahun setelah mengalami kekalahan dalam pemilihan umum wali kota terakhir—yang ketika itu ia hanya mampu menempati posisi ketiga dengan perolehan sekitar 20 persen suara—Stéphane Ravier keluar dari partai Rassemblement National (RN) untuk kemudian bergabung mendukung pencalonan Éric Zemmour dalam pemilihan presiden. Selanjutnya, pada tahun 2024, ia kembali menyatakan keluar dari partai Reconquête!.

Based on the table above, the translation results are assessed to have a high level of accuracy as well as good acceptability and readability. The quality is achieved because the terms used feel familiar and fluent, making the message easily understandable by the TL readers. These points meet the criteria in the scale and quality assessment instruments for translation based on the theory of Nababan and Machali as modified by Ardi.

In line with previous literature, the findings of this study reveal key consistencies and notable differences. First, regarding sentence structure, the high acceptability and readability scores observed in this study align with the findings of Pratiwi and Gusthini [15], which highlight ChatGPT's syntactic competence. This indicates that LLMs generally maintain strong grammatical coherence in translation.

However, clear differences emerge when analyzing the performance of specific platforms. Although Hidayatullah and Aliurridha [16] observed that ChatGPT outperformed Gemini, this comparative evaluation between DeepSeek and Gemini yielded the opposite result, with Gemini achieving a higher overall score. This discrepancy highlights how model differences and continuous updates influence translation outcomes across various platforms.

Finally, the results of this study align with the conclusions of Humolungo et al. [17]. Although they evaluated ChatGPT and DeepL, the study confirmed that AI platforms can reliably generate journalistic text with high readability and clarity. Nevertheless, further human editing remains essential to capture nuanced context in complex or sensitive content.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

This study analyzed the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of two AI-based translation tools, Gemini and DeepSeek, in translating French political news texts into Indonesian using Karangturi framework. The findings indicate that while both LLMs achieve equivalent levels of translation accuracy and acceptability, a notable disparity exists in their readability performance, where Gemini significantly outperforms DeepSeek. This implies that while both platforms are equally capable of preserving core semantic meaning and maintaining social-cultural appropriateness in sensitive political contexts, high linguistic fidelity does not automatically guarantee natural stylistic flow or ease of reading.

Despite their strong overall performance, neither AI model produced flawless output. Both systems exhibited limitations regarding unfamiliar terminology, contextual word choices, and minor Indonesian punctuation errors, underscoring that human post-editing remains indispensable when translating nuanced socio-political media text.

Theoretically, this research contributes significantly in providing a better understanding of the concept of translating crucial and sensitive political news texts. In addition, this study broadens academic insights into the capabilities and limitations of Large Language Models (LLM) in the socio-political domain. The results of this qualitative analysis are expected to serve as a case study and reference for students and researchers to be more critical of the role of AI in conveying meaning and socio-political context. Considering the limitations of this study, future researchers are advised to explore this topic deeper by exploring alternative AI frameworks or machines.

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