




AI in Anthem: A Comparative Analysis of the English and Filipino ChatGPT 4 Translations from the Existing Translations of the Philippine National Anthem

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Abstract

This study analyzed ChatGPT's translation capabilities in Filipino and English. The original text was the Spanish poem 'Filipinas' by Jose Palma, which is the source language for the Philippine National Anthem and was translated by ChatGPT into Filipino and English. The translations generated by ChatGPT were then compared to the existing translations of the anthem, such as 1) 'Land of the Morning' by Osias and Lane in English and 2) 'Lupang Hinirang' by de Leon in Filipino. Translations generated by ChatGPT were evaluated using a Likert Scale to determine their proximity to or divergence from the identified existing translations. The analysis revealed that ChatGPT AI tool has the ability to construct its own linguistic structures and convey complex ideas to aid in a better understanding of the text. However, human discernment is still significant to guarantee translations align with the intended meaning, culture and context.

Keywords

artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, translation, Schleiermacher, Philippine National Anthem

INTRODUCTION

OpenAI developed various artificial intelligence (AI) tools in 2015, such as ChatGPT for text-based tasks, DALL-E for image creation, and Whisper for transcribing speech. ChatGPT became the most popular due to its capacity to translate queries into any language based on extensive training data (Brockman & Sutskever, 2015). Hence, it has also become a powerful tool in translation. Utilizing the Generative Pretrained Transformer (GPT) language model, ChatGPT is capable of understanding and generating human-like text in multiple languages. By leveraging advanced machine learning techniques, ChatGPT aims to provide high-quality translations that are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally sensitive (Brown et al., 2020).

In the context of globalization, translation has been instrumental in bridging linguistic and cultural gaps, facilitating communication, and encouraging mutual understanding across diverse societies. It paves the way for disseminating knowledge, literature, and cultural artifacts beyond their original linguistic boundaries, thus contributing to a more interconnected and interdependent world (Cronin,

2013). As AI-powered translation tools like ChatGPT become more advanced, their potential to reinforce cross-cultural dialogue and exchange is becoming increasingly valuable.

It is important to note that this study aimed to investigate how AI technology can facilitate the revisitation of history and the enhancement of symbolic artifacts, such as a National Anthem that represents a country's identity, values, and heritage.

Following the exploration of [Anastacio et al.'s \(2016\)](#), the long-standing history of the Philippine National Anthem, its music composed by Julian Felipe in 1898 was based on the Spanish "Marcha Real" due to its familiarity. Originally titled "Marcha Nacional Magdalo" or "Marcha Nacional Filipina," the lyrics were added a year later by José Palma in Spanish.

When the American colonizers arrived, they banned displaying the Filipino flag, playing Felipe's music, or singing Palma's poem. The Americans subdued Filipino nationalism before allowing the flag to be displayed and the anthem to be heard again. By then, more Filipinos spoke English than Spanish, prompting a need for an English version of the anthem. "Land of the Morning" by Camilio Osias and A.L. Lane became the most popular English translation. It was officially adopted as the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem in 1938 ([Anastacio et al., 2016](#)).

During debates over Tagalog being the national language, Filipino nationalists saw the irony in singing the anthem in Spanish. Several translations were made, with Felipe de Leon's 1958 version "Lupang Hinirang" becoming the official lyrics.

The translation of the national anthem into Filipino successfully replaced "Land of the Morning" in the consciousness of Filipinos. President Ferdinand Marcos attempted to quell the national language debate with the 1973 Constitution, demoting the national language to an official language and promising a new one. The debate was revived under President Corazon Aquino's 1987 Constitution, which reinstated Filipino as the national language. Governor Emilio Osmeña opposed Aquino's order to use Filipino in government transactions. In response, he commissioned Jess Vestil to create a Cebuano translation of the anthem entitled "Yutang Tabunon" or "Lupang Kayumanggi" ([Anastacio et al., 2016](#)).

This study initially aimed to analyze ChatGPT's translation capabilities in Filipino and English. The original text will be the Spanish poem "Filipinas" by Jose Palma, which was used as the source language for the Philippine National Anthem and will be translated by ChatGPT into Filipino and English. The translations generated by ChatGPT will then be compared to the existing translations of the anthem, such as 1) "Lupang Hinirang" by de Leon in Filipino and 2) "Land of the Morning" by Osias and Lane in English. The analysis uses the theory of translation proposed by Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher (1768-1834).

The translations generated by ChatGPT were evaluated through a Likert Scale to determine their proximity to or divergence from the identified existing translations. This study is important for students and cultural studies scholars to test AI's potential in translation. It may also provide suggestions for possible research topics and discussions on the controversial implications of AI, as it is believed to replace certain professions, such as human translation potentially. Ultimately, this research attempts to assess AI's accuracy and cultural sensitivity in handling complicated materials by contrasting these translations produced by AI with pre-existing human translations.

Literature Review

Studies were able to identify a handful of recent and relevant international studies on language and translation, specifically its intersection with AI technologies like CHATGPT. [Lee's \(2023\)](#) "Artificial intelligence and posthumanist translation: ChatGPT versus the translator" emphasized how CHATGPT can also be at par with Google Translate and DeepL. Adopting a post-humanist perspective proposed that

CHATGPT serves as a prosthesis of translators' minds, enriching their skills and expanding the profession's possibilities. The study sees AI as a supplementary tool rather than a substitute to develop competencies, modes, and media. Simply put, it suggested how the practice of translation can best respond to this development.

Concerning CHATGPT's potential, [Virvou et al.'s \(2023\)](#) "ChatGPT in Artificial Intelligence-Empowered E-Learning for Cultural Heritage: The case of Lyrics and Poems" explored the capacity of the state-of-the-art language model in interpreting lyrics and poems. It showed CHATGPT's capacity to enhance the educational experience through its "insights into the historical, cultural, and literary significance embedded within the verses." Furthermore, the study introduced a tool for lyrical analysis called "MUSILYAN," which suggested that its combination with ChatGPT could significantly improve the study of poetry and lyrics.

In a more specific context, it would also be helpful to glimpse CHATGPT's potential in proficiency and paraphrasing in creative outputs. [Huynh and Bao's \(2024\)](#) "Vietnamese Poem Generation & The Prospect of Cross-Language Poem-To-Poem Translation" introduced GPT-3's Babbage variant, particularly its ability to generate Vietnamese poems across genres from natural language prompts, to paraphrase poems into normal text prompts, and to show its ability "for cross-language poem-to-poem translation with translated poems, and to maintain complete control over the generated content."

Despite its potential, it was discovered ChatGPT's inability to translate with emotional depth and cultural relevance. Thus, human interventions still remain crucial for making creative literature. [Antar's \(2023\)](#) "The Effectiveness of Using ChatGPT4 in Creative Writing in Arabic: Poetry and Short Story as a Model" confirmed identified weaknesses of CHATGPT in crafting Arabic literature resulting in poor language quality, shallow substance, grammatical mistakes, a lack of innovation, and cultural detachment. The study involved 22 dissatisfied non-Arabic major students from the American University of Ras Al Khaimah, who did not appreciate the texts generated by ChatGPT 4 and easily distinguished between AI-generated creative writing and that produced by real individuals.

Furthermore, another inability of CHATGPT is translating metaphors as discussed in [Zhu and Chen \(2023\)](#) "The Metaphorical Translation of the A Tribute to King Teng's Tower—A Case Study of Chat-GPT and Luo Jingguo." Using "A Tribute to King Teng's Tower" as a case study, it was discovered that ChatGPT's approach was so direct that it resulted in lower-quality translations. At the same time, Luo Jingguo employed a mix of direct, metaphorical, and transplanted translations that resulted in higher-quality translations. Often struggling to convey accurate imagery and connotations, the study emphasized CHATGPT's incapacity to capture figurative language and highlighted the need to handle metaphorical expressions and provide precise translations.

On the other hand, a couple of studies offer valuable insights into the evolving landscape of AI-driven literary translation. [Karaban and Karaban's \(2024\)](#) "AI-translated poetry: Ivan Franko's poems in GPT-3.5-driven machine and human-produced translations" compared the translations of twelve poems by Ukrainian poet Ivan Franko by Percival Cundy and the GPT-3.5 AI, using both manual and automatic analysis to assess their quality and poetic integrity. The findings of the study advocated for further research on the improvements in poetry translation with subsequent AI models like GPT-4.0, indicating a promising future for AI in literary translation.

Another interesting study focused on demonstrating how technology can improve literary translation. [Ed-Dali's \(2024\)](#) "Comparative Analysis of Copilot 4 and ChatGPT 4 for Literary Translation: A Comprehensive Evaluation" selected eighty (80) undergraduate students to assess the quality of Copilot 4 and ChatGPT 4's literary translation capabilities using the BLEU metric. The study showed that Copilot 4 outperformed ChatGPT 4, which emphasized on the advantages and disadvantages of AI models for literary translation.

METHODS

Adapting the methodology of [Anastacio et al. \(2016\)](#), this paper anchored on the theory of the German philosopher and theologian Friedrich Schleiermacher (1768-1834) on translation for its comparative analysis. Schleiermacher puts forward the idea that translation is more than a linguistic transfer—it is deeply interpretative by nature, which involves essential dimensions of culture and philosophy. He suggests that a translator must choose between two distinct strategies: “either the translator leaves the writer alone as much as possible and moves the reader toward the writer, or he leaves the reader alone as much as possible and moves the writer toward the reader” ([Schleiermacher, 1992](#)).

Only one of them must be followed with as much consistency as possible, considering that the two are completely different. The outcome would be highly unreliable if they were combined, and, probably, the author and the reader would never be able to connect. The prior entails adapting and molding the text’s original expressions to fit the linguistic and cultural expectations of the target audience. On the other hand, the latter is the one Schleiermacher advocates for. It keeps the foreignness and originality of the text to challenge and expand the reader’s linguistic and cultural horizons.

Schleiermacher’s preferred approach to translation does not domesticate the source text. According to him, “the translator’s goal must be to provide his reader with the same image and the same pleasure as reading the work in the original language offers to the man educated in this way, whom we usually call, in the better sense of the word, the amateur or the connoisseur” ([Schleiermacher, 1992](#)). He asserts that striving to preserve the individuality and integrity of the source text acts as a form of respect, not only for the text itself but also for the source culture.

On a practical level, Schleiermacher’s view implies that translators must avoid the urge to gloss over the challenges in the source text. Rather, they ought to allow readers to interact with and confront the foreign aspects of the text. Although this method can increase the difficulty of translations, it would be more rewarding since it encourages further and deeper engagement and understanding between cultures. With its emphasis on cultural and linguistic fidelity, Schleiermacher challenges both translators and readers to “comprehend the spirit of the language that was native to the writer, and they must be able to see his peculiar way of thinking and feeling” ([Schleiermacher, 1992](#)).

In line with Schleiermacher’s translation theory, this paper believes it is crucial for the translations of ChatGPT 4 to capture the essence of Palma’s poem “Filipinas.” Osias, Lane, de Leon, and Vestil must have faced significant challenges as they tried to find equivalent rhyming words faithful to Palma’s meter and Felipe’s rhythm ([Anastacio et al., 2016](#)). By looking at how close its translation is to the original poem, this research will discover how advanced ChatGPT 4 has become as a product of artificial intelligence in translating a highly contextualized and carefully designed poem such as “Filipinas.” Issues regarding meter, rhythm, and aesthetics were temporarily set aside in this paper—only the essence of the original and its translation by ChatGPT 4 were examined.

The rationale behind comparing ChatGPT translations to existing official translations rather than the Spanish original stems from several important considerations. First, the existing translations of the Philippine National Anthem, such as “Lupang Hinirang” and “Land of the Morning,” are already well-established, widely accepted, and used as official references across the nation. They are sung at official events and hold significant cultural and historical value. Therefore, this study does not aim to question the credibility or validity of these existing translations, as they have already been validated and accepted for their use in the Philippines.

Second, this study centered on the AI-generated translations in languages actively used by Filipinos in Philippine higher education institutions (HEIs), government agencies, and everyday discourse, providing

insights more relevant to the contemporary Philippine linguistic landscape. Assessing ChatGPT’s translations in Spanish, which are no longer widely used in the country, is less relevant to contemporary Filipino scholars and practitioners. In other words, the importance of this research also lies in its focus on the languages actively shaping Filipino identity and communication today.

Third, the methodology differs from the study of [Anastacio et al. \(2016\)](#), which relied on expert translators proficient in both source and target languages, consultations with Spanish language experts, and reference to existing literal translations—they did not explore the potential of AI tools for translation. This research addressed that gap by assessing whether ChatGPT’s translations can match or even surpass the existing standard translations.

Ultimately, this study evaluated ChatGPT’s capability to produce translations that align with established, culturally-accepted versions. Its approach tests the AI tool’s ability to generate translations that maintain the naturalness and cultural nuances present in the official translated versions. Hence, this introduced a new dimension to the work of [Anastacio et al. \(2016\)](#): which introduced AI translation capabilities in handling culturally significant texts.

To fulfill the research objectives stated in this paper, Palma’s poem “Filipinas” was first translated into Filipino and English using ChatGPT 4 (February 13, 2024 Version). These translations are presented in Table 1 and Table 2. A line-by-line comparison was made between these translations and those known as “Lupang Hinirang” and “Land of the Morning.”

Table 1. *The Poem “Filipinas” and Its Translation into Filipino Using ChatGPT 4 (February 13, 2024 version)*

Verse	Line	Spanish Poem “Filipinas” by Palma	Translation into Filipino Using ChatGPT 4
1	1	Tierra adorada	Lupang sinamba,
	2	hija del sol de Oriente,	anak ng araw ng Silangan,
	3	su fuego ardiente	ang iyong nag-aalab na apoy
	4	en ti latiendo esta.	sa iyo ay tumitibok.
2	5	Tierra de amores,	Lupain ng mga pag-ibig,
	6	del heroismo cuna,	duyan ng kagitingan,
	7	los invasores	ang mga mananakop
	8	no te hallaran jamas.	hindi ka kailanman yuyurakan.
3	9	En tu azul cielo, en tus auras,	Sa iyong bughaw na langit, sa iyong mga hanging,
	10	en tus montes y en tu mar	sa iyong mga bundok at sa iyong dagat
	11	esplende y late el poema	kumikinang at tumitibok ang tula
	12	de tu amada libertad.	ng iyong minamahal na kalayaan.
4	13	Tu pabellon que en las lides	Ang iyong bandila na sa mga labanan
	14	la victoria ilumino,	ay tinanglawan ng tagumpay,
	15	no vera nunca apagados	hindi kailanman makikitang namatay
	16	sus estrellas ni su sol.	ang mga bituin nito at ang araw.
5	17	Tierra de dichas, del sol y amores,	Lupain ng ligaya, ng araw at ng mga pag-ibig,
	18	en tu regazo dulce es vivir;	sa iyong kandungan ay matamis ang mabuhay;
	19	es una gloria para tus hijos,	isang karangalan para sa iyong mga anak,
	20	cuando de ofenden, por ti morir.	kapag ikaw ay inaalpusta, para sa iyo mamatay.

Table 2. The Poem “Filipinas” and Its Translation into English Using ChatGPT 4 (February 13, 2024 Version)

Verse	Line	Spanish Poem “Filipinas” by Palma	Translation into English Using ChatGPT 4
1	1	Tierra adorada	Beloved land,
	2	hija del sol de Oriente,	daughter of the sun of the East,
	3	su fuego ardiente	its burning fire
	4	en ti latiendo esta.	beats within you.
2	5	Tierra de amores,	Land of loves,
	6	del heroismo cuna,	cradle of heroism,
	7	los invasores	the invaders
	8	no te hallaran jamas.	will never trample you.
3	9	En tu azul cielo, en tus auras,	In your blue sky, in your breezes,
	10	en tus montes y en tu mar	on your mountains and in your sea
	11	esplende y late el poema	shines and beats the poem
	12	de tu amada libertad.	of your beloved freedom.
4	13	Tu pabellon que en las lides	Your flag, which in the battles
	14	la victoria ilumino,	was illuminated by victory,
	15	no vera nunca apagados	will never see its stars or its sun
	16	sus estrellas ni su sol.	extinguished.
5	17	Tierra de dichas, del sol y amores,	Land of joys, of sun, and of loves,
	18	en tu regazo dulce es vivir;	in your lap, it is sweet to live;
	19	es una gloria para tus hijos,	it is a glory for your children,
	20	cuando de ofenden, por ti morir.	when you are offended, to die for you.

It is important to note that this research is naturally interpretative and subjective in its overall approach, considering that it critiques translations. However, using a Likert scale, the researchers endeavored to be objective in their line-by-line comparison between the original and the translations. The rubric used in the analysis is based on the article by [Anastacio et al. \(2016, p. 7\)](#), which critically compared the English, Filipino, and Cebuano translations of the original Spanish lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.

This Likert scale has scores from 1 to 5, following the rubric:

- 1: when it is far from the original meaning;
- 2: when more meaning is lost/changed than preserved;
- 3: when the amount of preserved and lost/changed meaning is the same;
- 4: when more meaning is preserved than lost/changed; and
- 5: when the original meaning is perfectly captured.

The paper detailed the rationale for the assigned scores to enhance clarity and consistency in the scoring for each line of the two specified translations. Verbal interpretations are provided for the average scores derived from the scoring of each line according to the specified range:

- 1.00 - 1.79: Far from the original;
- 1.80 - 2.59: Distant from the original;
- 2.60 - 3.39: Moderately distant/close to the original;
- 3.40 - 4.19: Close to the original; and
- 4.20 - 5.00: Very close to the original.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 3 presents the side-by-side translation of the original poem "Filipinas" into Filipino using ChatGPT 4, and the translation known as "Lupang Hinirang." The table also shows the scores resulting from the line-by-line comparison of "Lupang Hinirang" with the Filipino translation of the poem "Filipinas."

Table 3. Comparative Analysis of the Translation into Filipino Using ChatGPT 4 and the "Lupang Hinirang" Translation

Verse	Line	Translation into Filipino of the Poem "Filipinas" Using ChatGPT	Filipino Translation of de Leon	Score of the Line	Average Score of the Verse
1	1	Lupang sinamba,	Bayang magiliw,	1	2.00
	2	anak ng araw ng Silangan,	perlas ng Silanganan,	3	
	3	ang iyong nag-aalab na apoy	alab ng puso	2	
	4	sa iyo ay tumitibok.	sa dibdib mo'y buhay.	2	
2	5	Lupain ng mga pag-ibig,	Lupang hinirang,	3	1.75
	6	duyan ng kagitingan,	duyan ka ng magiting,	2	
	7	ang mga mananakop	sa manlulupig	1	
	8	hindi ka kailanman yuyurakan.	di ka pasisiil.	1	
3	9	Sa iyong bughaw na langit, sa iyong mga hanging,	Sa dagat at bundok	1	2.00
	10	sa iyong mga bundok at sa iyong dagat	sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw	1	
	11	kumikinang at tumitibok ang tula	may dilag ang tula	3	
	12	ng iyong minamahal na kalayaan.	at awit sa paglayang minamahal.	3	
4	13	Ang iyong bandila na sa mga labanan	Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y	4	2.25
	14	ay tinanglawan ng tagumpay,	tagumpay na nagniningning,	3	
	15	hindi kailanman makikitang namatay	ang bituin at araw niya,	1	
	16	ang mga bituin nito at ang araw.	kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.	1	
5	17	Lupain ng ligaya, ng araw at ng mga pag-ibig,	Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't pagsinta,	3	3.50
	18	sa iyong kandungan ay matamis ang mabuhay;	buhay ay langit sa piling mo;	3	
	19	isang karangalan para sa iyong mga anak,	aming ligaya, na pag may mang-aapi	4	
	20	kapag ikaw ay inaalipusta, para sa iyo mamatay.	ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo.	4	
				Average	2.30

First Verse: Line 1 received a score of 1 because "lupang sinamba" strays significantly from the original meaning, with "nation" being directly translated to "lupa." Line 2 was rated 3, as "silangan" was retained in the line, but "perlas" and "anak" differ from the original. Line 3 earned a score of 2; although "alab" (flame) and "apoy" (fire) are related, the direct translation led to a loss of meaning in the sentence. Line 4 was rated 2, as it lost the message of internal passion and instead focused on the beating of one's heart.

"Lupang sinamba" translates to "worshipped land," which captures the reverence for the land but lacks the warmth of "Bayang magiliw" (Beloved Country). The existing translation better conveys the affectionate tone. "Anak ng araw ng Silangan" (child of the sun of the East) is accurate but less poetic than "Perlas ng Silanganan" (Pearl of the Orient). The latter metaphorically elevates the Philippines. Ang iyong nag-aalab

na apoy vs. Alab ng puso: Both convey passion, but "Alab ng puso" (Heart's fervor) is more idiomatic and emotionally resonant. "Sa iyo ay tumitibok" (beats within you) is literal, while "Sa dibdib mo'y buhay" (lives in your heart) is more poetic and fitting for a national anthem. ChatGPT's translation is semantically accurate but lacks the cultural and emotional depth of the existing translation.

Second Verse: Line 5 received a score of 3 since "lupa" was maintained, but "hinirang" was omitted from the sentence. Line 6 was rated 2 as most of the original meaning was lost; "tanghalan" refers to a stage but should have conveyed the alternate meaning of "duyan," which is a cradle. Lines 7 and 8 each received a score of 1 because they deviated significantly from the original meaning.

"Lupain ng mga pag-ibig" (Land of loves) is accurate but less nationalistic than "Lupang hinirang" (Chosen Land). "Duyan ng kagitingan" and "Duyan ka ng magiting" both translate to "Cradle of heroism," but the existing translation's phrasing is smoother and more lyrical. "Ang mga mananakop" and "sa manlulupig" both mean "the invaders," but "sa manlulupig" is more direct and emphatic. Hindi ka kailanman yuyurakan vs. Di ka pasisiil: Both convey resistance, but "Di ka pasisiil" (You shall never be oppressed) is more idiomatic and powerful. ChatGPT's translation is accurate but lacks the concise and powerful expression in the existing translation.

Third Verse: Lines 9 and 10 were scored 1 due to a loss of meaning and altered sentence structure. None of the original elements were retained in the translation. Lines 11 and 12 were rated 3, as "kumikinang at tumitibok" and "may dilag" differ from the original, although "tula" was preserved. "Awit" (music) was lost, but "minamahal na kalayaan," synonymous with "paglayang minamahal," was maintained.

"Sa iyong bughaw na langit sa iyong mga hanging" vs "Sa dagat at bundok" ChatGPT's version is more literal, while the existing translation is more poetic and concise. "Sa iyong mga bundok at sa iyong dagat" vs. "Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw" the existing translation pairs elements more harmoniously and poetically. "Kumikinang at tumitibok ang tula" against "May dilag ang tula" both convey the shining and throbbing of the poem, but "may dilag ang tula" (the poem has beauty) is more idiomatic. "Ng iyong minamahal na kalayaan" and "At awit sa paglayang minamahal" both convey the theme of beloved freedom, but the existing translation integrates it into a more lyrical context. ChatGPT's translation captures the meaning but lacks the poetic elegance and conciseness of the existing translation.

Fourth Verse: Line 13 was rated 4 because "ang iyong bandila na nagliwanag" and "ang kislap ng watawat mo'y" retained much of the original message. Line 14 was given a score of 3, as "tagumpay" (victory) was preserved, but "tinanglawan" diverged from "nagniningning" (sparkling). Lines 15 and 16 received a score of 1, as the original meaning was completely altered, including the sentence structure.

Ang iyong bandila na sa mga labanan vs. Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y: Both refer to the flag, but "kislap" (sparkle) adds a vivid image in the existing translation. "Ay tinanglawan ng tagumpay" vs. "Tagumpay na nagniningning" both convey victory, but "nagniningning" (shining) is more poetic. "Hindi kailanman makikitang namatay" vs. "Ang bituin at araw niya" the existing translation integrates the elements of the flag more smoothly. "Ang mga bituin nito at ang araw" vs. "Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim" implies eternal brightness, but the existing translation's phrasing is more impactful. ChatGPT's translation is semantically accurate but lacks the existing translation's vivid imagery and poetic flow.

Fifth Verse: Line 17 received a score of 3, as "ligaya" (happiness) and "luwalhati" (glory) have different meanings, but "pagibig" and "pagsinta," both meaning love, were maintained. Line 18 was rated 3; although "buhay ay langit" and "matamis and mabuhay," along with "kandungang" and "piling," convey similar meanings, the sentence structure was altered. Lines 19 and 20 received a score of 4 because "karangalan" (honor) and "ligaya" (pleasure) are relatively accurate in their usage within the sentences. "Mang-aapi" and "inaalipusta" also share the same meaning, but the lines were interchanged in the translation.

"Lupain ng ligaya ng araw at ng mga pag-ibig" and "Lupa ng araw ng luwalhati't pagsinta" both convey a

land of joy and love, but the existing translation's phrasing is more poetic and concise. "Sa iyong kandungan ay matamis ang mabuhay" against "Buhay ay langit sa piling mo" both convey the sweetness of living in the land, but "buhay ay langit" (life is heaven) is more poetic. "Isang karangalan para sa iyong mga anak" vs. "Aming ligaya na pag may mang-aapi" both convey the honor of defending the land. Still, the existing translation's phrasing is more emotionally resonant. "Kapag ikaw ay inaalipusta para sa iyo mamatay" vs. "Ang mamatay nang dahil sa iyo" both convey the idea of dying for the land. Still, the existing translation's phrasing is more concise and impactful. ChatGPT's translation is accurate but lacks the existing translation's poetic conciseness and emotional resonance.

ChatGPT's translations are semantically accurate and maintain the overall meaning of the original poem. However, they often lack the cultural nuances, poetic elegance, and emotional depth found in the existing translations of the Philippine National Anthem. The existing translations, "Lupang Hinirang" and "Land of the Morning," use more idiomatic expressions, vivid imagery, and culturally resonant phrasing that enhance the emotional and poetic quality of the anthem.

Table 4 presents the side-by-side translation of the original poem "Filipinas" into English using ChatGPT 4 and the translation known as "Land of the Morning." The table also shows the scores resulting from the line-by-line comparison of "Land of the Morning" with the English translation of the poem "Filipinas."

Table 4. Comparative Analysis of the Translation into English Using ChatGPT 4 and the "Land of the Morning" Translation

Verse	Line	Translation into English of the Poem "Filipinas" Using ChatGPT	English Translation of Osias and Lane	Score of the Line	Average Score of the Verse
1	1	Beloved land,	Land of the morning,	5	4.00
	2	daughter of the sun of the East,	child of the sun returning,	4	
	3	its burning fire	with fervor burning	5	
	4	beats within you.	thee do our souls adore.	2	
2	5	Land of loves,	Land dear and holy,	4	4.00
	6	cradle of heroism,	cradle of noble heroes	5	
	7	the invaders	ne'er shall invaders	5	
	8	will never trample you.	trample thy sacred shore.	2	
3	9	In your blue sky, in your breezes,	Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds,	4	3.75
	10	on your mountains and in your sea	and o'er thy hills and sea	5	
	11	shines and beats the poem	do we behold the radiance, feel the throb,	2	
	12	of your beloved freedom.	of glorious liberty.	4	
4	13	Your flag, which in the battles	Thy banner, dear to all our hearts,	2	2.75
	14	was illuminated by victory,	its sun and stars alight,	3	
	15	will never see its stars or its sun	o, never shall its shining field	3	
	16	extinguished.	be dimmed by tyrant's might!	3	
5	17	Land of joys, of sun, and of loves,	Beautiful land of love, o land of light,	4	4.50
	18	in your lap, it is sweet to live;	in thine embrace 'tis rapture to lie,	4	
	19	it is a glory for your children,	but it is glory ever, when thou art wronged,	5	
	20	when you are offended, to die for you.	for us, thy sons, to suffer and die.	5	
				Average	3.80

First Verse: Lines 1 and 3 were given a mark of 5, as the original meaning was maintained. Line 2 was given a mark of 4, as most of the meaning was preserved; however, "child" was given a gender by translating it to "daughter." Line 4 was given a mark of 2, as "adore" was lost in the translation, but "within" and "soul" may have some connection.

Beloved Land (ChatGPT) vs. Land of the Morning (Existing): "Beloved land" accurately conveys affection, but "Land of the Morning" adds a temporal and symbolic dimension, referring to the Philippines as the land of a new beginning. Daughter of the Sun of the East vs. Child of the Sun Returning: Both convey the Philippines as a child of the sun, but "child of the sun returning" suggests a cyclical, enduring presence. Its burning fire vs. With fervor burning: Both convey intense passion, but "with fervor burning" is more poetically phrased. Beats within you vs. Thee do our souls adore: "Beats within you" is literal, whereas "Thee do our souls adore" poetically expresses a deep emotional connection. ChatGPT's translation is semantically accurate but lacks the existing translation's poetic depth and symbolic richness.

Second Verse: Line 5 received a mark of 4 since only the word "holy" was lost, but most of the meaning was preserved. Lines 6 and 7 were given a mark of 5, as the original meaning was maintained. Line 8 was given a mark of 2 since "trample" was retained, but the object of the sentence was changed from "sacred shore" to "you," though it might coincide with speaking to the land.

Land of loves (ChatGPT) vs. Land dear and holy (Existing): "Land of loves" is accurate, but "land dear and holy" adds a sense of sanctity and reverence. Cradle of heroism vs. Cradle of noble heroes: Both are similar, but "noble heroes" adds a moral dimension. The invaders vs. Ne'er shall invaders: Both refer to invaders, but "ne'er shall invaders" is more poetic and defiant. Will never trample you vs. Trample thy sacred shore: Both convey resistance, but "trample thy sacred shore" emphasizes the sanctity of the land. ChatGPT's translation is accurate but lacks the reverential and poetic language of the existing translation.

Third Verse: Line 9 was given a mark of 4 since "clouds" were changed to "breezes," but the meaning was still mostly maintained. Line 10 received a mark of 5, as the original meaning was maintained; "hills" and "mountain" can be accepted as landforms. Line 11 was given a mark of 2; although "throb" and "beat" pertain to the heart, and "shines" and "radiance" pertain to light, the sentence's meaning was lost in its structure. Line 12 received a mark of 4, as most of the meaning was maintained, but "beloved" and "glorious" are somewhat distant regarding the emotion the line aims to convey.

"In your blue sky in your breezes" (ChatGPT) vs. "Ever within thy skies and through thy clouds" (Existing): Both describe the sky, but the existing translation adds a sense of continuity and flow. "On your mountains and in your sea" vs. "And o'er thy hills and sea": Both are accurate, but "o'er thy hills" is more poetic. "Shines and beats the poem" vs. "Do we behold the radiance feel the throb": The existing translation is more vivid and sensory. "Of your beloved freedom" vs. "Of glorious liberty": Both convey freedom, but "glorious liberty" is more exalted. ChatGPT's translation maintains semantic accuracy but lacks the existing translation's continuous, sensory, and exalted language.

Fourth Verse: Line 13 was given a mark of 2, as only "flag" was maintained, while the rest of the line lost meaning. Lines 14, 15, and 16 each received a mark of 3, as the words were mixed up throughout the lines; "sun and stars," "shining," and "dimmed" were, however, retained in the translated text.

"Your flag in the battles" (ChatGPT) vs. "Thy banner dear to all our hearts" (Existing): Both refer to the flag, but the existing translation adds emotional attachment. "Was illuminated by victory" vs. "Its sun and stars alight": Both imply victory, but "its sun and stars alight" is more vivid.

"Will never see its stars or sun" vs. "O never shall its shining field": Both convey eternal brightness, but the existing translation is more poetic. "Extinguished" vs. "Be dimmed by tyrant's might!": Both convey resilience, but "be dimmed by tyrant's might" is more dramatic. ChatGPT's translation is accurate but lacks the existing translation's emotional depth, vivid imagery, and dramatic language.

Fifth Verse: Line 17 received a mark of 4, as most of the meaning was maintained, but “light” and “sun” could be translated into a better word. Line 18 was given a mark of 4, as “rapture to lie” was not translated correctly. Lines 19 and 20 received a mark of 20, as the original meaning was perfectly captured, especially the keywords “glory,” “wronged,” “thy sons,” and “suffer.”

“Land of joys of sun and loves” (ChatGPT) vs. “Beautiful land of love o land of light” (Existing): Both convey love, but the existing translation adds beauty and light. “In your lap it is sweet to live” vs. “In thine embrace ‘tis rapture to lie”: Both convey comfort, but “‘tis rapture to lie” is more poetic. “It is a glory for your children” vs. “But it is glory ever when thou art wronged”: Both convey honor, but the existing translation is more contextual. “When you are offended to die for you” vs. “For us thy sons to suffer and die”: Both convey sacrifice, but “for us thy sons to suffer and die” is more direct and impactful. ChatGPT’s translation is accurate but lacks the existing translation’s poetic elegance, beauty, and emotional impact.

ChatGPT’s English translations are semantically accurate and maintain the overall meaning of the original poem. However, they often lack the cultural nuances, poetic elegance, and emotional depth in the existing translation of “Land of the Morning.” The existing translation uses more vivid imagery, poetic phrasing, and emotionally resonant language that enhances the anthem’s lyrical quality.

CONCLUSION

This comparative analysis reveals that CHATGPT’s translation style can possibly move beyond literal, word-for-word translation. The aforementioned AI tool has the ability to construct its own linguistic structures and convey complex ideas to aid in a better understanding of the text. However, human discernment is still significant to guarantee that translations align with the intended meaning, culture and context.

One specific example was the translation of the word “bayan” as “lupa,” from the translation of the poem “Filipinas” into Filipino using ChatGPT. “Lupang sinamba” translates to “worshipped land,” which captures the reverence for the land but lacks the warmth of “Bayang magiliw” (Beloved Country). [Chua \(2019\)](#) emphasizes that “bayan” came from Austronesian origins 5,000 years ago, signifying a political unit with permanent settlements. During the Spanish colonization, “bayan” referred to the center of the pueblo that retained its broader meaning of community. On the other hand, the Filipino revolutionary Andres Bonifacio, forerunner and leader of the nationalist Katipunan society adopted “sandugo” in the Katipunan, reinforcing the concept of brotherhood and the nation (thus, “Inang Bayan”), he emphasized the value of democracy and collective well-being (“kabutihang loob” and “kaginhawaan”). As the historical narrative would put it, the word “bayan” evolved from a community of houses and people to mean the nation and its people, highlighting the transition from local settlements to a national identity ([Chua, 2019](#)).

Following this, even though ChatGPT can recognize sentence structures, human monitoring is still important for appropriate interpretation because subtle idioms and cultural importance can be overlooked. Specifically, contextually aware Filipino translators can guarantee that translations capture the original meaning and local experience.

A comparison between older English translations and ChatGPT’s outputs highlights differing approaches to language. While older translations use deeper, sometimes archaic English, ChatGPT adopts more common American English. This approach increases accessibility but risks losing some of the original depth of meaning. Sometimes, complex words revert to literal translations due to a lack of contextual information.

ChatGPT complements human translation despite its limitations by providing efficient, phrase-oriented interpretations. Human translators possess the intuition and cultural knowledge required to contextualize language effectively. They adapt strategies based on situational needs, while machines struggle with local idioms, humor, and colloquial expressions.

While ChatGPT shows progress in recognizing and applying semantic understanding, human involvement is crucial to guarantee accuracy and relevance. The collaboration between humans and AI can lead to translations that communicate messages across languages and cultures while preserving the original meaning. The ability to convey the intended context requires the collaboration of AI tools and human expertise for accurate and culturally sensitive translations.

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