Comparing the Paraphrasing Ability of ChatGPT and Kimi AI in Jane Eyre：a Qualitative Study

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Abstract. This study compares the paraphrasing abilities of ChatGPT and Kimi AI in *Jane Eyre*, based on a linguistic typology standard. Firstly, the data shows a general paraphrasing situation across each facet of the standard, demonstrating the two Large Language Models(LLMs) performed better in their original source languages, English and Chinese. Subsequently, qualitative case studies demonstrate the discrepancy of single quantitative study and delves deeper into the English-Chinese comparison behind the behaviour of the two models, which is analyzed with comparative Linguistics, advanced translation studies and even Literature theories. The results demonstrate that English is more hypotactic, using more variations of words or clause to express compared to Chinese. Chinese, on the other hand, is more paratactic, requiring more modifiers to concretize the same expression. In conclusion, this paper sheds light on and contributes to the linguistic characteristics of the source languages in developing and refining LLMs for NLP tasks. Meanwhile, concerns are raised about the limitations due to the limited case study and translation deviation. Additionally, this paper rasies suggestions for future AI modification and personalizes development of future LLMs and AI.

Keywords: Large Language Models (LLMs), ChatGPT, Kimi AI, Paraphrase Generation, Linguistics, Comparison, Comparative Linguistics.

1. Introduction

AI-generated paraphrasing is one of the most useful and fundamental functions of Large Language Models (LLMs) in NLP tasks[1]. Paraphrase generation bridges the gap between human expressions and computer language, digitalizing semantic principles by computational linguists. Meanwhile, English and Chinese, as two distinct human languages, “形合 (Hypotactic)” and “意合(paratactic)” respectively, are an classical and interesting subject in comparative linguistics[2]. And ChatGPT, a well-programmed LLM from OpenAI, an AI research and deployment company in the U.S., has been widely acknowledged since 2019. It focuses more on human-AI interaction and ensures a follow-up experience for users in dialogues. Meanwhile, Kimi AI, another LLM developed by Moonshot AI, a Chinese company, has opened a new era in the Chinese AI field with its two-million-text processing capability[3]. Although Kimi is essentially a Chinese LLM, it can also generate content in English. So it would be interesting to compare the NLP capabilities of the two highly valued LLMs.

Studies on comparisons among different LLMs' NLP capabilities, especially paraphrasing, is a new trend. However, most people tend to conduct quantitative analyses based on multiple indicators or authoritative standards. Studies are conducted based on large quantities of texts from multiple fields. There is a lack of quantitative studies focusing on paraphrase generation in a specific field. And the source language in comparative studies is only English. Furthermore, AI is highly related to everyone's life. In terms of all above, it would be interesting and effective to conduct a comparative study of paraphrasing capabilities between two LLMs developed by English and Chinese entities, focusing on one field------literature. And this research will address the following research questions:

1. Will the two LLMs respectively developed by the US and China perform better on the paraphrases of their original languages?

2. Why does this happen or what is the Comparative Linguistic theory behind their performances in Chinese and English?

2. Literature Review

2.1. Human Generation V.S. AI(LLMs) Generation and Traditional Online translator generation V.S. LLMs Generation

Human languages are considered civilized due to their richness in intricate expressions and the proficiency with which they convey in-depth thoughts and feelings. However, with the rapid development of generative large language models (LLMs), the boundary between educated real human and AI appears is blurring. According to Morgan and his partners' experiments comparing human-generated versus ChatGPT-generated conversations, human still performed better in terms of diversity and authenticity, while ChatGPT excelled in processing, analysis, topic focus, and even positive emotional tone[4]. However, Linhan Li and his colleagues also found that ChatGPT had a notable performance on typical natural language processing tasks such as sentiment analysis and automatic summarization, which could bring LLMs closer to human[5]. While the two studies present distinct characteristics that LLMs could have, Brianna Elizabeth O'Boyle proposed that people's common understanding could influence their perception of AI-generated text. She revealed her experimental results showing that the judgments from experimental subjects were easily misled by the label of the text. Texts, all produced by ChatGPT, would be considered more creative when they are labeled as human-generated works. Thus, this phenomenon reminds subsequent researchers to conduct research with a subjective and neutral principle[6]. When compared to traditional Google translations, ChatGPT's translations were still acceptable and require only minor edits, outperforming Google's rigid style[7]. Compared to traditional online translators, today's LLMs, based on Corpus linguistics involving the analysis of vast text data collections, have already succeeded quite well in the field of linguistics, especially in context structures and word distributions. LLMs seem to perform better at semantically analyzing contexts that have been used in their pre-training. However, when it comes to relatively unknown contexts that have not been processed before, LLMs seem to struggle with distributing syntax sections and embedding words in a highly generalized way[8].

2.2. Quantitative Comparisons between ChatGPT and Other LLMs

Accordingly, different LLMs, trained with respective datasets, appear to exhibit various linguistic abilities. Scholars have conducted numerous quantitative studies to compare and identify their expertises based on standards like ROUGE and BLEU[1][9]. According to Qihuang Zhong and his colleagues' quantitative analysis data, both ChatGPT and BERT displayed outstanding performance in sentiment analysis and question-answering. While ChatGPT struggled with paraphrase and similarity tasks but outperformed BERT in flexible problem-solving. This highlighted ChatGPT's ability to improvise while BERT relied more on pre-training program. Researchers also emphasized that the potential of linguistic processing in ChatGPT can be revealed by further pre-training[10]. A comparative study between ChatGPT and the Hybrid Parser-Based approach revealed that the latter outperformed the former in accuracy, with a score of 0.87 compared to 0.85. Efficiency analysis indicated that ChatGPT's response quality fluctuated with varying prompt sizes, whereas the Hybrid Parser-Based method remainsed inflexible and rigid. The result somehow correspondsed with the last research[11]. And A study evaluating conversation fluency and text analysis among ChatGPT, GPT-4, Claude and Bard, showed GPT-4 leading with an 84.1% success rate, followed by Bard at 62.4%. [12] Similarly, Meltem Kurt Pehlivanoglu and his partners' paraphrasing comparison between ChatGPT and the T5 language model showed that ChatGPT exceled in this task while the T5 model still exhibitsed repetitive words in paraphrases[10]. Holistically, there are plenty of literature of comparative studies of LLMS in English context, which demonstrated excellent ChatGPT performance in improvising and showed a good sense of flexibility, while it can be further improved by more pre-trainings. However, there is almost no research of bilingual analysis based on two LLMs which have the exact two different languages. Again, that explains the significance of this paper.

3. Methodology

This study focuses on the comparative study of English and Chinese paraphrase generation capabilities of ChatGPT and Kimi AI in both the English and Chinese versions of "Jane Eyre", using a standard model called "a typology of Linguistic changes" showed in Table 1[13]. Literature, as the arts of language, can be one of the best research subjects for analyzing LLMs' paraphrasing capability. And *Jane Eyre*, as one of the most enduring feminist literatures in English-speaking countries, can be an apprporiate research sample. Meanwhile, according to Y.Tian and L.Li, it is common to apply Computational and Corpus Linguistics in Literature research. Since that, this paper's new attempt at comparative study is also valid and effective, which can possibly make connect literature and computational mechanisms in a linguistic way. And the combination of new technology and classical arts may bring new normalized research methods and statistical insights into this field [14].

Table 1. The Form of Typology of Linguistic Change

morpholexical	**morphological**	**inflectional**
		derivational
		modal
	lexical	**same polarity (synonym)**
		opposite polarity (antonym)
		synthetic/analytic
structural	**Syntax**	**diathesis (voice)**
		clause reordering
		coordination changes
		subordination
	discourse	**modality**
		punctuation

3.1. Measures and Procedures

As shown in Table 2, five original sentences are first chosen from Jane Eyre. According to Zhou Xin, all the five sentences are considered to have abstract concepts, such as "cover","size and weight","stagnation", "nimble movement" and "softness". While "size and weight" is vague in their scales, others are abstract for extensive meanings. Given this, it can better test out the comprehensive and expressional ability of the two LLMs[15]. Table 3 is chosen from the Chinese version translated by Huang Yuan Shen. And the English-translated version in table 3 and 5 below is provided by ERNIE Bot 3.5, produced by Baidu Company in China. To make sure the translations are as close as the original chinese texts, there might be some Chinglish expressions. Compared to another experienced translator Zhu Qin Ying, his translations commonly concretize abstracts concepts in English expressions and reflect concrete thinking feature in Chinese language and presents more "意合(paratactic)" sense, according to Zhou Xin. Huang's version is more appropriate in comparison on English and Chinese paraphrasing. According to the original texts, ChatGPT and Kimi AI would respectively generate their paraphrases in the Table 2 and 3.

Table 2. Comparison of Paraphrases Generated by ChatGPT and Kimi AI in English

The Original Texts	ChatGPT	Kimi AI
(1) I never saw a girl of her age with so much cover. (P12)	(1) I have never seen a girl of her age with such poise.	(1) I had never encountered a girl of her age who possessed such extensive protection. (P12)
(2) -and whence it must have transported with some trouble, on account of its size and weight. (P185)	(2) It must have required considerable effort to transport, given **how large** and **heavy** it was.	(2) It must have been quite a challenge to move it , due to **its large size and substantial weight**. (P185)
(3) To pass its threshold was to return to stagnation. (P117)	(3) Going through threshold felt like stepping back into a lifeless routine.	(3) Crossing its threshold felt like stepping back into a state of inertia. (P117)
(4) Mrs. Reed looked up from her work; her eye settled on mine, her fingers at the same time suspend their nimble movement.(P36)	(4) Mrs. Reed paused her work to look at me, her fingers momentarily stopping their quick movements.	(4) Mrs. Reed lifted her gaze from her task; her eyes met mine, and simultaneously, her fingers ceased their agile dance. (P36)
(5) However, have they been married, they would no doubt by their severity as husbands have made up for their softness as suitors. (P263)	(5) If they had married, they likely would have compensated for their gentleness as suitors with strictness as husbands.	(5) Nevertheless, if they had been wed, their strictness as spouses would likely have compensated for the leniency they showed as suitors. (P263)

Table 3. Comparison of Paraphrases Generated by ChatGPT and Kimi AI in Chinese

The original translated Texts	ChatGPT	Kimi AI
(1) 从来未见过像她这样的小姑娘，有那么多鬼心眼的。(I have never seen a little girl like her with so many tricks.)	(1) 从未见过像她这样的小女孩，这么聪明机灵。(I have never seen a little girl as smart and clever as her.)	(1)我从未遇见过像她这样年纪轻轻就如此狡猾的女孩。(I have never met a girl as cunning as she is at such a young age.)
(2) ……它的体积大，份量重，搬到这儿来一定是花了一番周折的。(... It's large in size and heavy in weight, so it must have taken some effort to move it here.)	(2) ……由于它的体积庞大且重量可观，搬运到这里一定经历了许多麻烦。(... Due to its large size and considerable weight, it must have experienced many troubles during transportation here.)	(2) ……由于体积庞大且重量不轻，将其搬至此地肯定费了九牛二虎之力。(... Due to its large size and not light weight, it must have taken a lot of effort to make it here.)
(3) 跨进门槛就意味着回到了一潭死水中。(Crossing the threshold means returning to a pool of stagnant water.)	(3) 迈过门槛就是回到一成不变的沉闷生活。(Crossing the threshold is to return to the same boring life.)	(3) 步入这扇门就意味着重新陷入了停滞不前的境地。(Stepping through this door means falling back into stagnation.)
(4) 里德太太放下手中的活儿，抬起头来，眼神与我的眼光相遇，她的手指同时也停止了飞针走线的活动。(Mrs. Reed put down her work and looked up, her eyes meeting mine, and her fingers stopped their flying and moving activities at the same time.)	(4) 里德太太放下了手头的工作，抬头看向我，我们的目光交汇，她的手指也暂停了快速的动作。(Mrs. Reed put down her work and looked up, her eyes meeting mine, and her fingers stopped their quick movement at the same time.)	(4) 里德太太停下了手中的工作，抬头与我四目相对，她的手指也停下了它们灵巧的穿梭。(Mrs. Reed stopped her work and looked up at me, her fingers stopping their dexterous shuttling.)
(4) 不过要是他们结了婚，毫无疑问，他们会一本正经地摆出夫君的面孔，不再象求婚的时候那样柔情似水。(But if they get married, there is no doubt that they will put on a serious face as husbands and stop being as affectionate as they were when they proposed.)	(5) 如果他们结了婚，可以肯定的是，他们会呈现严肃的丈夫形象，不再像求婚时那么温柔。(If they get married, it is certain that they will present a serious husband image and will no longer be as gentle as when they proposed.)	(5) 然而，如果他们真的结婚了，毫无疑问，他们会以丈夫的身份严肃起来，不再像求婚时那样温柔体贴。(However, if they do get married, there is no doubt that they will become serious as husband's identity and will no longer be as gentle and considerate as they were when they proposed.)

3.2. Data Analysis

Based on "a typology of linguistic changes", Table 4 and 5 respectively display the main linguistic changes from paraphrases generated by ChatGPT and Kimi AI, with one table in English and the other in Chinese. Both forms illustrate that the most remarkable change is synonym in morpholexical section. It implies that synonym changes might be one of the most common situation of paraphrasing in both English and Chinese. While in Table 4, the number of synonym changes in Kimi AI's paraphrases surpases that in ChatGPT's prominently, with 19 v.s. 11. And ChatGPT shows more flexible changes in antonym and especially sentence structures. It suggests that ChatGPT seems to have better grasp of English paraphrase, since structural substitution requires more semantic and pragmatic knowledge than word for word paraphrase. Meanwhile, Table 5 shows the other morpholexical paraphrasing performance in ChatGPT and Kimi AI. However, contrary to Table 4, Kimi AI demonstrates a better performance in paraphrasing structures, while ChatGPT fails to reorder claueses and converse modalities. In conclusion, both LLMs seem to perform better at the language they are trained by.

Table 4. Linguistic Changes in English Paraphrases of ChatGPT and Kimi AI

Typology			**ChatGPT**	**Kimi AI**
Morpholexical	**Lexical**	**Same Polarity (Synonym)**	so much--->such	saw--->encountered
			cover--->poise	cover--->extensive protection
			on account of--->given	on account of --->due to
			return to--->stepping back into	with some trouble--->quite a challenge
			lifeless routine--->stagnation	transported--->move
			suspend--->stopping	to pass--->crossing
			nimble movement--->quick movements	stagnation--->a state of interia
			have made up for--->have compensated for	was to--->felt like
				looked up--->lifted her gaze
			severity--->strictness	severity--->strictness
			softness--->gentleness	softness--->leniency
			was to--->felt like	settled on--->met
				at the same time-->simultaneously
				suspend--->ceased
				nimble moveent--->agile dance
				However--->Nevertheless
				husbands--->spouses
				work--->task
				have made up for--->have compensated for
		Opposite Polarity (Antonym)	with some trouble--->required considerable effort	no doubt--->likely
			no doubt--->likely	
Structural	**Syntax**	**Clause Reordering**	must have transported--->...to transport	have they been married...-->If they had been wed...
			...paused her work to look at me-->...looked up from her work; her eye settled on mine	
			have they been married...--->If they had married...	
	Discourse	**Modality**	saw--->never seen	saw--->had encountered
			have they been married...--->If they had married...	have they been married...-->If they had been wed...
		Punctuation	...paused her work to look at me-->...looked up from her work; her eye settled on mine	

Table 5. Linguistic Changes in Chinese Paraphrases of ChatGPT and Kimi AI

Typology			ChatGPT	Kimi AI
Morpholexical	**Lexical**	**Same Polarity (Synonym)**	鬼心眼(tircks)--->聪明机灵(smart and clever)	鬼心眼(tricks)--->狡猾(cunning)
			份量重(heavy in weight)--->重量可观(considerable weight)	小（女孩）(little)--->年纪轻轻（的女孩）(such a yong age)
			花了一番周折(taken some effort)--->经历了许多麻烦(experienced many troubles)	一番周折(taken some effort)--->九牛二虎之力(taken a lot of effort)
			跨进门槛(Crossing the threshold)--->迈过门）(Crossing the threshold)	跨进门槛()--->步入门槛(Stepping through this door)
			飞针走线的活动(flying and moving activities)--->快速的动作(quick movement)	飞针走线的活动(flying and moving activities)--->快速的动作(their dexterous shuttling)
			毫无疑问(no doubt)--->可以肯定的是(certain)	
			一本正经地摆出(put on a serious face)--->呈现严肃的(a serious...image)	一本正经地摆出(put on a serious face)--->以...严肃起来(become serious as)
			夫君的面孔(a...face as husbands)--->丈夫的形象(husband image)	夫君的面孔(a...face as husbands)--->丈夫的身份(husband’s identity)
			柔情似水(affectionate)--->温柔(gentle)	柔情似水(affectionate)--->温柔体贴(considerate)
				回到(returning to)--->重新陷入(falling back into)
		Opposite Polarity (Antonym)	一潭死水(a pool of stagnant water)--->不变的沉闷生活(the same boring life)	一潭死水(a pool of stagnant water)--->停滞不前的境地(stagnation)
				份量重(heavy in weight)--->份量不轻(not light weight)
Structural	**Syntax**	**Clause Reordering**		从来未见过(have never seen)--->我从来未遇到过(I have never met)（adding subject）
	Discourse	**Modality**		要是他们结了婚(if they get married)--->如果他们*真的*结婚(if they *do* get married)了(“真的”[“do”]emphasizing possibility)

4. Results and Discussions

4.1. The Significance of Qualitative Analysis

Although quantative analysis can provide a relatively objective dataset, some trivial but pivotal points could possibly be missed. For instance, "cover(Table 2, (1))", which origially means to spread over the surface of something, is used extensively as an image of disguise and a young girl's craftiness. Accordingly, it is justifiable for ChatGPT to paraphrase it as "poise". However, Kimi AI's paraphrase of "extensive protection" is an obvious mistake of literal translation. This mistake demonstrates that quantitative analysis cannot always quanrantees the accuracy of pharaphrase generation. Moreover, the mistake emphasizes the significance of detailed qualitative study. Meanwhile, ChatGPT and Kimi AI, as two LLMs produced by U.S. and China respectively, have the tendency of paraphrasing with the characteristics in their original languages, English and Chinese. In terms of that, it enlightens researchers to conduct research from a perspective of comparative study between English and Chinese, which must contribute fundamentally to the algorithm of LLMs.

4.2. The English and Chinese Comparison behind LLMs Paraphrase Generation

English is phonograph while Chinese is ideograph. This makes the two very different in the first place. This also explains why English is called inflectional language or synthetic language but chinese falls into the category of analytic language. That is to say, English is able to convey variable meaning, such as tense, mood, and number by changes of suffixes and modifications. However, when it comes to Chinese, changes of meanings can only be expressed by character sets, since there is no inflectional changes in the smallest language unit, morphome. As this paper has mentioned earlier, English is regarded as "形合 (Hypotactic)"and Chinese is "意合(paratactic)". So it is easier to understand some problems in Kimi AI's paraphrase generation when researchers stand in Chinese thinking pattern. Also, it is not difficult to deduce it is possible that some of Kimi's English-generated contents are actually not first-hand information but translated from Chinese sources.

4.3. The Case Study of Discrepancies in the Two Versions

Firstly, there are redudant expressions generated by Kimi. For example, "size and weight (Table 2, (2))" is paraphrased into "how large and heavy" by ChatGPT, which shows a "how"-clause. Whereas, the same expression is paraphrased into "its large size and substantial weight" by Kimi AI, which concretizes the object's characteristics of large in size and substantial in weight. According to the context, it is true that "it", the object, is heavy and substantial, since people must "have some trouble" in transported it. This sense is regarded as an implied message in English expression "its size and weight" but not in Chinese. It can be verified by the original translated texts, in which the translator also used "大(large)" and "重(heavy/substantial)(Table 3, (2))" in his version. Obviously, Chinese LLM Kimi tends to emphasize "large" and "substantial" again even in its english paraphrase. Additionally, as shown in Table 3, (3), the original two-morphome text "回到 (return to)" is paraphrased into a four-morphome text"重新陷入(fall into again)" by Kimi AI while ChatGPT keeps its orginality. In Table 3, (5), "要是...(If...)" is paraphrased into "如果...真的...(If...really...)" by Kimi AI, because of the habitual emphasis in Chinese. However, ChatGPT remains similar expression "如果(If)", based on the "if"-clause in English. As we can see, the paraphrase difference between ChatGPT and Kimi AI reflects the distinct characteristic of English and Chinese. So this is also why the discussion of "归化(Domestication)" and "异化(Foreignization)" remains in translation academia. Domestication means make source text adapt to the cultural and linguistic expectations of the target audience, while foreignization means the contrary way. In conclusion, there is indeed a Comparative Linguistics theory behind this research. Chinese is a language that relies more on the exact context or has a tendency to emphasize the context again. In conclusion, while Chinese is more likely to concretize descriptions and over-modify expressions because their language habit, English tends to simplify expressions probably by transforming word properties or clause orders.

5. Conclusion

The comparative study of ChatGPT and Kimi AI in the context of paraphrasing ability in *Jane Eyre* reveals that both LLMs perform better in their original languages. While ChatGPT exhibits a stronger grasp of English paraphrasing, Kimi AI excels in Chinese. The study emphasizes understanding the linguistic characteristics of the source languages when developing and refining LLMs for NLP tasks. It is limited that the case study didn't cover all the presented samples. Simultaneously, it would induce a few deviations that a third LLM, ERNIE Bot, is involved to translate the otiginal Chinese text. And it would be more practical and effective if researchers can manage to directly analyze the corpuses used to train LLMs, which would be possible for researchers to detect the concrete reasons behind the differences. Additionally, the study raises ethical considerations regarding the development of AI, questioning whether it is desirable for AI to conform to a standard of terminal perfection or to retain some level of specialty in expression. Practically, these findings can inform the modification and improvement of AI or LLMs' NLP capabilities.

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