#### Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

Kasdi Merbah University - Ouargla -

**Faculty of Letters and Languages** 

**Department of Letters and English Language** 



#### Dissertation: ACADEMIC MASTER

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Major: Translation and Translation Studies

Submitted by: Djebrit Radia & Hamidatou Imane

Title:

#### Loss in Translating the Meanings of the Holy Quran:

Case study: Nuances from Arabic into English

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment for the requirements of a Master degree in English (Translation and Translation Studies)

**Publically defended** 

On: 03/05/2017

Before the jury

Mrs. MESLOUB Dalila Supervisor UKM-Ouargla

Mss. YAHYAOUI Laila Examiner UKM-Ouargla

Mr. BELARBI Ahmed Noureddine President UKM-Ouargla

Academic Year: 2016/2017

وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي جامعة قاصدي مرباح - ورقلة - كلية الآداب و اللغات قسم اللغة والأدب الانجليزي



# مذكرة لاستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة ماستر في الترجمة تخصص: ترجمة وعلم الترجمة (إنجليزي-عربي) من إعداد: حميداتو إيمان و جبريط راضية

#### <u>بعنوان:</u>

### الخسارة في ترجمة معاني القران الكريم الفروق اللغوية في القران الكريم من العربية إلى الانجليزية

#### نوقشت علنيا

بتاريخ: 2017/05/03

#### أمام اللجنة المكونة من

| جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة | مشرفا  | الأستاذ(ة). مسلوب دليلة        |
|-------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة | مناقشا | الأستاذ(ة). يحياوي ليلى        |
| جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة | رئيسا  | الأستاذ بالعربي أحمد نور الدين |

السنة الجامعية: 2017/2016

#### **Dedications**

First, we dedicate this modest work to ourselves.

We dedicate this modest work to who fill us with their love, enlighten our way, and support us, our **lovely parents**, thank you.

We dedicate this work to our brothers and sisters:

Radia: Nour elhouda, Afaf, Ikram, Sofia.

Imane: Kamel, Soulaf, Hicham, Ibtissm, Rihab, Wafa, Alla Eddine and Salem

We dedicate this modest work to our supervisor *Mrs. MESLOUB Dalila* for her help.

We also dedicate this modest work to all our teachers of English Department, who have thought us during all these five years.

We dedicate this modest work to those who gave us their help to finish this dissertation, to all our friends.

Bless you All

RADIA & IMANE

#### Acknowledgments

#### Many thanks to Allah,

Who help us, guide us and give us strength to accomplish this work.

We are very grateful to **Mrs. MESLOUB Dalila** as a teacher and a supervisor for her guidance, help ,encouragement, and especially patience. She helped us to improve our capacities in writing and analyzing.

We would like to address special thanks to **all** teachers of Translation and Science of Translation, each of them, for their pieces of advice, their help and precious support.

Their enthusiasm inspired us and gave the glimpse of hope that we needed in the difficult times.

Thanks must be shown to all the staff of our department, they were wonderful whether by their attitudes toward the students, or by their devotion in work.

We would like to register our thanks to our classmates and friends for their great assistance.

Last and not least, we would like to express our deepest and profound gratitude to our parents, whom we love the most, for their support and encouragement, all along this path.

Finally, we hope this modest work will rise to meet the level of the anticipated expectations.

RADIA & IMANE

#### **List of Abbreviations**

| Abbreviation | Expression      | Translation  |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| SL           | Source language | اللغة المصدر |
| ST           | Source text     | النص المصدر  |
| TL           | Target language | اللغة الهدف  |
| TT           | Target text     | النص الهدف   |

#### List of tables

| Table  |   | Page   |
|--------|---|--------|
| Number | Name  | Number |
| 1      | showing the translation of the words "al'afou" and "al'ghofran" | 20     |
| 2      | Showing the translation of the word "al'safh".                  | 21     |
| 3      | Showing the translation of the word "al'hawl"                   | 22     |
| 4      | Showing the translation of the words "al'sana" and "al'aam"     | 23     |
| 5      | Showing the translation of the word "al'chaak"                  | 24     |
| 6      | Showing the translation of the word "al'raib"                   | 25     |
| 7      | Showing the translation of the word "farra"                     | 26     |
| 8      | Showing the translation of the word "haraba"                    | 27     |
| 9      | Showing the translation of the word "nassa"                     | 28     |
| 10     | Showing the translation of the word "abaka"                     | 29     |
| 11     | Showing the translation of the word "aathara"                   | 31     |
| 12     | Showing the translation of the word "fadala"                    | 31     |
| 13     | Showing the translation of the word "ikhtara"                   | 32     |
| 14     | Showing the translation of the word "istafa"                    | 33     |
| 15     | Showing the translation of the word "alkhoudou"                 | 35     |
| 16     | Showing the translation of the word "alkhochou"                 | 36     |

#### Liste of contents

| DedicationsV  |           |
|---|-----------|
| Acknowledgments   | <b>V</b>  |
| List of abbreviations.  |           |
| List of Tables  | <b>IV</b> |
| List of Content   | <b>V</b>  |
| Introduction  |           |
| Part I: Theoretical   |           |
| Chapter One   |           |
| 1. Introduction.  | 1         |
| 2. History of the translation of the Quran.                             | 1         |
| 2. 1 Translations done by Muslims                                       | 1         |
| 2. 2 Translations done by non-Muslims                                   | 2         |
| <b>3.</b> Translating the Quran or translating the meaning of the Quran | 3         |
| <b>3. 1</b> Similar Translation   | 3         |
| <b>3. 2</b> Non similar translation.                                    | 4         |
| 4. Problems of translating the Holy Quran                               | 4         |
| <b>4.1</b> . Problems concerning the translator                         | 5         |
| <b>4.2</b> . Linguistic problems  | 5         |
| <b>4.2.1</b> . Syntactic problems                                       | 5         |
| <b>4.2.2</b> . Stylistic problems                                       |           |
| <b>4.2.3</b> . Semantic problems  | 6         |

| 4.2.4 Lexical Problems.  | 8  |
|--|----|
| <b>4.3</b> . Linguistic nuances  | 9  |
| <b>4.4</b> . Loss  | 9  |
| <b>4.5</b> . Gain  | 10 |
| Chapter Two  |    |
| 1. Linguistic nuances in Arabic  | 11 |
| 1.1 Opponents of the Linguistic nuances مذهب القائلين بالترادف وأدلتهم | 11 |
| 1.2 Proponents of The Linguistic nuances مذهب القائلين بالفروق وأدلتهم | 12 |
| 2. Linguistic Differences in English                                   | 13 |
| 3. Problems of the translation of Linguistic nuances                   | 14 |
| <b>3.1</b> Structural Problems.  | 14 |
| <b>3.2</b> Semantic Problems.  | 14 |
| <b>3.3</b> Loss  | 15 |
| <b>4</b> . Frequency of uses of linguistic nuances                     | 17 |
| 5. Conclusion.   | 17 |
| Part Two: Practical  |    |
| 1. Introduction.   | 18 |
| 2. Identification of the selected translation.                         | 18 |
| 2.1 Abd el Halim   | 19 |
| 2.2. Yusuf Ali   | 19 |
| <b>2.3</b> . King Fahd Complex   | 19 |
| <b>2.4</b> . The approved exegeses.                                    | 19 |
| <b>2.4.1</b> Ibn Kathir exegesis                                       | 19 |

| <b>2.4.2</b> Al-Tabari exegesis  | 20 |
|--|----|
| 3. Comparison and analysis   | 21 |
| 3.1 The Difference between (al'afou) العفور (al'ghofran) الغفران and (al'safh) العفر     | 21 |
| 3.2 The Difference between (al'hawl) الحول, (al'aam) and (al'sana) السنة                 | 23 |
| 3.3 The Difference between (al'chaak) الشيك and (al'raib) الريب                          | 25 |
| 3.4 The Difference between (farra) فر, (haraba) هرب, (abaka) أبق, (nasa) فر ناص          | 27 |
| 3.5 The Difference between (aathara) آثر, (fadala) فضل,(ikhtara) إختار and (istafa)إصطفى | 31 |
| 3.6 The Difference between (Al khodou) الخضوع, (Alkhochou) الخضوع                        | 35 |
| 4. Conclusion.   | 37 |
| General Conclusion   | 38 |
| Bibliography   | 40 |
| الملخص العربي  | 43 |
| Abstract   | 54 |
| ملخص   | 54 |

#### Introduction

Islam has been extended in the entire world and thousands of people converted to it, though; not all of them are Arab nor speak Arabic. This makes them incapable to read the Holy Quran, and made it difficult to understand its messages. Thus, researchers have been interested in translating the meanings of the Holy Quran into different languages. Needless to say that, Arabic has a specific system that makes the translator faces some problems, especially, translators of the holy Quran.

One of the Quranic miracles lies in the accuracy of selecting vocabulary. Therefore, scholars sought out to decrypt the Quranic vocabularies, to transfer their appropriate meanings. The linguistic nuances are the best way to clarify the non- equal meaning of the vocabulary. But, they may cause some lexical and semantic problems, where, the translator translates the same terms in different context without paying attention to the nuances between them. In this context loss is inevitable in the translation process.

#### **Statement of the Problem**

The entire problem the translators of the holy Quran may face is the absence of the complete equivalence of the linguistic components between the two languages Arabic and English. The transfer of the meanings from Arabic into English is considered as a great challenge for the translator, especially, words that are lexically closer. The research will treat the problem of translating the nuance between some words in Quran, and to illustrate the loss that may occur.

#### **Objectives of the Study**

The objective of this study aims to clarify some of the linguistic nuances in the holy Quran, and to show whether it is possible to determine and define them depending on the interpretations of the Arabic version of the holy Quran. Then, to show the nuances by comparing between them, and to show if there are aspects of loss in translating these linguistic nuances in the Quran, and if the translators succeed or fail in translating them.

#### **Research Questions**

The study aims at answering the following main question:

• How can the Quran, in terms of nuance between some words, be translated from the origin language (Arabic) into English?

#### **Sub- Questions:**

➤ Can the meaning of the Quranic text be fully transferred from Arabic into English?

➤ To which extent the translators succeed in translating the nuances from Arabic into English?

#### **Hypotheses**

In order to answer the above questions we supposed the following set of hypotheses.

- ❖ The translators deal with the linguistic nuances as synonyms.
- ❖ There are many aspects of the loss in translating the linguistic nuances of words that are lexically closer in the Quran and the translators may succeed or fail relativity in translating them.

#### Structure of the Study

This research is divided into two main parts theoretical and practical. The first one (the theoretical) is also divided into two chapters. The first chapter attempts to give an overview of the history of translating the Holy Quran, done by non-Muslims and Muslims translators and its problems (linguistic, lexical, semantic and cultural problems) that make translators tend to check, recheck, exegeses books and rewrite to provide a successful and accurate translation as much as possible. The second chapter attempts to present the phenomenon of linguistic nuances in Arabic and English and the problems arising from the translation of these nuances. Within the second part (the practical) an attempt to prove, discuss and compare the three translations of the nuances between some words from the Holy Quran to show the loss that may occur, and to show if the translators succeed in conveying the full meaning. We have chosen the Analytic comparative approach on the aforementioned translators of the holy Quran by reference to Ibn Kathir and al-Tabari exegeses.

#### Methodology

This study attempts to investigate the problems of translating the holy Quran at the lexical level, in terms of linguistic nuances of some words which are lexically close in meaning. According to that we have chosen randomly a corpus that this study is based upon the linguistic nuances of six examples, in order to accomplish the whole study that we start; The analytic comparative approach will be used in the coming lines on **Abdullah Yusuf Ali**, **King Fahd complex** and **Muhammad A. S. Abdel Haleem** translations of the holy Quran by reference to **Ibn Kathir** and **al-Tabari** exegeses. On that basis, we tried to be objective as possible as we can in our analysis of the given translations, as to fulfill the aims of this study. The analyses do not intend to judge the translations at any basis rather than to identify problems in the current practice with a view to improve readers' outcomes as well as the understanding.

# Part One Theoretical

# Chapter One

#### 1. Introduction

The Quran is only the sacred book that remains unaltered since it has revealed and written down for over than fourteen hundred years ago. This miracle challenged all the Arab of that period and in all the times, the style used, the high level of language, and the terms. All that made it impossible to equalized or imitated by Muslims or non Muslims.

This part consists of three main titles. First, a brief history about the Quran translations had done by Muslim and non-Muslim translators. The second is the problems that the translators may face during translating the Quranic text. The third is to be aware that what is allowed is the translation of the meanings of the Holy Quran and not the translation of the Holy.

#### 2. History of the translation of Quran

The history of the Quran is full with translations have been done by Muslims and non-Muslims translators. Nowadays there are more than 90 translations of Quran in different languages; some of them are good and others considered as a falsification and distortion of the messages of the holy Quran.

The king Fahd Complex in its website specialize a space to show the history of the translation of the Holy Quran under the title: "نبذة تاريخية عن تاريخ ترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم إلى اللغات under the following division:

#### 2.1. Translations done by non-Muslims

It seems that the first translation of the Qur'an came into existence in Western Europe; it was initiated by Pierre Esquire (**Pierre le vénérable**) abbot of Cluny monastery, who died in 1156 AD who asked Pierre de Tolède to submit to him a Latin translation of the Qur'an. This translation was published in Basel in 1543. "**The alcoran of Mohamet**" was one of the first translations of the Koran English conducted by **Alexander Rose** in 1649, it is built on the French translation Koran made in 1647, this translation is the most heinous and obscene example of preaching books. Rose had no knowledge about the Arabic language; it had been issued more than nine editions so far. In 1734AD, the translation named "**the Koran**" conducted by **George Sale**; was the most English translations traded and acceptable among the people of the West. It had been issued several editions, most recently emerged in 1975. Then, **M. Rodwell** carried out his translation "**the Koran**" in 1861 and issued from London in the same year, which contains a descended arrangement of the Koran, the obscene words

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://qurancomplex.gov.sa/Display.asp?section=8&l=arb&f=wrong\_trn1003.htm&trans=1

about the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions, (God bless them). Rodwell asserted that the Koran was taken from books and sheets of Jews, Christians and Zoroastrians, the aim of this Translation is to distort the meanings of the Qur'an and the misrepresentation of its concepts. It had been issued more than thirty editions. Later, H. Palmer carried out his translation named "The Qur'an" in 1880 to complete the series of the East books "Sacred Books of the East", which started out by Max. Palmer committed many errors. It had been issued more than 15 editions. In 1937, Richard Bell carried out his translation named "the Qur'an Translated with a critical re-arrangement of the Surahs"; issued in Edinburgh, an unsuccessful attempt to arrange the Koran again. It had been issued 15 editions. "The Koran Interpreted" was the translation carried out by A. C. Arberry the famous Orientalist in 1955, it issued the first time in London, and this translation devoid of the kinds of hatred of the enemies of Islam from orientalists and missionaries; it has a beautiful introduction to English classical language, but it include errors in some positions, because the translator is not familiar with the Paschal Arabic. It has been issued several editions so far.

#### 2.2. Translations done by Muslims

"The Divine Qur'an" is the translation of S.M. Abdul Hamid; the first edition was issued from Dhaka (Dacca) in 1862, this very easy translation as it contains anatomical observations concise. Three editions have been issued so far. "The Qur'an, Arabic Text and English Translation" made by Mirza Abul Fadl, the first edition was issued in 1911 by Allahabad, it contains the English translation of the Qur'an with Arabic texts, where the interpreter referred to the Gospel in order to respond to the objections raised by the Orientalists on the Koran, which the interpreter wrote a purely scientific manner books, four editions have been issued so far. M. Marmaduk Pickthall converted to Islam and carried out his translation "The Meaning of the Glorious Koran" in 1930 after the Qur'an and Sunnah study, have been issued 27 edition yet, even though a good translation but they are not innocent of linguistic and moral errors; therefore, a number of religious scholars and language correct the errors and gaffes in which it occurred; such as P. H. Ansari, the owner of "Correction of Errors in Pickhtal's Translation of the Glorious Qur'an", and many others. The famous Abdullah Yusuf Ali of Lahore carried out his translation "The Holy Qur'an, an **Interpretation in English**", the first time published in 1934, and then several editions were released until the Saudi government took printed, and after it arrived in the hands of almost Muslims, its language is good but some dubious explanations and unblemished mysticism and mental, but was corrected later. Another translation named "THE NOBLE QURAN, English translation" by Dr. Taqi al-Din al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan, the first edition was issued in 1974, this translation is based on the interpretation of Al Tabari and Ibn Kathir, whose translate archaeological exegeses, as well as the language of this translation is also good, was reconsidered in 1993, it has been issued three editions. "Towards Understanding the Ever-Glorious Qur'an" carried out by Mohammed Mahmoud Ghali of Egypt, issued its first edition in 2001 from Cairo Press Universities, where the interpreter benefited from the exegeses. It is a reliable translation. "The Qur'an: A New Translation" is the translation of M. A. S. Abdel Halim, a professor of Islamic Studies, University of London. He spent five years trying to offer modern English, his first edition published in 2004 by Oxford University Press (ibid).

#### 3. Translating the Quran or translating the meaning of the Quran

The holy Quran is words of Allah descended upon his Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him), and it is a special miracle that Arabs and non-Arabs failed to imitate, because its content is over the thought of his Prophet and over the thought of any human or non human being. The holy Quran is the first resource of the dispensation of Islam, reading and knowing its meaning is necessary for Muslims but there are more than 62% of Muslims who do not speak nor read Arabic; they use the translations of the holy Quran as a means to understand the messages that convey. The history of the holy Quran is full with works of translation, especially into English. All of these translations seek to convey the meanings of the holy Quran. However, some people are confused and do not distinguish between the translation of the Quran and the meanings of the holy Quran, it is important to show the difference between the two. Alnadawui (1417 AH) distinguished between two kinds of translations in terms of:

#### **3.1Similar Translation** (literal translation of the holy Quran)

It means a correspondence translation of the holy Quran in the content and the form which means to transmit the speech of Allah as equal as the original version (Arabic) and to rewrite it into English. This kind of translation is impossible. It means to translate the system of the Quran into other language by the same words, structures, arrangement and style to replace the original that is the Arabic version; to charge the same meanings of the Quranic text in the value and in the miraculous eloquence that affected hearts is impossible logically and Sharaan (ibid). The Quran says:

(Say: "If the whole of mankind and Jinns were to gather together to produce the like of this Qur'an, they could not produce the like thereof) (Yusuf Ali)

#### **3.2Non similar translation** (interpretation of the holy Quran)

This kind of translation is possible and permissible, because when the translation paired with the Holy Quran. It means the interpretation of the speech of Allah with another language then Arabic. To transmit the meanings of the verses into another language depending upon the capability of the translator and what can his language be charged with no obligation to remain the origin style or to keep all the meanings (ibid). The foreign also confessed the impossibility of translating the holy Quran. The professor Arberry, the head of Islam and Arabic studies Department in the University of Cambridge in 1968, said that it is impossible to translate the holy Quran and he named his work "the Koran Interpreted".

In addition, BaHa Eddine (2006) wrote an academic article about the translations of the Holy Quran. He cited that some researchers illustrated that the forbidden of the translation concerned with the recitation only, means that the holy Quran recited only in Arabic but the translation for activities and dealings is possible for the necessity. There are many studies that have forbidden the translation of the holy Quran as the study of Sheikh Mohammed Rachid Riza "ترجمة القرآن وما فيها من المفاسد ومنافاة الإسلام". Also, Muhammed Soulaimane the acting of the superior judicial court delivered a book that forbidden the translation of the holy Quran named "حدث الأحداث في الإقدام عن ترجمة القرآن" in 1335H. In1355, Muhammed Mustapha Alshater, the judge of the superior judicial court gave the permission of translating the meanings of the holy Quran in his book "القول السديد في ترجمة القرآن الكريم" in 1936.

#### 4. Problems of Translating the Holy Quran

The translation of the sacred texts encounter with many hardships and problems:

#### 4.1. Problems concerning the translator (competence, aims, skill...)

The translation process is affected by the translator's skill and competence since each one seeks to find the appropriate equivalence according to his ability; and they do not agree about fixed Quranic terminologies, arrangement of words in the verses, singular and the plural, omission, literal translation. Also, the aim and the ideology of the translator affect the meaning of the translated verses. Some of translations aim at distorting and misrepresenting the image of the holy Quran and disregarding the greatness of God's words.

#### 4.2. Linguistic problems

#### 4.2.1. Syntactic problems

The differences among languages (Arabic and English) cause many syntactic problems while translating, the number of this problems may increase or decrease according to the degree of relatedness between the (ST) and the (TT). One of various syntactic problems arises when translating the Quran is the indication of tenses. The tense is one of the obvious syntactic problem that translators usually encounter especially in translating the Holy Quran, it means "the grammatical realization of location in time" can be expressed in language (Sadiq, 2010,p.20). Abou Baker Ali (2012), in his article asserts that "in translating the holy Quran, tense and verb form should be guided by the overall context and by stylistic consideration" (p.588). There are some problems may impose during the process of translating verbs in the Quran, and as Abdel Haleem identified the shift from the past tense to the imperfect tense for achieving an effect (Abdel Haleem, 1999) for instance,

"y Behold! They **came on** you from above you and from below you, and behold, the eyes **became dim** and the hearts **gaped up** to the throats, and ye imagined various (vain) **thoughts** about Allah!" (Yusuf Ali)

In this ayah the three verbs (بالخت و وزاغت جاؤوكم) are in the past tense in the ST while the verb (تظانون) "think" shifts to the present tense for "the the purpose of conjuring an important action in the mind as if it were happening in the present" (Abobaker, A. 2012. P588). Tenses in Arabic generally and in the holy Quran particularly cannot be conveyed literally. Moreover, some times when the translator tries to be accurate in transferring some expressions, but there is no equivalence in the TL is another grammatical problem. Dr. Abd el Allah Abbas (1997) in his book states that "there are some verbs have no equivalence such as the verbs (مالت المناف) here the translator imposed to add another verb (auxiliary) to convey the right meaning, therefore; the verb يبدف is translated into "is niggardly" and the verb عام is translated into "is truthful" also the verb يبدف is translated into "is extravagant", the same with the verb يطغى were translated into "is exorbitant" in these translations the verbs do not convey the real meaning" (p.20). Another feature countered the translation process is the general rule of each language; the rendering of the sentence, uses of nouns, gerunds and the infinitive and the use of punctuations.

#### 4.2.2. Stylistic problems

Arabic and English have different styles. By one hand, Arabic uses the participle (اسم الفاعل) in high frequency such as متقون شاکرون، مفلحون، معجزون، قانتون، مستقدمون، مستأجرون، مشرقون، مشرقون، that do not have a complete equivalence in the English. For instance, the sentence (those who are men of faith in right order) is the translation of (حَقًّا مُؤمِنُونَ). By the other hand, Arabic uses the rely of emphasizes characters for specific purposes that cannot for any other language performed such as the following example: (النا نحن أنزلنا الذكر)

"We have, without doubt, sent down the Message"

In this verse the translation of (إنا نحن) cannot be translated into Surly, We, We, We.

#### 4.2.3. Semantic problems

The Quran was sent in different contextual situations; therefore, it should be translated as its contextual meaning. The unique Quranic words refer to the fact that a word may embrace a large number of "sense-components". Both the surface and the deep meaning of a word, in this case, are usually extended to include various aspects and "multi-dimensions". It is not easy, for the translator, to resolve this problem of multiplicity. According to Baker (1992) "The idea of semantic fields works well enough for words and expressions which have fairly well defined propositional meanings,...... there are two main areas in which an understanding of semantic fields and lexical sets can be useful to a translator: appreciating the 'value' that a word has in a given system; and developing strategies for dealing with non-equivalence."(p19). There are many semantic problems that Translators encounter when they translate the Holy Quran into English. As Mazin (2006) cited in his article<sup>2</sup> "Investigating some semantic problems in the translation of the holy Quran" the division of the semantic problems in translation as the following:

- A. The difference of semantic field for the two words which seem to be synonymous

  This can be manifested in two aspects:
  - a) Semantic extension of a word in one language vs. its semantic intension in another: As an example for this is the word (بانُ) as used in the Quran which can stand for (الأب) (father) and (الجد) (forefather). The Quran says:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Mazin, F. (2006). *Investigating some semantic problems in the translation of the holy Quran. Adab al-rafidayn.* Mosul: College of Arts University of Mosul.

(And do not marry women whom your **fathers** married, except what has already passed. This surely is indecent and hateful; and it is an evil way) (Yusuf Ali)

In this verse the word (آبَاوُکُمْ) is translated into "fathers" but in this context it means "forefather" its deep meaning is extended to include various aspects which the translator should be aware and tries to resolve it.

b) A word is used in more than one sense in a particular language: for example the word (آثار) as used in the Quran is a good example. Such a word can be rendered into (effects), (traces) and (footsteps).

In some verses the translation the word  $(\tilde{J}^{ij})$  is used in more than one sense in the **ST**; it embraces a large number of "sense-components" that may impose many hardships to translate if the translator does not rely on exegesis.

#### 4.2.4 Lexical problems

some lexical items. Mazin (2006) states in his article some of lexical problems, such as the word of "Allah" which is a sort of disagreement between translators whether translate it "transliteration", among the translators who obtain this term are Hilali, Khan and King Fahd Holy Quran complex, or render it as "God" used by Yusuf Ali, Arberry, and others (p.67). Moreover, is the lack of equivalence or the absence of the equivalent of some Islamic terms, or what is called "the lexical gaps" mean that it is possible to find a lexical item referring to a specific object in one language, it is absent in another. There are some examples of these Islamic terms such as *shirk* (شرك) means associating other gods with Allah, it is the belief in or worship of more than one god. The Quran says:

"Behold, Luqman said to his son by way of instruction: "O my son! **Join not in worship** (others) with Allah. For false worship is indeed the highest wrong-doing"." (Yusuf Ali)

"Allah forgiveth not that partners **should be set up** with Him; but He forgiveth anything else, to whom He pleaseth; to set up partners with Allah is to devise a sin most heinous indeed."

(Yusuf Ali)

The word *zakat* (الزكاة) means "purification" and "growth" and "goodness" and "thrive", it is the third of the five pillars of Islam. If one possesses a certain level of wealth then it should be payment of zakat becomes obligatory. This word as used in the Quran that can stand as "alms giving". The Quran says:

"And be steadfast in prayer; practise regular **charity**; and bow down your heads with those who bow down (in worship)." (Yusuf Ali)

"Truly he succeeds that **purifies** it" (Yusuf Ali)

The present verses contain the word *zakat* which does neither a lexical equivalent nor a cultural one. J.C. Catford (1965) states that the limitations imposed on translatability are usually due to the absence in the TL of a situational feature functionally relevant for the SL (p.99).

#### **4.3.Linguistic Nuances**

One of the main difficulties of translating the meaning of the holy Quran is the linguistic nuances. Since, the holy Quran is full of words that are lexically close and have a slight difference between them such as: والمعرفة العلم. Alnadawui (1417 H) showed that the verb requires the proof and need two objects or object and adjective. We can say علمت without adding an adjective to ألم علمت and say علمت and many other examples such as علمت without adding an adjective to والشك الريب وقعد، جلس وبلى، نعم By contrast, sometimes the finding of more than one equivalence for one word, such as the word التقوى that have more than one equivalence: God-fearing, God-conscious, righteousness, dutiful to God, restraint from evil, self-restraint and fearful. This diversion in the translation of this word makes us ask the question: which one of these words considered the appropriate one? And if all of them are appropriate, are they giving the full meaning of the word? Or we may lose some aspect of the word?

#### **4.4.Loss**

Loss is an evitable and inevitable result of the translation process occurred because of several features. In the Quranic text loss may occurred in high frequency because of the complexity of the style of the Quran. In this study we will discuss the loss in translating the linguistic nuances and some of other linguistic features. But before that we should discuss the linguistic nuances.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) defined the loss as any total or portion missing occurred in the meaning or at any level in the TT .Loss is an inevitable result of the translation process occurred because of several features. It can be either partial or complete and very common in the translation process, especially, in the case of translating the meaning of the holy Quran

which is full of rhythm, rhetorical characteristics and the complexity of style of the Quran. Loss is two kinds; evitable loss occurs because the translator's competence when he failed in establishing the appropriate equivalent or finding the suitable translation regardless to the differences between the two linguistic systems. Inevitable loss occurred because the differences between the two languages systems regardless to the translator's competence.

#### 4.5 Gain

Gain also may occur during the translation process because of the same causes of the loss.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) stated that: "We speak of gain when the translation expresses a situational element which is unexpressed in the source language." p170

They considered good translator who do not only translate the words but even the thoughts by referring to the context and situations (additions or explanations). Gain is not always feasible but also very rare because it is a hard task for the competent translator to enrich the **TT** or to clarify what is ambiguous in the **ST**. It can be unthankful in the case of additional and unwilling details. Azz-eddine (2010) translated that according to Berman the detailed features in the translation lead to the twist and the distortion of the origin such allongement (elongation), ennoblissement (amplification) and the clarification even they are considered as a gain in the **TT**.

In the case of the holy Quran; gain can be occurred because of the explication strategy in which the translator try to make a balance between the SL aesthetic and cultural values which are acceptable or unacceptable in the TL. S/he use the explanations and illustrations in order to clarify and explain the vagueness words of the ST; for instance, Ali's Translation of the meaning of the Glorious Quran is based on commentaries at the end of each verse that consists of ambiguous terms, such as the word (كهبعن) in Surah Meryem verse 1:

The translator illustrated under the verse that those are abbreviations and he gave its explanation in an appendix.

# Chapter

Two

#### 1. Linguistic Nuances in Arabic

تطرق العلماء إلى التعريف بظاهرة الفروق اللغوية في اللغة العربية عموما و القرءان الكريم بشكل خاص أمثال الراغب الأصفهاني و د.عبد السلام بن صالح الجار الله حيث عرف الاخير الفروق على أنها كل تمييز أو التغريق و الفصل بين لفظين بينهما اشتراك واشتباه في المعنى ، سواء كان ذلك الفصل يدركه البصر أم تدركه البصيرة قال تعالى " :فيها يُفرق كل أمرٍ حكيم "لذلك سمي القران بالفرقان. قال تعالى " :تبارك الذي نزل الفرقان على عبده ليكون للعالمين نذيراً " فتعددت الفروق اللغوية في القران الكريم حيث تندرج ضمن مجالات و أنواع نذكر 4 منها: التقارب اللفظي والتقارب في المعنى و كذا الفروق التفسيرية لمعاني الآيات. إن التأمل في ألفاظ القرآن الكريم و استنباط الفروق الدقيقة بينها و الاستعانة باللغة العربية والآيات القرآنية يظهر وجه من أوجه الإعجاز القرآني ، و عليه فقد اختلفت مذاهب العلماء فمنهم من يؤيد الفرق بين لفظين ، بينما لا يظهر لغيرهم فرق فيرى اللفظيين من باب الترادف و التنوع في الأساليب.

#### 1.1.مذهب القائلين بالترادف و أدلتهم(Opponents of The Linguistic Nuances

اتفق بعض علماء اللغة العربية و فقهها أمثال ابن الأثير و ابن العربي و أبو بكر الحسيني والدكتور صبحي صالح و الدكتور إبراهيم أنيس على القول بالترادف حيث يستدلون بذلك على:

ابن الأثير: (Ibn al-Athir) يرى ابن الأثير أن الترادف واقع في القرءان الكريم خاصة و في اللغة العربية عامة ، و مثل ذلك في قوله تعالى: "والذين سعوا في آياتنا معجزين أولئك لهم عذاب من رجزٍ أليم" أي أن الرجز و العذاب معنى واحد والغاية من ذلك التأكيد و المبالغة.

ابن العربي :(Ibn al- Arabi)يرى أن " كل حرف يفسر على معنيين أو معنى يعبر عنه بحرفين يجوز أن يكون كل واحد يوضع موضع صاحبه جمعا أو فرقا وذلك كثيرا في اللغة العربية واحد يوضع موضع صاحبه جمعا أو فرقا وذلك كثيرا في اللغة العربية واحد يوضع موضع صاحبه هم المفلحون " اي ان لفظي الشح و البخل معنى واحد و لا فرق بينهما.

الدكتور صبحي صالح: (Dr. Sobhi Saleh)يرى أن الترادف ميزة من ميزات التنوع و الثراء اللغوي في اللغة العربية و مثل ذلك بقوله تعالى: "وأن تعفوا و تصفحوا و تغفروا فان الله غفور رحيم " أي أن العفو و صفح و المغفرة معنى واحد.و

4 انظر مباحث الفروق في التفسير وعلوم القران (23-43)

11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> مفردات في غريب القران ص (377)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> تفسير ابن العربي ج4 ص 1766

يتمحور رأي الدكتور صبحي الصالح في أن " لا مناص من التسليم بوجود الترادف كما انه لا مفر من الاعتراف بين الفروق بين المترادفات غير أن هذه الفروق تتويست فيما بعد و أصبح من حق اللغة التي ضمتها إليها أن تعتبرها ملكا له،ا و دليل على ثرائها و كثرة مترادفاتها 6" (ص300).

#### 1.1.مذهب القائلين بالفروق و أدلتهم Supporters of The Linguistic Nuances

رفض بعض العلماء القول بالترادف خاصة في ألفاظ القرءان لما يؤدي إلى تعطيل فائدة أحد اللفظين، فالغاية إلى منع القول بالترادف هو الحاجة إلى الاختصار و الدقة التي تؤدي إلى بلوغ الغرض المقصود من اللغة و تبليغ المعنى المحدد . أحمد بن قارس :(Ahmed Ben Faris) يرى ابن فارس أن تعدد الألفاظ و تنوعها للشيء الواحد ما هو إلا صفات لاسم واحد حيث يقول..." :ويسمى الشيء الواحد بالأسماء المختلفة نحو السيف و المهند و الحسام، و الذي نقوله في هذا أن الاسم واحد هو السيف، و ما بعده من الألقاب صفات و مذهبنا أن كل صفة منها معناها غير معنى الأخرى 7 المن الوهلة ابن الأعرابي :(Ibn al\_Aarabi) يرى أن كل لفظ و ضعته العرب على شيء له معنى فريد و إن بدا لنا من الوهلة الأولى مترادفا إلا أن له معنى دقيق و خاص به يميزه عن غيره حيث قال " :كل حرفين أوقعتهم العرب على معنى واحد ، في كل منهما معنى ليس في صاحبه ، ربما عرفناه فاخبرنا به ، وربما غمض علينا فلم نلزم العرب جهله 8.

بنت الشاطئ (Aisha Abdel Rahman): بعد أن تنفي الترادف في اللغة العربية عامة و في القران خاصة: "و الأمر كذلك في ألفاظ القران، ما من لفظ فيه يمكن أن يقوم غيره مقامه، ذلك ما أدركه العرب الخلص الفصحاء الذين نزل فيهم القران ...ولا يشغلنا تعدد الألفاظ لمعنى الواحد، إذا كان عن اختلاف لغات القبائل العربية .و ذلك مالا خلاف فيه، فيما اعلم، و إنما يشغلنا الترادف حين يقال بتعدد الألفاظ لمعنى الواحد، دون أن يرجع هذا الترادف إلى تعدد اللغات، دون أن يكون بين الألفاظ المقول بترادفها قرابة صوتية " (ص194)

أبو الهلال العسكري :(Abu al-Hilal Al-Askari)يعتبر من اشد مناصري القول بالفروق ومؤلف كتاب" الفروق الفروق الفروق الفروق الفروق الفروق الفروق الغرية "حيث يعتقد أن منع و رفض الترادف هو دليل على تحقيق العلماء و دقتهم حيث يقول: "و حاجتنا إلى الاختصار

12

<sup>6</sup> در اسات في فقه اللغة د. صبحي صالح. ط2 ص 300.

<sup>7</sup> الصحابي في فقه اللغة لابن فارس ص 96.

 $<sup>^{8}</sup>$  الاعجاز البياني للقران، عائشة عبد الرحمان: 220-219

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> لاعجاز البياني للقران و مسائل ابن الارزق. 194

تلزمنا الاقتصار في تأييد هذا المذهب "10 (ص16) بمعنى مذهب الفروق في الألفاظ واستدل في حجته بقول أهل اللغة "إذا كان اختلاف الحركات يوجب اختلاف المعاني فاختلاف المعاني أنفسها أولى أن يكون كذلك "بمعنى أن لكل لفظ معنى يمتاز به يختلف بالضرورة عن لفظ أخر ولو كانا لفظ وحد اختلافا في الحركات "11 (ص24) وان تعاقبت الألفاظ و خرجت عن حقائقها ووقع كل منهما بمعنى الآخر فاوجب ذلك أن يكون لفظان مختلفان لهما معنى واحد فأبى المحققون أن يقول بذلك وقال به لا يتحقق المعنى "12 (ص25) و ذكر أبو الهلال أيضا العديد من أوجه الاختلاف اللفظي التي تميزت به اللغة العربية عامة و القران خاصة، كالفرق الذي توجبه صيغة اللفظ ومثال ذلك" الاستفهام و السؤال "وبين الفرق بينهما على أن بكون الاستفهام لما بجهله المستفهم أو بشك فيه أما السؤال فيجوز أن بكون لما بعلم و لا بعلم.

#### 2. Linguistic Nuances in English

Every language has its own structure; specific set of semantic relations among its words and different style. On one hand, Arabic is considered as one of the richest language with synonyms, therefore; it regarded as one of the main issue in linguistic and translation that need attention. On the other hand, English is rich of synonymy like Arabic, because it derived from different linguistic sources. According to Palmer (1981) language has large number of words which has a direct correlation with certain things outside language (p42). However, there are some scholars including Palmer (1981), Larson (1984) Cruse (1986) claim that in any language the phenomenon of synonymy exist, but there are no absolute total synonyms. Cruse (1986) rejected the idea of existence the absolute synonyms, even though; they exist are not common. He states "there is no obvious motivation for existence of absolute synonyms in a language and one would expect either that one of the items would fall into obsolescence or that a difference in semantic function would develop" (p270). These scholars focus their effort to investigate the difference among synonymous lexical items or what is called 'near-synonyms' (Edmonds and Hirst, 2002).

The disparities between Arabic and English may engender some linguistic loss that appears in the lexical and semantic level. There are several problems arise from linguistic nuances that affect the translation process directly.

 $<sup>^{10}</sup>$  الفروق في اللغة لأبي الهلال العسكري ص $^{10}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> نفس المرجع السابق ص24

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> نفس المرجع السابق ص25

#### 3. Problems of the translation of Linguistic Nuances

#### 3.1.Structural Problems

The role of the translator is to change the level of the text from the core to a normal text in the TL. The translator should know how the TL employs its vocabulary to form natural appropriate sentences. A natural structure in the TL does not mean that it should only be grammatical, but it also should not look strange to the receptors (even if it is grammatical).

#### 3.2. Semantic problems

Synonymy is one of the fundamental linguistic phenomena in the field of semantics. These are controversial issues in the field of linguistics which provides a platform for continuous debate among linguists and translation about synonymous and linguistic nuances. How does someone decide what words can or cannot be considered synonymous? Can two words be synonymous in every respect? According to Abdulelah (2011) there are two aspects of synonymy: (1) synonymy in grammar and (2) lexical synonymy. Lexical synonymy is classified into five categories according to their degree of similarity in meaning as illustrated by the diagram below:

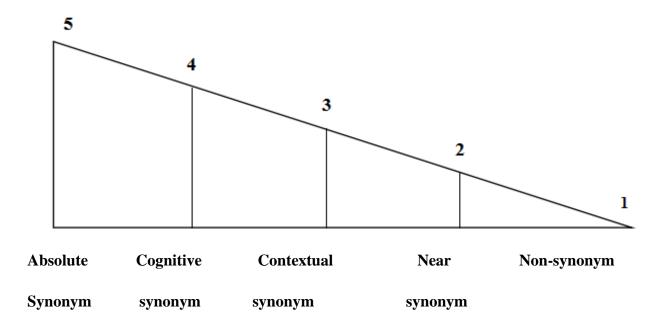


Figure 1: Classification of lexical synonyms

- 1. Indicates antonyms or oppositeness of meaning.
- 2. Represents words that are almost synonyms but not quite.

- 3. Represents similar lexical items that can be interchangeable in certain contexts. The Arabic synonymous lexical items
- 4. Cognitive synonyms are words, when substituted in a sentence, preserve their truth conditions but may change the expressive meaning, style, or register of the sentence. Accordingly, the Arabic synonymous lexical items (al-hilf ) and (al-qasm ) belong to this type.
- 5. Indicates exactly identical meaning shared by two lexical items. This kind can be observed in the Arab dialects e.g. *qamḥ* (قمح) and ḥinṭah (حنطة) (wheat)

Cognitive, contextual and near-synonyms are represented by the linguistic nuances in Arabic. Therefore, translators should be aware to those slight differences during the translation process. Abdulelah (2011), as cited in, that Nida (1969) defined synonymy as words which share several (but not all) essential components can be used to substitute one another in some (but not all) contexts. This shows an overlapping space between each kind of the above types of synonymous; and linguistic nuances lies in this overlapping space as it showed in the following diagram:

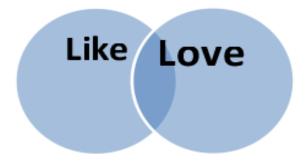


Figure 2: The overlapping of synonymous

There is sameness in the meanings of the two words "like" and "love", but each one used in different context:

#### **3.3.**Loss

In a sacred text like the Holy Quran, the implied meaning is revealed through the context. When the literal meaning fails to communicate the intended message of the SL, the translator has to transfer the dynamism of that message. If the literal meaning is produced, the intended message may be lost. Therefore it is argued that there is an inevitable loss of meaning that is on a continuum between over-translation (increased details) and under-translation (increased generalization). Abdulelah. A (2011), in his dissertation pointed out, as cited in, that Bint Alshati stated that the context is the guideline for determining the choice of words in the Quran, and replacing a word in place of another does not fulfill all the different aspects of meaning and uses of the original text. The following linguistic nuances (near-synonyms):  $\bar{a}rid$ ,

alghamām الغرص, alsaḥāb المزن, almuzn الغرص; such items reflect the subtle differences in meanings which pose obstacles during the process of translation.

- Clouds in first form called النشء
- Cloud derived by the wind called male
- Cloud that changes the color of the sky called غمام
- Cloud that becomes white in colour called مزن
- Cloud that is associated with thunder and lightning called العرص.

In fact, it would be difficult for translators to give equivalent terms for the different kinds of clouds. They should, however, adopt whatever strategies to convey the meanings. Another example imposes the problem of loss in the meanings of the linguistic nuances of the lexical items: كميت and أصغر أدهم جواد بحصان (ibid). According to Muaqqat (1997) as cited in, such near-synonymous items are frequently presented in literary texts and they are translated into one equivalent which is the horse. Paraphrasing is the best strategy in rendering these items to avoid the loss as follows:

- Jawād and adham are best translated as a race horse and a completely black horse, respectively.
- Asgharr is a horse with a white patch on the forehead.
- *kumaīt* is a black and red horse.

But in this case we will fall in the problem of over-translation.

#### 4. Frequency of uses of linguistic Nuances

As it is mentioned previously, the linguistic nuances are an Arabic phenomenon and such phenomenon does not exist in English but there is a counterpart which is the near-synonym. This difference is a result of the experience of each language Arabic and English. Arabic is full with the linguistic nuances and many Arab scholars had wrote about the linguistic nuances, some of them classified the linguistic nuances in categories according to their origin such Abu al-Hilal Ah-Askary. A, and some others classified them according the Arabic Alphabet such Al-Asfahani. A, and Nour el-Din el-Djazairi. The most famous writings in the Linguistic nuances:

- تثقيف اللسان وتلقيح الجنان لإبن مكى الصقلى ت501 ه.
- فقه اللغة وأسرار العربية لأبي منصور الثعالبي ت 429 هـ.
- المفردات في غريب القرءان للراغب الأصفهاني ت 502 هـ.
- فروق اللغات لنور الدين بن نعمة الله الحسيني الجزائري 1158 هـ.
  - لسان العرب لابن منظور 711 هـ.
  - مقاييس اللغة لأحمد بن فارس 1366 هـ.
  - البرهان في علوم القرءان للزركشي 794 هـ

In English there are, by contrast, writings and books about synonymous only which is the counterpart of the Arabic phenomenon الترادف the opposite of the linguistic nuances.

#### 5. Conclusion

In this part, we realized that the history of the Holy Quran is full of events, the higher complexity of its text raised various difficulties and problems to translators, such as; linguistic problems including (syntactic, stylistic and semantic), lexical problems and linguistic nuances which covers semantically complex words and cultural specific terms. We conclude that, the translators should be aware of this phenomenon and accredit on the exeges in their translations to avoid the above mentioned barriers.

## Part Two

## Practical

#### 1. Introduction

This chapter presents the practical part of the dissertation. Where an attempt to examine and investigate the concept of translating the phenomenon of linguistic nuances in case of the Holy Quran is held. Through analyzing and discussing the translated versions by three translators. The main concern of this study will go deeply in the translated verses by looking for the loss that may occur at the level of meaning via comparing it with the original.

#### 2. Identification of the selected Translation

This overview includes the translators' background and the exegeses book.

#### 2.1. Abd el Halim

M. A. S. Abdel Haleem Islamic Arabic Scholar and famous translator of the Quran into English "The Qur'an" He was born in Egypt, during his childhood he learned the Quran by heart. Among the famous and best known books of Haleem is "The Qur'an: a New Translation" and his most recent publications are "An Arabic–English Dictionary of Quranic Usage" with El-Said Badawi (2005), "Qur'an and Hadith" (2006), "Arabic and Islam" and "Islam, Religion of the Environment" (2006)<sup>13</sup>.

#### 2.2 Abdullah Yusuf Ali

Abdullah Yusuf Ali is a British-Indian barrister and Muslim Scholar born on 14 April 1872 and died on 10 December 1953. He wrote a number of books about Islam and whose translation of the Quran into English is one of the most widely known and used in the English-speaking world. He got the Master Degree at the University of Cambridge. He was an Arabic-English speaker. Among his publications: Muslim **Educational** *Islam* (1929), *Moral Ideals* (1923), Fundamentals of Education: Aims and Methods (1930), Personality of Man in Islam (1931), and The Message of Islam (1940). However, his best known scholarly work is his translation into English and commentary of the Qur'an titled as "The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary", the first edition in 1934. The last revised edition is published in1939 and the Saudi government took is printed<sup>14</sup>.

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Haleem, M. (2010). The Qur'an. 1st ed. Oxford: OUP Oxford.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali(online available) <a href="https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdullah\_Yusuf\_Ali">https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdullah\_Yusuf\_Ali</a>

#### 2.3 King Fahd Complex

The foundation stone for the King Fahd Complex for Printing the Holy Quran in Medina put in a sixteenth of Muharram 1403 AH (1982 AD), and it was inaugurated by him on the sixth of Safar 1405AH – 1984AD. The estimated space of the complex is two hundred and fifty thousand square meters, and is a unit integrated in urban facilities. The main objectives of the complex are: the printing of the Holy Quran and record its recitation of different readings in the Muslim world; and the translation of the Holy Quran and its interpretation and concerned with the Quran Science, Sunnis, Prophet's biography and the researches and Islamic studies and the fulfillment of Muslims' needs of the complex issues and publish them on global networks.

The average production capacity of the complex is about 13 million copies a year. The complex production reached to approximately 300 million copies since 1405 AH to the year 1436 AH. It includes the recitations of Quran manuscript according to Hafs, Warch, Kalon, El Douri, Choaba and Soussi, and the recited Mus'haf according to Hafs, and Warch, and Kalon<sup>15</sup>.

#### 3.4The approved exegeses

#### 3.4.1 Ibn Kathir exegesis

He is Imad al-Din Abu Fida Ismail bin Omar bin Kathir Bin Thaou El Qurashi Albesroa, then Damascus, Arabian interpreter and mullah He was born on 701 AH, He memorized and completed the Quran in 711 AH, He died in Sha'ban 774 AH, He has several classifications the best known is: "تفسير القرآن العظيم" that considered one of the most famous Islamic books specialized in the knowledge of the interpretation of the Quran. it depends on the interpretation with Mathur. In addition to other works such: "طبقات الشافعية", "البداية والنهاية", and his message in "الجهاد", and embarked on a large book with the provisions but he did not completed, and he has an explanation of "صحيح البخاري ""صحيح البخاري "" which is missing 16.

#### 3.4.2 Al-Tabari exegesis

He is Muhammad bin Jarir Ibn Yazid Ibn Kathir Bin Ghalib, the famous Imam Abu Ja'far al-Tabari (224 H - 310 H) (839 m - 923 m), Arabian interpreter, historian and mullah, the so-called the Imam of the interpreters. It had been found in his inheritance of his books more

online available) <u>http://qurancomplex.gov.sa</u> المجمع في سطور

ابن كثير ، تفسير القرآن العظيم، م1، م2، م3، م4، دار الحديث – القاهرة، 2011.  $^{16}$ 

than eighty handwriting by his accurate writing. His first book is "الفتلاف علماء الأمصار" and many others such "تاريخ الطبري وتهذيب الآثار". His book "تأسير القرءان" known as "تأسير الطبري" is the most famous of Islamic books specialized in the interpretation of the holy Quran for Sunnis. Some considered this work the first reference to interpretation Mathur, where it cited the verse from the Qur'an then the sayings of companions and followers in their interpretation. And, it cares about the different readings in each verse and is likely one of them, and mentions the Hadith and the mullah provisions 17.

The Holy Quran, the book of miracles, employs many linguistic features that result in an effective and unique style. It is rich with vocabulary that Allah almighty puts each word in a particular context and for a particular purpose. Thus, the translator should be aware of the nuance between each word and he should tend to check, recheck, use exegeses books and rewrite to provide a successful and accurate translation as much as possible. There are many types of exegeses that focus in their interpretations on different aspects in the Quran. We have chosen two exegeses **Ibn Kathir** and **Al-Tabari**. Both of them tried to give the right interpretation of each verse according to its context.

#### 4 Comparison and analysis

This study based on the translations of "Abdullah Yusuf Ali", "M. A. S. Abdel Haleem" and "King Fahd Complex". We point out the following verses that establish serious loss:

### 4.1 The Difference between (al'afou) العفو (al'ghofran) العفوان and (al'safh) الصفح

| Translation of Abdullah               | Translation of M. A. S.     | Translation of King Fahd              |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Yusuf Ali                             | Abdel Haleem                | Complex                               |
| "For these, there is hope that        | "God may well <b>pardon</b> | "These are they whom Allah            |
| Allah will <b>forgive</b> : For Allah | these, for He is most       | is likely to <b>forgive</b> them, and |
| doth <b>blot out</b> (sins) and       | pardoning and most          | Allah is Ever Oft-Pardoning,          |
| forgive again and again."             | forgiving                   | Oft-Forgiving."                       |
| The women:60                          | The women:60                | The women:126                         |

Table -1- showing the translation of the words "al'afou" and "al'ghofran"

\_

يقول الطبري في تفسير الآية أن الله تعالى يخاطب المستضعفين" يقول :لعل الله ان يعفو عنهم للعذ ر الذي هم فيه وهم مؤمنون ... ولم يزل الله عفوا، يعني ذا الصفح بفضله عن ذنوب عباده بتركه العقوبة عليها ". ص (666) و يقول ابن الكثير في تفسير الآية أن الله تعالى يتجاوز عنهم بترك الهجرة و عسى من الله موجبة. أي أن لله السلطة في إسقاط العقوبة عنهم. (ص99)

(2) قال تعالى: ﴿ و ان الساعة لأتية فاصفح الصفح الجميل ﴾ الحجر 85.

| Translation of Abdullah Yusuf    | Translation of M. A.              | Translation of King Fahd           |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ali                              | S. Abdel Haleem                   | Complex                            |
| « And the Hour is surely coming  | « The Hour will                   | « And the Hour is surely coming,   |
| (when this will be manifest), so | certainly come, so                | so overlook (O Muhammad صلی        |
| overlook (any human faults)      | (Prophet) <u>bear</u> <u>with</u> | their faults with) سلم و عليه الله |
| with gracious forgiveness»       | them graciously»                  | gracious <b>forgiveness</b> »      |
| Al Hijr:170                      | Al Hijr:164                       | Al Hijr: 345                       |

Table -2- Showing the translation of the word "al'safh".

#### **Oxford definitions**

**Forgive:** Verb. To stop being angry towards somebody or about something.

Forgiveness: Noun. The act of forgiving

**Oft-Forgiving:** *Adjective.* Ready and willing to forgive.

**Pardon**: *noun*. An act of forgiving sb. If a prisoner receives a pardon, he or she released from prison.

**Pardon**: verb. To forgive sb or to say that sb will will not punished.

#### **Discussion**

Translators of sacred texts "Quran" may face many problems, sometimes fail to overcome, one of them is Semantic Void which is caused by the inability to differentiate in meaning between words that look synonyms. Al Askari in his book (اللغوية الفروق) discussed the linguistic nuances between these words. He states that the word "الغفران" is used to refrain

from punishment, in other word; to get reward and that is used just to Allah, unlike the word "العفو" means to stop or to refrain blaming and slander, it does not need to get reward and it is belonged to human actions (p 235\_236). The word "الصفح" means to overcome the guilt and open a new page. However, Al'Asfahani in his book states that the word "الغفران" means that God protects his servant of doom and the word "العفو" to overlook guilt and leave punishment. However, the word "الصفح" means to left the past and to turn away from the person's sin. He said

In other word, to exceed the page where he sinned in it.

In the first Glorious verse (table 1), Ali and King Fahd Complex translate the first Arabic word (بعفو) similarly as "forgive" depending on the above exegeses, while Abdel Haleem differently translated it as "pardon" without providing an explanation within the text or in a commentary to clarify his choice. For the second Arabic word (عفود) Abdel Haleem and King Fahd Complex simply use the word "pardoning" However, Ali interprets it differently and uses "blot out". For the third Arabic word (غفود) the translators use "forgive, forgiving" the same translation of the word(بعفود). On the other hand, in the second verse (table 2); Ali and King Fahd Complex render (الصفح) as "forgiveness" unlike Abdel Haleem who uses "bear with them graciously". It is obvious that the translators did not depend on the exegeses in their translations. Hence, in this case, they failed to show the nuances between the three words because they thought that the words are synonyms, by contrast they have different senses in Arabic.

#### 4.2 The Difference between (al'hawl) العام (al'aam) and (al'sana)

| البقرة 233. | لین کاملین ﴾     | سعن اولادهن <u>حو</u> | الوالدات برض | ، قال تعالى:﴿و | (1)          |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|             | √ U., <u>U.,</u> |                       | J            |                | \ <b>-</b> / |

| Translation of Abdullah     | Translation of M. A. S. | Translation of King Fahd   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Yusuf Ali                   | Yusuf Ali Abdel Haleem  |                            |
| "The mothers shall give     | "Mothers suckle their   | "The mothers shall give    |
| suck to their offspring for | children for two whole  | suck to their children for |
| two whole years"            | <u>years"</u>           | two whole years"           |
| Al Baqara:29                | Al Baqara:26            | Al Baqara: 51              |

Table -3- Showing the translation of the word "al'hawl"

يقول الطبري في تفسير الآية أن الله تعالى يعني بذكره ذلك :النساء اللواتي بن من أزواجهن ولهن أولاد قد ولدنهم من أزواجهن قبل بينونتهن منهم بطلاق أو ولدنهم من أزواجهن قبل بينونتهن منهم بطلاق او ولدنهم منهم بعد طلاق ...ان يرضعن اولادهن سنتين". (ص 53)

و يقول ابن الكثير في تفسير الاية ان " هدا ارشاد من الله تعالى للوالدات ان يرضعن اولادهن كمال الرضاعة وهي سنتين فلا اعتبار بالرضاعة بعد ذلك". ص (351)

(2) قال تعالى: ﴿فلبت فيهم الف سنة الاخمسين عاما ﴾ العنكبوت14.

| Translation of Abdullah           | Translation of M. A. S.              | Translation of King              |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Yusuf Ali                         | Abdel Haleem                         | Fahd Complex                     |
| "he tarried among them a          | "He lived among them for             | "he stayed amond them a          |
| thousand <u>years</u> less fifty" | fifty <u><b>vears</b></u> short of a | thousand <u>years</u> less fifty |
| The Spider:269                    | thousand"                            | <u>years</u> "                   |
|                                   | The Spider:253                       | The Spider: 531                  |

Table -4- Showing the translation of the words "al'sana" and "al'aam" يقول ابن الكثير في تفسير الآية ان الله يخبر عبده و رسوله محمد صلى الله عليه و سلم عن نوح، عليه السلام،" مكث في قومه هذه المدة الطويلة يدعوهم الى الله ليلا و نهارا، سرا و جهرا، و ما نجح فيهم البلاغ و الانذار ". (ص498) و يقول الطبري في تفسير الآية ان هذا " وعيد من الله تعالى ذكره هؤلاء المشركين من قريش ... كفعلنا بقوم نوح، اذ لبث فيهم الف سنة الا خمسين عاما يدعوهم الى التوحيد و فراق الآلهة و الآونان". (ص79/60)

#### **Oxford definitions**

**Year:** Noun. 1-The time it takes the earth to go once round the sun, about 365 days.

- 2- The period from 1 January to 31 December, 365 or 366days divided into 12 months or 52 weeks.
- 3- Any period of 12 months, measured from any point.

#### **Discussion**

From the above the words (العام), (العام) and (الحول) are used in different situations and contexts. We can extract the slight difference between them since:

On one hand, Al askari in his book discussed the linguistic nuances between these words. He states that the word (العام) means plural of days and it is used as a time for thing ( used for naming a thing) we say (عام الفيل) but the word (السنة) is plural of months, it is not used for naming thing we do not say(اسنة الفيل). On the other hand, Al'Asfahani (502 AH) in his book states that the word (العام) is mentioned in the holy Quran in the comfortable situations and always associated with rain and goods, the Quran says:

It is more comprehensive and more general than the word "السنة" he said:

"سميت السنة عاما لعوم الشمس في جميع بروجها"

Also the word "الحول" is mentioned in the Quran twice; one associated with childbirth and the other with death. The aforementioned verse, the word "ولين" means the period of "Breastfeeding" which is two years, from the time of childbirth to a term ending at the same time after two years.

One of the lexical problems in translating the Holy Quran is the lack of equivalence. In these verses, the translation of these words (al'aam, al'sana and Al'hawl) is problematic because there are no available equivalent vocabularies in English of these terms which have no direct counterpart in English. As we see in the first and second verses Ali, Abdel Haleem and King Fahd Complex translate the word (الحول) as "two whole years" and the words (العام) as "years", rendering it as an equivalent for these words which lexically differ and do not have the same meaning. These words are generally close in the meaning but each one has its specific meaning that does not exist in the others. Their translations do not convey the full semantic and liturgical scope of the Quranic terms.

4.3 The Difference between (al'chaak) الريب and (al'raib) الشك and (al'raib) الريب (3) قال تعالى: ﴿وَإِنَّا لَفِي شُكِ مِما تَدْعُونَا اللهِ مِرِيبِ ﴾ هود 62.

| Translation of Abdullah<br>Yusuf Ali  | Translation of M. A. S.<br>Abdel Haleem                           | Translation of King<br>Fahd Complex  |
|---|---|--|
| "But we are really in suspicious (disquieting)  doubt as to that to which thou invitest us" | "We are in grave <b>doubt</b> about what you are asking us to do" | "But we are really in gave <u>doubt</u> as to that to which you invite us" |
| Hud:139   | Hud:140   | Hud: 295   |

Table -5- Showing the translation of the word "al'chaak"

| Translation of Abdullah<br>Yusuf Ali  | Translation of M. A. S.<br>Abdel Haleem  | Translation of King<br>Fahd Complex   |
|---|--|---|
| "This is the Book; in it is guidance sure, without <b>doubt</b> , to those who fear Allah." | "This is the Scripture in which there is no <b>doubt</b> , containing guidance for those who are mindful of God" | "This is the book (the Qur'an), whereof there is no <b>doubt</b> , a guidance to those who are Al-Muttaqun" |
| The cow: 08   |  | The cow: 03   |
|   | The cow:04   |   |

Table -6- Showing the translation of the word "al'raib"

#### **Oxford definitions**

**Doubt:** *1- Noun.* A feeling of uncertainty.

2-Verb. To think something unlikely or to feel uncertain about something.

#### Discussion

From the above the words (الثين) and (الريب) are used in different situations and contexts in the holy Quran. We can extract the slight difference between them since:

On one hand, Al-Hilali in his book discussed the linguistic nuances between these words. He states that the word (الريب) means to suspicion with accusation. He said:

And we use (مرتاب) with someone if there is a doubt and accusation (p99) While the word (الشك) means to stand between the extremes. He said:

In other words, to be confused about two different things.

On the other hand, Al'Asfahani in his book states that the word (الريب) means to have doubt, in terms of time, between two things are going to happen. He said:

While the word (الشك) means there is no stable opinion to prove and support it. He said:

"يعني اعتدال النقيضين عند الانسان و تساويهما وهو ضرب من الحهل و اخص منه فكل شك جهل و ليس كل جهل شكا"

Arabic and English have two different systems which make the translators face the challenge of losing meaning when translated, therefore; the linguistic system of TL cannot represent a lot of meanings in the SL, all that problems lead to semantic loss. The mentioned verses contains an avertable loss that is often inevitable in translating sacred texts "Quran", also as it is a corollary of the lack of equivalence in English and Arabic. Many religious and cultural words have no equivalents in the two languages such as the term (الريب) and (الشكاء), the aforementioned translators have provided the inaccurate meaning "doubt" as an equivalent for them. This failure in rendering the meant meaning of the verses leads to an ambiguity for the target reader. Therefore, the loss of the deep meaning in translating these quranic words is inevitable. According to Abdul-Raof (2004; alQinai, 2011) the inability to decode and convey the linguistic nuances of the nuances polysemous words, and lack of understanding Arabic linguistics is a result of not referring to the interpretation of the Holy Quran.

### 4.4The Difference between (farra) في, (haraba) هرب, (abaka) أبق, (nasa)

(1) قال تعالى: ﴿وتحسبهم أيقاظا وهم رقود ونقلبهم ذات اليمين وذات الشمال وكلبهم باسط ذراعيه لو اطلعت عليهم لوليت منهم فرارا ولملئت منهم رعبا﴾ الكهف 18.

| Abdullah. Y translation               | Abdel Haleem. M. A'<br>Translation  | King Fahd Complex'<br>Translation    |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Thou wouldst have deemed              | You wouldst have thought            | And you would have thought           |
| them awake, whilst they               | they were awake, though             | them awake, whereas they             |
| were asleep, and We turned            | they lay asleep. We turned          | asleep, and We turned them on        |
| them on their right and on            | them over, to their right and       | their right and on their left sides, |
| their left sides: their dog           | left, with their dog stretching     | and their dog stretching forth his   |
| stretching forth his two fore-        | out its forelegs at the             | two forelegs at the entrance [of     |
| legs on the threshold: if thou        | entrance. If you had seen           | the Cave or in the space near to     |
| hadst come up to them, thou           | them, you would have                | the entrance of the Cave(as a        |
| wouldst have certainly                | turned and <b>run away</b> , filled | guard at the gate)]. Had you         |
| turned back from them in              | with fear of them.                  | looked at them, you would            |
| <u>flight</u> , and wouldst certainly |                                     | certainly have turned back from      |
| have been filled with terror          |                                     | them in <b>flight</b> , and would    |
| of them.                              |                                     | certainly have been filled with      |

|               |               | awe of them.  |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| The Cave: 192 | The Cave: 183 | The Cave: 387 |

Table -7- Showing the translation of the word "farra"

يقول ابن كثير في تفسيره "أي: إنه تعالى ألقى عليم المهابة بحيث لا يقع نظر أحد عليهم إلا هابهم، لما ألبسوا من المهابة والذعر، لئلا يدنو منهم أحد ولا تمسهم يد لامس، حتى يبلغ الكتاب أجله، وتتقضي رقدتهم التي شاء تبارك وتعالى فيهم، لما له في ذلك من الحجة والحكمة البالغة، والرحمة والسعة".

(ص86)

بينما الطبري فيفسرها: "لو اطلعت عليهم في رقدتهم التي رقدوها في كهفهم، لأدبرت عنهم هاربا منهم فارا، ولو اطلعت عليهم لوليت منهم فرارا ولملئت منهم رعبا، يقول: ولملئت نفسك من اطلاعك عليهم فزعا، ولما كان الله ألبسهم من الهيبة، كي لا يصل إليهم واصل، ولا تلمسهم يد لامس حتى يبلغ الكتاب أجله، وتوقظهم من رقدتهم قدرته وسلطانه في الوقت الذي أراد الاحتجاج بهم عليه من عباده، ليعلموا أن وعد الله حق، وأن الساعة لا ريب فيها". (ص 96)

(2) قال تعالى: ﴿وَأَنَا ظَنَنَا أَن لَن نَعجز الله في الارض ولن نَعجزه هربا ﴾ الجن 12.

| Abdullah. Y translation             | Abdel Haleem. M. A'        | King Fahd Complex' Translation             |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
|                                     | Translation                |  |
| But we think that we can by         | We know we can never       | And we think that we cannot escape         |
| no means frustrate Allah            | frustrate God on earth;    | (the punishment of God) Allâh in           |
| throughout the earth, nor can       | we can never <u>escape</u> | the earth, nor we can <b>escape</b> Him in |
| we frustrate Him by <b>flight</b> . | Him.                       | flight.                                    |
| The Spirits: 421                    | The Jinn: 394              | Al-jinn: 791                               |

Table -8- Showing the translation of the word "haraba"

يفسر ابن كثير هذه الآية فيقول: أي: نعلم أن قدرة الله حاكمة علينا، وأنا لا نعجزه في الأرض، ولو أمعنا في الهرب، فإنه علينا قادر، لا يعجزه أحد منا. (ص 518)

وكذلك يقول الطبري: وقوله ﴿وأنّا ظننّا أن لّن تعجز الله في الارض ﴾، يقول: وأنا علمنا أن لن نعجز الله في الأرض إن أراد بنا سوء ﴿ ولن تعجزه هربا ﴾، إن طلبنا فنفوته، وإنما وصفوا الله بالقدرة عليهم حيث كانوا. (ص 388).

(3) قال تعالى: ﴿كم اهلكنا من قبلهم مّن قرن فنادوا وّلات حين مناص ﴾ ص 3.

| Abdullah. Y translation              | Abdel Haleem. M. A'               | King Fahd Complex'                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|                                      | Translation                       | Translation                        |
| How many generations before          | How many generations We           | How many generations have          |
| them did We destroy? In the          | have destroyed before them!       | We destroyed before them!          |
| end they cried (4149) (for           | They all cried out, once it       | And they cried out when there      |
| mercy)- when there was no            | was too late, for <b>escape</b> . | no longer time for <b>escape</b> . |
| longer time for <b>being saved</b> ! |                                   |                                    |
| Sad: 317                             | Sad: 290                          | Sad: 609                           |

Table -9- Showing the translation of the word "nassa"

يقول ابن كثير: "ليس بحين نداء، ولا نزو، ولا فرار. وقال علي بن أبي طلحة، عن ابن عباس: ليس بحين مغاث. وقال شبيب بن بشر، عن عكرمة، عن ابن عباس: نادوا النداء حين لا ينفعهم.

وقال محمد بن كعب في قوله: ﴿ فنادوا ولات حين مناص ﴾ ، يقول نادوا بالتوحيد حين تولت الدنيا عنهم ، واستناصوا للتوبة حين تولت الدنيا عنهم . وقال قتادة: لما رأوا العذاب أرادوا التوبة في غير حين النداء . وقال مجاهد: ﴿ فنادوا ولات حين مناص ﴾ ، ليس بحين فرار ولا إجابة . وقد روي نحو هذا عن عكرمة وعن سعد بن جبير ، وابي مالك والضحاك ، وزيد ابن أسلم ، والحسن وقتادة . وعن مالك ، عن زيد ابن أسلم: ﴿ فنادوا ولات حين مناص ﴾ ، ولا نداء في غير حين النداء .

[...] وأهل اللغة يقولون: النوص: التأخر، والبوص: النقدم. ولهذا قال تعالى ﴿ ولات حين مناص﴾، أي ليس الحين حين فرار ولا ذهاب والله سبحانه وتعالى الموفق للصواب". (ص33، 34)

أما الطبري فيقول: "يقول تعالى ذكره: كثيرا أهلكنا من قبل هؤلاء المشركين من قريش الذين كذبوا رسولنا محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم فيما جاءهم به من عندنا من الحق (من قرن)، يعني: من الأمم الذين كانوا قبلهم، فسلكوا سبيلهم في تكذيب رسلهم فيما أتوهم به من عند الله (فنادوا)، يقول فعجّوا إلى ربهم وضجّوا واستغاثوا بالتوبة إليه، حين نزل بهم بأس الله وعاينوا به عذابه فرارا من عقابه، وهربا من أليم عذابه.

﴿ ولات حين مناص﴾، يقول: وليس ذلك حين فرار ولا هرب من العذاب بالتوبة ، وقد حقت كلمة العذاب عليهم، وتابوا حين لا تنفعهم التوبة، واستقالوا في غير وقت الإقالة". (ص334).

(4) قال تعالى: ﴿إِذْ أَبِقَ إِلَى الْفَلْكُ الْمُشْحُونَ ﴾الصافات 140.

| Abdullah. Y translation         | Abdel Haleem. M. A'              | King Fahd Complex'              |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                 | Translation                      | Translation                     |
| When he <b>run away</b> (like a | He <b>fled</b> to the overloaded | When he <u>run</u> to the laden |
| slave from captivity)(4120)     | ship.                            | ship.                           |
| to the ship (fully) laden,      |                                  |                                 |
| Those Ranged in Ranks: 315      | Ranged in Rows: 288              | Those ranged in Ranks: 596      |

Table -10- Showing the translation of the word "abaka"

يقول ابن كثير: "وقوله: ﴿إِذَ أَبِقَ إِلَى الفلك المشحون﴾، قال ابن عباس: هو الموقر، أي المملوء بالأمتعة". (ص 26)

وكذلك يقول الطبري: "يقول تعالى ذكره: وإن يونس لمرسل من المرسلين إلى أقوامهم ﴿إِذَ أَبِقَ إِلَى الفَلك المشحون وهو المملوء من الحمولة المؤقر". (ص 324)

#### **Oxford Definitions**

Flight: Noun. the act of running away or escaping.

**Flee:** *Verb.* to run away or escape from sth.

#### **Escape:**

**1-** *Verb.* To get away from a place where you do not want to be; to get free.

**2-** *Verb*. To be save from sth; to avoid sth.

**3-** *Noun*. The act of escaping.

**4-** *Noun*. A means of escaping.

**Run away:** *Verb.* to escape from somewhere.

#### Run:

1- *Verb*. To move using your legs, going faster than when you walk.

2- *Verb.* To move, or move sth quickly in a particular direction.

#### **Discussion**

From the above definitions of "فرب", "هرب" and "ناص" and the different situations and contexts that these words are used in, we can extract the slight difference between them.

First, According to Al Asfahani (502AH), "الفرار" is the detection of the animal's teeth because they feel afraid. Al-Munajid(2007) (1997) discussed the difference between the three words as the follow: the word "فر" is a feeling combined with fear in the context of Quran. It is an act that implied three stages to discover, to afraid then to run quickly to a save place. As what Allah said by Moses tongue (ففررت منكم لمّا خفتكم) 20 الشعراء 20 الشعراء 20 الشعراء 20 أفررت منكم المّا خفتكم) is specific for free not slave; the word "الفرار" is the act of final quick decision because fearing.

Second, the word "هرب" is used differently and only once in the Quran on the tongue of Jinn when they felt disable against the power of Allah; and they cannot occult. That is, the word "هرب" is the act of missing and occulting, fearing and inability from the power of Allah; by contrast with "فر" that is being in overtly. Al Asfahani also defined "أبق" as an act only for non free when the slave or the servant leaves his master he get away in occult and hidden.

Third, the word "أبق" is also used once in the Quran in specific situation when Younis felt angry he leaved his people angrily then he gone to the ship going to another land but not running from Allah, but without His order or the permission. The word "أبق" is not run

because fearing from Allah or from his people, but with angry and the own wish as Allah said in Sourah (وذا النّون إذ ذّهب مغاضبا) 87 الأنبياء 87 وذا النّون إذ ذّهب مغاضبا) is used for slave and with thinking, angry and in overtly (there is a controversy).

Four, the word "ناص" also used once. The holy Quran uses some words that are non Arabic origin; when the addressee being non Arab people. In this context; those people used to use the word "مناص" which is "غرار" when they were fighting in their wars. So Allah spoke to them with their language and told them it is not the time of flight. Al Asfahani (502 AH) defined the verb "ناص" by the act of refuge to somewhere. This word means to flight with disturbance and hesitancy and without thinking. It is hesitancy if they move straight ahead or to backwards without a final decision.

The three English translations restricted the above mentioned words in "flight", "run" and "escape". They differ in their choice for each word. Since, the word "flight" is used as equivalent for the three words "فر", "فر" and "فر". The word "escape" is used as equivalent for the two words "فر" and "فرب". Whereas, the word "run" is used as equivalent for the two words "فر" and "فر" and "فر" and "فر" and "فر" so its use as equivalent of the word "flight" is the appropriate equivalent of the word "أبق" so its use as equivalent of "فر" is wrong and the vice versa; and the same thing for the given equivalents "run" and "escape".

Of the foregoing, it is getting clear that the words: "فر", "فر" and "ناص" are closest in the general meaning but each one has its specific meaning do not exist in the others. But in the English versions, the translators used one equivalent in the **TL** for two or more words in the **SL**. That is means that they deal with these linguistic nuances as synonyms. They gave the common general meaning of them.

## 4.5 The Difference between (aathara) آثر, (fadala) فضل,(ikhtara) عضل,(istafa) إختار (istafa)

(1) قال تعالى: ﴿قَالُوا تَاللُّهُ لَقَد آثِرُكُ اللهُ عَلَيْنَا وَان كُنَّا لَخَاطِئِينَ ﴾ يوسف 91.

| Abdullah. Y translation           | Abdel Haleem. M. A'                   | King Fahd Complex'         |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
|                                   | Translation                           | Translation                |
| They said: "By Allah.             | They said, 'By God! God               | They said: "By Allâh!      |
| Indeed has Allah <b>preferred</b> | really did <b>favour</b> you over all | Indeed Allâh has           |
| thee above us, and we             | of us and we were in the              | <b>preferred</b> you above |
| certainly have been guilty        | wrong!                                | us, and we certainly       |
| of sin!"(1767)                    |                                       | have been sinners."        |
| Joseph:154                        | Joseph:151                            | Yûsuf: 316                 |

Table -11- Showing the translation of the word "aathara"

يقول ابن كثير: "﴿قالوا تالله لقد آثرك الله علينا وإن كنّا لخاطئين﴾، يقولون معترفين به بالفضل والأثرة عليهم في الخلق والخلق، والسعة والملك، والنصرة والنبوة أيضا – على قول من لم يجعلهم أنبياء – وأقروا له بأنهم أساءوا إليه وأخطأوا في حقه. (ص 208) أما الطبري فيقول: "يقول جلّ ثناؤه،: قال إخوة يوسف له: تالله لقد فضلك الله علينا، وآثرك بالعلم والحلم والفضل. (ص 386)

(2) قال تعالى: ﴿ فَضَلِ الله المجاهدين بأموالهم وأنفسهم على القاعدين درجة وكلا وعد الله الحسنى وفضل الله المجاهدين على القاعدين أجرا عظيما ﴿ البقرة 132.

| Abdullah. Y translation           | Abdel Haleem. M. A'               | King Fahd Complex'            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                   | Translation                       | Translation                   |
| Allah hath <b>granted</b> a grade | God has <u>raised</u> such people | Allâh has <b>preferred</b> in |
| higher to those who strive        | to a rank above those who         | grades those who strive       |
| and fight with their goods        | stay at home— although He         | hard and fight with their     |
| and persons than to those         | has promised                      | wealth and their lives        |
| who sit (at home). Unto all       | all believers a good reward,      | above those who sit (at       |
| (in faith)(614) Hath Allah        | those who strive are              | home). Unto each, Allâh       |
| promised good: But those          | <b>favoured</b> with a tremendous | has promised good             |
| who strive and fight Hath         | reward above those who            | (Paradise), but Allah has     |
| He <b>distinguished</b> above     | stay at home.                     | <b>preferred</b> those who    |
| those who sit (at home) by a      |                                   | strive hard and fight         |
| special reward,-                  |                                   | above those who sit (at       |
| The women:60                      | Women: 60                         | home) by a huge reward.       |
|                                   |                                   | Women:125                     |

Table -12- Showing the translation of the word "fadala"

يقول ابن كثير: "﴿وفضل الله المجاهدين على القاعدين أجرا عظيما ورجات منه على القاعدين من المؤمنين غير أولي الضرر[...] فقوله ﴿لا يستوي القاعدون من المؤمنين ﴾، كان مطلقا فلما نزل بوحي سريع ﴿غير أولي الضرر ﴾، صار ذلك مخرجا لذوي الأعذار المبيحة لترك الجهاد – من العمى والعرج والمرض – عن مساواتهم للمجاهدين في سبيل الله بأموالهم وأنفسهم. ثم أخبر تعالى بفضيلة المجاهدين على القاعدين [...] ثم أخبر تعالى بما فضلهم به من الدرجات، في غرف الجنان العاليات، ومغفرة الذنوب والزلات، وحلول الرحمة والبركات، إحسانا منه وتكريما" (ص 666).

أما الطبري فيقول: " فضل الله المجاهدين بأموالهم وأنفسهم، على القاعدين من أولي الضرر، درجة واحدة: يعني: فضيلة واحدة، وذلك بفضل جهاده بنفسه، فأما فيما سوى ذلك، فهما مستويان. وقوله (وكلا وعد الله الحسنى وفضل الله المجاهدين على القاعدين أجرا عظيما): يعني جلّ ثناؤه: (وكلا وعد الله الحسنى)، وعد الله الكل من المجاهدين بأموالهم وأنفسهم، والقاعدين من أهل الضرر، (الحسنى)، ويعني جلّ ثناؤه: بـ (الحسنى)، الجنة.

وأما قوله: (وفصل الله المجاهدين القاعدين أجرا عظيما)، فإنه يعني: وفضل الله المجاهدين بأموالهم وأنفسهم على القاعدين من غير أولي الضرر، أجرا عظيما". (ص 537)

(3)قال تعالى: ﴿وأنا اخترتك فاسمع لما يوحى ﴿ طه 13.

| Abdullah. Y translation             | Abdel Haleem. M. A'          | King Fahd Complex'           |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                     | Translation                  | Translation                  |
| "I have <b>chosen</b> thee: listen, | I have <b>chosen</b> you, so | I have <u>chosen</u> you, so |
| then, to the inspiration (sent to   | listen to what is being      | listen that which will be    |
| thee).                              | revealed.                    | revealed (to you).           |
| Та На: 206                          | Ta Ha: 196                   | Tâ Hâ:415                    |

Table -13- Showing the translation of the word "ikhtara"

يقول ابن كثير: "وقوله: (أنا اخترتك)، كقوله: (إني اصطفيتك على الناس برسالاتي و بكلامي)، أي: على جميع الناس من الموجودين في زمانه. وقيل: إن الله تعالى قال: يا موسى، أتدري لم خصصتك بالتكليم من بين الناس؟ قال: لا. قال: لأني لم يتواضع لي أحد تواضعك". (ص 179) وفي تفسير الطبري: "اختلفت القرأة في قراءة ذلك، فقرأته عامّة القرأة الذين قرؤا (وأنّا) بتشديد النون، و(أنا) بفتح الألف من (أنا) ردا على: نودي يا موسى، كأن معنى الكلام عندهم: نودي يا موسى إنّي أنا ربك، وأنا اخترتك، وبهذه القراءة قرأ ذلك عامّة قرأة الكوفة. وأمّا عامة قرأة المدينة والبصرة وبعض أهل الكوفة فقرؤه: (وأنا اخترتك) بتخفيف النون على وجه الخبر من الله عن نفسه أنه اختاره.

[.....] وتأويل الكلام: نودي أنّا اخترناك، فاجتبيناك لرسالتنا إلى من نرسلك إليه.

(4) قال تعالى: ﴿وأوصى بها إبراهيم بنيه ويعقوب يا بنيّ إنّ الله اصطفى لكم الدين فلا تموتنّ إلاّ وأنتم مسلمون﴾ البقرة 132.

| Abdullah. Y translation          | Abdel Haleem. M. A'<br>Translation  | King Fahd Complex'<br>Translation   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| And this was the legacy          | And commanded his sons              | And this (submission to             |
| that Abraham left to his         | to do the same, as did              | Allâh, Islâm) was enjoined by       |
| sons, and so did Jacob;          | Jacob: 'My sons,                    | Ibrâhâm (Abraham) upon his          |
| "Oh my sons! Allah hath          | God has <u><b>chosen</b></u> [your] | sons and by Ya'qub                  |
| <b>chosen</b> the Faith for you; | religion for you, so make           | (Jacob)(saying), "O my sons!        |
| then die not except in the       | sure you devote yourselves          | Allâh has <u>chosen</u> for you the |
| Faith of Islam."                 | to Him, to your dying               | (true) religion, then die not       |
|                                  | moment.                             | except in the Faith of Islâm        |
|                                  |                                     | (as Muslims– Islâmic                |
|                                  |                                     | Monotheism)."                       |
| The Heifer:18/19                 | The Cow: 15                         | Al-Baqarah:26                       |

Table -14- Showing the translation of the word "istafa"

يفسر ابن كثير هذه الآية فيقول: "﴿ بنيّ إنّ الله اصطفى لكم الدين فلا تموتنّ إلاّ وأنتم مسلمون ﴾، أي: أحسنوا في حال الحياة والزموا هذا ليرزقكم الله الوفاة عليه. فإن المرء يموت غالبا على ما كان عليه، ويبعث على ما مات عليه. وقد أجرى الله الكريم عادته بأن من قصد الخير وُفِّق له ويسر عليه. ومن نوى صالحا ثبت عليه. (ص 233)

ويقول الطبري: "يعني تعالى ذكره بقوله: (إنّ الله اصطفى لكم الدين)، إنّ الله اختار لكم هذا الدين الذي عهد إليكم فيه: واجتباه لكم. (ص 395)

#### **Oxford Definition**

**Grant:** *verb*. To give sb what he/she has asked for.

Raise:

1- *Verb*. To lift sth

2- Verb. To increase sth or to make sth better or stronger.

Prefer: Verb. To choose sth rather than sth else; to like sth better.

**Favour:** 

1- Verb. To support sb/sth; to prefer.

2- *Verb*. To treat one person very well and so be unfair to others.

**Distinguish**: *verb*. Distinguish between A and/from B:

1- To recognize the difference between things or people.

2- To make sb/sth different from others; to show the difference between people or things.

Choose: Verb. Choose between/from A and B; choose sb/ sth as sth.

1- To pick or select the person or thing that you prefer.

2- To decide or prefer to do sth.

#### **Discussion**

El askari (1998) distinguished between "الإيثار", "الإيثار", "الإيثار" and " and المصطفاء" and he said that "الإعتبار" is the advanced the large choice and "الاختبار" is to choose sth because its Good because that we said: "الأصطفاء", and "أرتك بهذا الثوب واخترتك لهذا الأمر".is to take the pureness of something. However, "الفضل" is to increase of the Good and to specify the binifit and it is not obliged but with pleasure. Also, El asfahani defined "الفضل" that it is the addition and the rise of something upon other one; and he divided it into three kinds, the third is to raise something according to the self. So, the word "ايثار" means the advanced choice because the affect of Good and benefit and sometimes refer to the advanced choice because the deservedness. In other words, to advance something or somebady upon other one regardless if this thing or person higher (وآثر الحياة الدنيا) 91 يوسف 91 (تالله لقد آثرك الله علينا وإن كنّا لخاطئين) 37 النازعات 37 الفضل" means the addition and the promotion with the condition that do not advancing the lower above the higher. It is the

increasing of something then other one; if we drop the addition "المفضول" and "المفضول" will be equal in the same degree. Because that do not increase something incomplete then complete things. It is addition of good and recompense. While, the word "اضطفى" means to demand and the choice what is good and to do. Since, the word "اصطفى" means to be pure from any diminution.

In the English versions, we can see that the translators used different equivalents for these linguistic nuances. They use the equivalent "choose" for both words "اختار" and "اختار" and "اصطفی" and "اختار" and "اختار" and "اختار" and "اختار " the three translators because the Good. Regarding to the word "اختار " the three translators translate it differently in the two positions we see five equivalents for the same word and if we suppose that one translator succeeded in rendering the appropriate meaning of "فضنال" this require that the other translators are failed in rendering the full meaning. Yusef Ali used the equivalent "raise" that mean to increase or lift something and this is the nearest equivalent of "فضنال".

After this discussion, it is clear that there are differences between the above linguistic nuances where, "الإيثار" is a general term means the advance and for the higher and the lower, since, "افضل is a specific term means the addition in Good. And, "اضطفى" means to take something because its Good. And, "اصطفى" means to take the thing because of its purity. And the three translators are succeeded in giving the equivalent "choose" for the word "اصطفى", because they are not synonyms.

#### 4.6 The Difference between (Al khodou) الخضوع, (Alkhkochou) الخضوع

(1) قال تعالى: ﴿ إِن نشأ ننزل عليهم من السماء آية فظلت أعناقهم لها خاضعين ﴾ الشعراء 4.

| Abdullah. Y translation   | Abdel Haleem. M. A'            | King Fahd Complex'              |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                           | Translation                    | Translation                     |
| If (such) were Our Will,  | If We had wished, We           | If We will, We could sent down  |
| (3140), We could send     | could have sent them           | to them from the heaven a sign, |
| down to them from the     | down a sign from the           | to which they would bend their  |
| sky a Sign, to which they | heaven, at which their         | necks in <b>humility</b> .      |
| would bend their necks in | nicks would stay bowed in      |                                 |
| <u>humility</u> .         | utter <u><b>humility</b></u> . |                                 |
|                           |                                |                                 |
| The Poets: 247            | The Poets: 232                 | Ash-Shu'arâ: 488                |

Table -15- Showing the translation of the word "alkhodou"

يقول ابن كثير في تفسيره: "﴿ إِن نشأ ننزل عليهم من السماء آية فظلت أعناقهم لها خاضعين ﴾، أي لو نشأ لنزلنا آية تضطرهم إلى الإيمان قهرا، ولكنّا لا نفعل ذلك، لأنّا لا نريد من أحد إلا الإيمان الاختياري؛

وقال تعالى: ﴿ولو شاء ربك لآمن من في الأرض كلهم جميعا أفأنت تكره الناس حتى يكونوا مومنين ﴾. (ص 395)

أما الطبري فيقول: "اختلف أهل التأويل في تأويل قولة (فضلت أعناقهم) ... الآية، فقال بعضهم: معناه: فظل القوم الذين أنزل عليهم من السماء آية خاضعة أعناقهم لها من الذلة.

وقال آخرون:بل معنى ذلك: فظلت سادتهم وكبراؤهم للآية خاضعين، ويقول: الأعناق: هم الكبراء من الناس.

وأولى الأقوال في ذلك بالصواب وأشبهها بما قال أهل التأويل في ذلك أن تكون الأعناق هي أعناق الرجال، وأن يكون معنى الكلام: فظلت أعناقهم ذليلة للآية التي ينزلها الله عليهم من السماء. (ص

(2) قال تعالى: (هيومئذ يتبعون الداعي لا عوج له وخشعت الأصوات للحي القيوم فلا تسمع إلا همسا لله عوج له وخشعت الأصوات الحي القيوم فلا تسمع إلا همسا لله عوج له وخشعت الأصوات الحي القيوم فلا تسمع الله عوج له عوب له عوج له عوج له عوب له

| Abdullah. Y translation   | Abdel Haleem. M. A'<br>Translation  | King Fahd Complex' Translation   |
|---|---|--|
| On that Day will they follow the Caller (straight): no crookedness (can they show) him: all sounds shall <b>humble</b> themselves in the presence of (Allah) Most Gracious. | On that Day, people will follow the summoner from whom there is no escape; every voice will be <b>hushed</b> for the Lord of Mercy; | On that day mankind will follow strictly (The voice of) Allâh's caller, no crookedness (that is without going right or left of that voice) will they show him (Allâh's caller). And all voices will be <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jhi/humbled">https://doi.org/10.1001/jhi/humbled</a> for the Most Grasoius (Allâh), and nothing shall you hear but the low voice of their footsteps. |
| Та На: 210  | Та На: 200  | Tâ Hâ:424  |

#### Table -16- Showing the translation of the word "alkhochou"

يفسر ابن كثير الآية بقوله: "وقوله: (وخشعت الأصوات للرحمن)، قال ابن عباس: سكنت، وكذا قال السندي. وقوله (فلا تسمع إلا همسا)، قال سعد بن جبير، عن ابن عباس: يعني وطأ الأقدام. (ص) ويقول الطبري: "وقوله (وخشعت الأصوات للرحمن)، يقول تعالى ذكره: وسكنت أصوات الخلائق للرحمن فوصف الأصوات بالخشوع، والمعنى لأهلها إنهم خضع جميعهم لربهم، فلا تسمع لناطق منهم منطقا إلا من أذن له الرحمن. وقوله (فلا تسمع إلا همسا)، يقول: إنه وطأ الأقدام إلى المحشر، وأصله: الصوت الخفيّ. (ص 223).

#### **Oxford Definition**

Hush: noun. Silence.

#### **Humble**:

- 1- adj. not thinking that you are better or more important than other people; not proud.
- 2- Low in social status; unimportant.

#### **Discussion**

In all positions in the holy Quran, the word "خشع" is paired with Allah only. Al Askari (1998) said the verb "خشع" is a verb for the heart only, and the person who this act know that

there are those who stronger than him, and it is combined with fear and reflected only in the voice. This act is specialized only for Allah; and it paired with the fearing from Allah. But the act of "خضع" can be for Human and do not require the fearing from the person who feared. Al-Shayaa (1993) discussed the difference between the two words and show that "الخشوع" is an internal feeling related to the heart cannot be observed. By contrast, "الخضوع" is an observed action can be reflected in the status of the person; and it can be for human not only for Allah. Al Askari (1998) defined "الخضوع" by the act of drooping the head and the neck with restraint and being in the body.

In the English version Abd El Haleem translate "خشع" into "hushed" and it seems the near equivalent. But the word "hush" in English means silence and do not require being fear and do not specialized for Allah. Whereas, Yusef Ali and the King Fahd Complex translate it into "humbled"; and this word is related to the Ethics in the society, and can reflected in attitude or to concrete act. And the alternative equivalent in Arabic is "خشوع" not "خشوع" is an act related to the heart and reflected only in the voice level.

Concerning the word "خضع" in the English version the three translators used the equivalent "humility", that is, they deal with the two words as synonyms. But in Arabic version they are distinguished.

We can now, say that in Arabic there is a slight difference between "خشوع" that is mean the voices quietness because the own wish fearing from Allah and it is not obliged; and it is a worship for Allah only. By contrast, "خضوع" is an act done by coercion and can reflected in the physical status.

The three translations showed that the two words are synonyms, except the translation of Abd El Haleem that gave the near equivalent of "خشع". And they do not transmit the full aspects of the two words.

#### 5. Conclusion

Through this part, we tried all along the study to maintain for the idea of translating the linguistic nuances that leads to **semantic loss** in the translation of the Holy Quran; the aforesaid discussions, analyses and comparisons to some translated verses. We have chosen three translations works of "Abdullah Yusuf Ali", "Abdel Haleem" and "King Fahd Complex", and we come with the conclusion that the aforementioned translators did not succeed to convey the full semantic and "liturgical" scope of the Quranic terms (linguistic nuances between some words); that leads to a "partial loss" and in some verses to a "complete one".

# General Conclusion

The Quranic text is one the restricted texts in the translation process. English and Arabic do not share the same religion experience; this difference will affect the translation of the holy Quran. Although, one of the serious problems in translating the sacred text "Quran" is the difficulty that may affect the process of translation, or the obstacles that may he encountered by translators. The main focus in this study is the investigation of "the loss at word level" in translating some linguistic nuances in the Holy Quran, in this case; loss refers to any absence of the (ST) linguistics elements in the (TT) which can be tackled on its deep structure. As result this research has been approved that semantic loss in the English translations of linguistic nuances between some words in Quran exists, through the data analyses revealed; this loss occurs either completely or partially.

We attempt to prove, discuss and compare the three translations, as it is mentioned previously; a linguistic nuance is a phenomenon that exists in the Arabic language. We showed the different detailed meanings of each word and we compared between them and between the three translations. We found that Arabic distinguishes between these words and so that called **linguistic nuances** since they share only general meaning but differ in nuance and each one has its context. However, in English, we found that the English use synonyms rather than the exact vocabulary which used in the **ST**. The translators used the near equivalent to render the meanings and to reduce the loss.

The linguistic nuances impose many problems in the translation generally and the Quran translation specifically, because they have their exegesis related to religious context, linguistic context and reasons of the revelation; which help the translators to know the exact meanings. In addition, the losses occur related to this research is due to mistranslating the nuance between some words considered as synonyms in the translation of the verses; we get that "Yusuf Ali", "Abdel Haleem" and "King Fahd Complex" tend sometimes to translate some words that have linguistic nuances as synonyms in different contexts which leads to complete and sometimes partial loss of meaning. Moreover, the occurred loss is corollary result of the non-equivalence between English and Arabic.

The translator should be both bilingual and bicultural, to differentiate between the **nuances** in each word and to select the right words that may be accurate in their semantic fields. We have noticed that **Yusuf Ali's** translation sometimes was the nearest one to obtain the linguistic nuances more that **Abel Haleem's** and **King Fahd Complex'**, may be because he

depends on the exegeses in his translation to know the nuance between the six aforementioned examples. Loss in any translation of Quran is inevitable and no one whoever can avoid it since the translator deals with a unique style with a unique combination with "a non-human touch". As we have observed loss that relying upon the practical analysis of the linguistic nuances when rendering Allah's words into English, it is always a matter of compensation and it is never of similitude. Allah said:

Finally, we should mention that some Scholars believe that the linguistic nuances exist in Quran because Allah Almighty puts each word in particular context and for specific purpose. We recommend that any translator of the Holy Quran should know and aware of the meaning of its words, reasons behind its revelation and also using different exegeses to face the difficulty of translating these linguistic nuances; in order to achieve that the translator should be not only **bilingual** but also **bicultural** to translate and contextualize each word in its right context.

# Bibliography

#### **English References**

- Ali, A., Brakhw, M., Nordin, M. and ShaikIsmail, S. (2013). Some Linguistic Difficulties in Translating the Holy Quran from Arabic into English. *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity*, pp.588-590.
- Al Sowaidi B. S. A (2011), Doctorat thesis: TEXTUALITY IN NEAR SYNONYMS

  TRANSLATIONS OF THE HOLY QUR'ĀN INTO ENGLISH
- Baker, M. (1992). *In other words: A course book on translation*. London and New York: Rutledge.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A linguistic Theory of Translation; an* essay in applied linguistics. London: Oxford University Press.
- Cruse, D. (1997). Lexical semantics. 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Edmonds, P. and Hirst, G. (2002). Near-Synonymy and Lexical Choice. *Computational Linguistics*, 28(2), pp.105-144.
- Haleem, M. (2010). The Qur'an. 1st ed. Oxford: OUP Oxford.
- Haleem ,M. A. (1999). *Understanding the quran, themes and style*. London, New York: I.B. Tauris Publishers.
- Hilali, T. and Khan, M. (2000). *The noble Quran*. 1st ed. [Place of publication not identified]: Muslim directory.
- Hurford, J., Heasley, B. and Smith, M. (2007). *Semantics*. 1st ed. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]: Cambridge University Press.
- Mazin, F. (2006). *Investigating some semantic problems in the translation of the holy Quran. Adab al-rafidayn.* Mosul: College of Arts University of Mosul.
- Oxford Wordpower English English Arabic, University Press, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2006.
- Sadiq, S. (2010). A Comparative Study of Four English Translations of Surat Ad-Dukhān on the Semantic Level. Newcastle: UK, Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Vinay, J. P., & Darbelnet, J. (1995). Comparative Stylistics of French and English: A
- Methodology for Translation. (M.-J. Hamel, Éd., & J. C. Sager, Trad.) John Benjamins B.V.

#### **Arabic References**

القرءان الكريم، رواية ورش عن نافع.

أبو هلال العسكري، الفروق اللغوية، دار العلم للنشر والثقافة، القاهرة: 1998م.

ابن كثير، تفسير القرآن العظيم، م1، م2، م3، م4، دار الحديث - القاهرة، 2011.

ابن جریر الطبری، جامع البیان عن تأویل القرآن ، تح: د. بشار عواد معروف، عصام فارس الحرشانی، مؤسسة الرسالة، م1، م2، م3، م4، م5، م6، م7.

الراغب الأصفهاني، المفردات في غريب القرءان، دار المعرفة بيروت، ت502 هـ

برمان أنطوان، الترجمة والحرف أو مقام البعد، ترجمة وتقديم د. عز الدين الخطابي، المنظمة العربية للترجمة،بيروت ط1، 2010

- د. أحمد بن عبد الله بن محمد البنيان ، ترجمات معاني القرءان الكريم إلى اللغة الإنجليزية ومراعاة خروج الكلام عن مقتضى الظاهر دراسة تطبيقية على بعض الآيات من الذكر الحكيم.
  - د. عائشة عبد الرحمان، الاعجاز البياني للقران و مسائل ابن الارزق. مصر: دار المعارف 1919.
- د. عبد الله عباس الندوي، ترجمات معاني القرءان الكريم وتطور فهمه عند الغرب، رابطة العالم الإسلامي، مكة المكرمة العدد 174: 15 جمادي الأخرة 1417 هـ.
  - د. صبحى صالح -دراسات في فقه اللغة. ط2.
- د. محمد بن عبد الرحمن بن صالح الشايع، الفروق اللغوية وأثرها في تفسير القرءان الكريم، ط1، جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية، الرياض: 1993.
- د. محمد بهاء الدين حسين، ترجمة القرآن الكريم: حكمها وأراء العلماء فيها، دراسات الجامعة الإسلامية العالمية، شيتاغونغ، م3، 2006م، (ص133-144)
- سوهيلة دريوش، الفروق اللغوية في المعاجم العربية: كتاب الفروق اللغوية لأبي هلال العسكري نمودجا، مخبر الممارسات اللغوية في الجزائر جامعة مولود معمري تيزي وزو: 2011.
  - محمد نور الدين المنجد، الترادف في القرءان الكريم بين النظرية والتطبيق، ط 1، دار الفكر المعاصر، دمشق سوريا: 1997.

#### Webography

Al-Azab, A. and Al-Misned, O. (2012). Pragmatic Losses of Qur'an Translation: A Linguistic Approach. *English Language and Literature Studies*, 2(3). 42-4 (online), avalaible: http://www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ells/article/download/19854/13089

Ali.A., Brakhw ,M.,Nordin ,M., & Ismail ,S. (2012). *Some Linguistic Difficulties in Translating the Holy Quran from Arabic into English*. International Journal of Social Science and Humanity, 2(6), 588- 590 (online) available: <a href="http://www.ijssh.org/papers/178-A10061.pdf">http://www.ijssh.org/papers/178-A10061.pdf</a>

(online), available<a href="http://www.alukah.net/sharia/0/83655/#ixzz4OYgsFUjr">http://www.alukah.net/sharia/0/83655/#ixzz4OYgsFUjr</a>, Sep 10<sup>st</sup>, 2016.

Abdullah Yusuf Ali(online), available:

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdullah\_Yusuf\_Ali, Des, 18th, 2016.

(online), available: https://ar.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/الطبري تفسير, Des, 18<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

King Fehd Complex Wedsite (online), available: <a href="http://qurancomplex.gov.sa">http://qurancomplex.gov.sa</a>, Des, 18<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

# ملخص المذكرة

#### مقدمة

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تسليط الضوء على بعض الفروق اللغوية في القرآن الكريم وإثبات أنه يمكن تحديدها واستخراجها من خلال التفاسير العربية للقرآن الكريم، وكذا يهدف إلى إظهار الفروق الدقيقة فيما بينها وذلك من خلال المقارنة بينها وبين النسخة الأصلية، وفيما إذا نجح المترجمون في نقل المعنى كاملا أم أن هناك بعض المظاهر لضياع المعنى.

إن الإشكالية المطروحة في هذا البحث هي غياب المكافئ التام للعناصر اللغوية بين اللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى الإجابة على السؤال الرئيسي وهو كيف يمكن ترجمة الفروق اللغوية لبعض الكلمات في القرآن الكريم من اللغة العربية إلى الانجليزية؟ هل يتم نقل المعنى تاما أم أن هناك مظاهر للخسارة ؟

ولكي نجيب على هذا السؤال علينا أولا الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية:

1- هل يتم نقل المعنى تاما في النص القرآني خلال عملية الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية؟

2- إلى أي مدى للمترجمين أن ينجحوا في نقل المعنى والحفاظ على نفس الفروق اللغوية في اللغة اللهدف؟

ولتحقيق هدفنا قمنا بوضع مجموعة من الفرضيات التي تساعدنا في تسهيل مهمتنا:

- 1. يتعامل المترجم مع الفروق اللغوية على أنها مترادفات خلال ترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم
- هناك أوجه خسارة في ترجمة الفروق اللغوية لبعض الكلمات المتقاربة لغويا، ويمكن للمترجم أن
   يفشل في نقل المعنى تماما في هذه الفروق اللغوية.

يتكون هذا البحث من فصلين نظري وتطبيقي، وينقسم النظري بدوره الى جزأين: الجزء الأول عبارة عن نظرة شاملة حول القرءان والترجمة. والجزء الثاني فيتحدث عن الفروق اللغوية في اللغتين و عن الصعوبات التي تطرحها. أما الفصل الثاني وهو التطبيقي فتم فيه تسليط الضوء على بعض الفروق اللغوية ومناقشتها لتحديد الفروق بينها اعتمادا على القران الكريم و ثلاث ترجمات مختلفة له. وكذا توضيح فيما إذا نجح المترجمون في ترجمة المعنى تاما أم أنه حدث هناك ضياع.

الفصل الأول الجانب النظري يتكون بدوره من جزئين

الباب الأول: القرآن والترجمة

تطرقنا فيه إلى:

أولا: ذكر تاريخ ترجمات القرءان الكريم التي قام بها المترجمون المسلمون وغير المسلين باختصار وقد ركزنا على الترجمات التي كان لها أثر والتي تم انتقادها والحكم عليها.

1- ترجمات غير المسلمين: بداية من ترجمة Pierre le vénérable سنة 1543 والتي تعتبر أول ترجمة فعلية للقرآن الكريم لتليها مجموعة هائلة من الترجمات مثل ترجمة ألكسندر روز Alexander Rose سنة 1734 سنة 1649، ترجمة جورج سيل George Sale سنة 1649 والتي سماها القرآن "the Koran" وكذلك ترجمة جون آربيري A. J. Arberry وكذلك ترجمون "The Koran Interpreted" و تعتبر أفضل الترجمات التي قام بها المترجمون غير المسلمين.

2- ترجمات المسلمين: وهي كثيرة ومتعددة وهناك من كانت لها أثر بالغ، أهمها ترجمة محمد مارمادوك بيكثال Mohammed Marmadok Pickthall سنة 1930 تحت عنوان معاني القرآن "The Meaning of the Glorious Koran" ، كذلك ترجمة يوسف علي سنة 1934 تحت عنوان "The Holy Qur'an, an Interpretation in English" وضافة إلى ترجمة تقي الدين

الهلالي ومحمد محسن خان تحت عنوان القرآن العظيم ترجمة إنجليزية ,THE NOBLE QURAN, "English translation سنة 1974وهي أفضلها على الإطلاق وقد اعتمدها مجمع الملك فهد كترجمة رسمية على موقعه. كذلك تعتبر ترجمة عبد الحليم من الترجمات الجيدة تحت عنوان القرآن الكريم ترجمة حديثة "The Qur'an: A New Translation" صدرت سنة 2004وهي أحدث الترجمات.

ثانيا: تحدثنا عن الفرق بين ترجمة القرءان الكريم وترجمة معاني القرءان الكريم، حيث أجاز علماء ومفسرو القرآن الكريم الترجمة المفسرة لمعانيه واعتبروها الأصح ونهوا عن الترجمة الحرفية للقرآن. وقد قسم الندوي ترجمة القرءان إلى نوعين الأولى هي الحرفية وغير جائزة شرعا، والثانية هي الترجمة المفسرة وهي مباحة. إضافة إلى العديد من الأئمة الذين ألفوا في مشروعية ترجمة معاني القرءان.

ثالثًا: انتقلنا بعدها إلى ذكر أهم المشاكل التي يواجهها المترجم في ترجمة القرءان الكريم وهي نوعان:

1- المشاكل التي تتعلق بالمترجم ومَلكَتِه ومدى تحكمه وإتقانه للغتين العربية والإنجليزية، وكذا المعلومات التي يكتسبها ومدى إلمامه بالقرآن الكريم وعلومه ومعانيه. إضافة إلى أهدافه الخاصة من الترجمة وايديولوجيته وانتماءه.

#### 2- المشاكل اللغوية: وهي صعوبات ناتجة بسبب الاختلاف بين اللغتين وتتمثل في

- المشاكل النحوية: الاختلاف بين اللغتين العربية والانجليزية يسبب عدة مشاكل نحوية, ترتبط درجة حدوثها بمدى الترابط بين النص الأصل والنص الهدف. ولعل من أهم هذه الصعوبات هي اختلاف دلالة الزمن في كلتا اللغتين.
- مشاكل تتعلق بالأسلوب: تختلف العربية والانجليزية في استخدام مختلف الصيغ، فالعربية تميل كثيرا إلى استخدام اسم الفاعل وكذا صيغ التأكيد لأغراض بلاغية لا يمكن لأي لغة أخرى تأديتها.

- المشاكل الدلالية: أحد أهم مميزات النص القرآني أنه أرسل في سياقات مختلفة، حيث يمكن للكلمة الواحدة أن تحمل جملة من المعاني السطحية والعميقة والذين بدورهما يحملان عدة أبعاد في معانيهما. لذلك يتوجب على المترجم أن يكون مطلعا على الحقول الدلالية لكل كلمة يقوم بترجمتها.
- المشاكل المعجمية: غياب المكافئ في اللغة الانجليزية وخاصة في ترجمة النص القرآني هو حجرة العثرة وبيت القصيد في آن واحد بالنسبة للمترجم، فالمصطلحات القرآنية التي لا مكافئ لها كثيرة مثل كلمة "الله" و "شرك" و "زكاة".
- الفروق اللغوية: التي هي موضوع الدراسة. حيث أن الفروق اللغوية ظاهرة موجودة بكثرة في القرآن الكريم، فالعلم والمعرفة مثلا يختلفان، حيث نستطيع قول عرفت الله ونسكت لكن لا يمكننا قول علمت الله لوحدها دون إضافة صفة من صفات الله كقولنا علمت الله عادلا. وغيرها من الأمثلة ما لا يكفي ذكره. وسنتطرق إلى بعض الأمثلة بالتفصيل في الفصل التطبيقي. حيث تطرح الفروق اللغوية مشكلة الربح والخسارة في عملية الترجمة.

#### الباب الثاني الفروق اللغوية في اللغة العربية واللغة الإنجليزية

وفيه أعطينا تعريفا للفروق اللغوية ثم وضحنا القائلين بالفروق في اللغة العربية وفي القرآن الكريم

أولا: الفروق اللغوية في اللغة العربية: تعددت الفروق اللغوية في القرآن الكريم حيث تندرج ضمن مجالات و أنواع نذكر منها: التقارب اللفظي والتقارب في المعنى و كذا الفروق التفسيرية لمعاني الآيات. إن التأمل في ألفاظ القرآن الكريم و استتباط الفروق الدقيقة بينها و الاستعانة باللغة العربية والآيات القرآنية يظهر وجه من أوجه الإعجاز القرآني ، و عليه فقد اختلفت مذاهب العلماء فمنهم من يؤيد الفرق بين لفظين ، بينما لا يظهر لغيرهم فرق فيرى اللفظيين من باب الترادف و التنوع في الأساليب.

✓ القائلين بالترادف: اتجه العديد من العلماء والدارسين العرب إلى تبني ظاهرة الترادف وهم كثر ولكل منهم حجته وأدلته أهمهم: ابن الأثير و ابن العربي و صبحي صالح.

✓ القائلين بالفروق اللغوية: دعا إليها أيضا عدد كبير من العلماء والدارسين في اللغة العربية أبرزهم
 أبو هلال العسكري وبنت الشاطئ وأحمد بن فارس ونور الدين الجزائري وابن الأعرابي

ثانيا: الفروق اللغوية في اللغة الانجليزية: وإن أشرنا سابقا أنها ظاهرة تقتصر على اللغة العربية، إلا أننا حاولنا الإشارة إليها في اللغة الانجليزية. فلكل لغة بنيتها الخاصة واللغة الإنجليزية تميل إلى استخدام المترادفات لأنها تستمد كلماتها من مصادر لغوية أخرى، إلا أن كروس يقول أنه لا يوجد هناك ترادف مطلق.

تولد هذه الفروق الخسارة في اللغة والتي تظهر على المستوى المعجمي والدلالي وتؤثر مباشرة على عملية الترجمة.

ثالثا: بعدها انتقلنا إلى الحديث عن المشاكل التي تطرحها الفروق اللغوية في عملية الترجمة والتي أبرزها وأهمها

- المشاكل التي تتعلق بالبنية: دور المترجم هو نقل النص المعالج من جوهره إلى نص طبيعي يتكون من تراكيب وجمل طبيعية مقبولة في اللغة الهدف. ولا تقتصر الجملة الطبيعية على الجانب تطابقه مع القواعد النحوية فقط بل يجب أن لا يكون غريبا على قارئ النص في اللغة الهدف.
- المشاكل الدلالية: المترادفات والفروق اللغوية أهم ظاهرتين لغويتين تثيران جدل اللسانيين وعلماء اللغة وكذا في الترجمة. كيف يمكن اعتبار بعض المفردات مترادفات أم غير مترادفات؟ هل يمكن اعتبار مفردتين مترادفتين من كل الجوانب؟

حسب برمان فإن الترادف المعجمي في اللغة الإنجليزية ينقسم إلى خمسة أنواع: الترادف المطلق والترادف القريب والترادف السياقي وشبه الترادف واللاترادف. ويمثل الترادف القريب والترادف السياقي وشبه الترادف الفروق اللغوية في اللغة العربية كذلك تعتبر الخسارة و ضياع المعنى أهم المشاكل التي تنتج عن ترجمة الفروق اللغوية.

رابعا: أشرنا إلى نسبة أو معدل ظهور الفروق اللغوية في اللغتين، وبما أنها ظاهرة تتمي إلى اللغة العربية فإنها ستظهر فيها بشكل أوسع، كما أن اللغة الانجليزية تميل إلى استخدام الترادف على الفروق اللغوية. فاللغة العربية غنية بالفروق اللغوية، والعديد من علماء اللغة والدارسين الذين ألفوا في الفروق اللغوية وأبرزها: الفروق اللغوية لأبي هلال العسكري، فقه اللغة وأسرار العربية لأبي منصور الثعالبي و المفردات في غريب القرءان للراغب الأصفهاني.

#### الفصل الثاني والمتمثل في الدراسة التطبيقية:

لتحقيق الهدف الذي من أجله قمنا بهذا البحث وهو الإجابة عن السؤال الرئيسي للبحث والمتمثل في: كيف تترجم بعض الفروق اللغوية لبعض الكلمات في القرآن الكريم من اللغة العربية إلى الانجليزية؟ هل يُنقَل المعنى تاما أم أنّ هناك مظاهر للضياع؟ قمنا ب:

#### أولا: الطريقة والمنهجية

اخترنا ثلاث ترجمات معتمدة للقرآن الكريم من أجل تحليلها ومقارنتها. واخترنا ستة أمثلة عن الفروق اللغوية عشوائيا من مختلف السور في القرآن الكريم.

تم تطبيق منهج التحليل المقارن للمقارنة بين كل زوج من الفروق اللغوية في كل مثال، لذلك اخترنا بعضا من الآيات من الذكر الحكيم والتي تحتوي على هذه الفروق اللغوية في سياقات مختلفة وقدمنا تفسير كلً منها في اللغة العربية ثم استخرجنا الفروق الدقيقة فيما بينها، قمنا بعدها بمقارنتها مع المكافآت المقابلة لها في اللغة الإنجليزية.

#### ثانيا: التعريف بالمترجمين

1- محمد سيد عبد الحليم: عالم عربي مسلم ترجم القرآن الكريم وتحمل ترجمته عنوان "القرآن الكريم ترجمة حديثة" صدرت سنة 2004.

- 2- عبد الله يوسف علي: عالم هندي مسلم، ولد في 14 أفريل 1872 وتوفي في 10 ديسمبر 1953. ترجم القرآن الكريم تحت عنوان "القرآن الكريم: النص والترجمة والتعليق" صدرت أول طبعة سنة 1934.
- 3- مجمع الملك: فهد تم إنشاؤه سنة 1403هـ الموافق لـ 1982، أهم أهدافه طباعة القرآن الكريم بمختلف الروايات واللغات عبر أوسع نطاق.

#### ثالثا: التفاسير المعتمدة

- 1- ابن كثير: هو عماد الدين أبو الفداء إسماعيل بن عمر بن كثير بن ضوء بن كثير بن درع القريشي الأصل الدمشقي الشافعي مفسر وفقيه عربي مسلم، ولد سنة 701ه، ألف أشهر التفاسير في القرآن الكريم والأولَى اعتمادا تحت عنوان "تفسير القرآن العظيم". لديه العديد من المؤلفات التي تعتبر مرجعا في القرآن الكريم والسيرة النبوية الشريفة مثل البداية والنهاية، طبقات الشافعية وغيرها.
- 2- الطبري: هو الإمام محمد بن جرير بن يزيد بن كثير بن غالب الشهير بالإمام أبو جعفر الطبري مؤلف أشهر كتب التفسير وأولاها إلى جانب تفسير ابن كثير،ولد سنة 224ه وتوفي سنة 310ه، كتابه عن تفسير القرآن يحمل عنوان "جامع البيان عن تأويل آي القرآن" أو "جامع البيان في تأويل القرآن" المعروف بـ "تفسير الطبري". إضافة إلى العديد من المؤلفات الهامة كاختلاف علماء الأمصار وغيره.

#### رابعا: التحليل والمناقشة

تم تحليل ستة (06) أزواج من الفروق اللغوية ومناقشتها من أجل استخراج الفروق فيما بينها من أجل مقارنتها مع الترجمات ومعرفة فيما إذا ظهرت هذه الفروق في النسخة المترجمة.

أعطينا شرحا مفصلا لكل كلمة من الفروق في كل مثال وبيّنًا المعاني التي تشترك فيها هذه الكلمات والمعاني التي تتميز بها كل واحدة عن الأخرى وأعطينا تعريف كل مكافئ تم استخدامه في الترجمات الثلاث اعتمادا على قاموس أكسفورد ثم قمنا بمقارنتها مع المعنى في اللغة العربية.

وتتمثل هذه الأمثلة في:

#### •الفرق بين العفو والصفح والغفران

- 1)- قال تعالى: ﴿فأولئك عسى الله إن يعفو عنهم و كان الله عفوا غفورا ﴾ النساء. 99
  - 2)- قال تعالى: ﴿وإن الساعة لآتية فاصفح الصفح الجميل ﴾ الحجر 58.

الغفران هو إسقاط العقاب وإيجاب الثواب ولا يستحقه إلا المؤمن المستحق للثواب ولا يستعمل إلا في الله، فهو من صفات الله وليس العبد. أما العفو هو إسقاط اللوم والذم ولا يقتضي إيجاب الثواب لهذا يُستتعمل فهو العبد، فهو إزالة الشيء عنه مع إثباته له. بينما الصفح فهو التغلب على الذنب وفتح صفحة جديدة، أي ترك المعاصى والابتعاد عن الخطيئة.

#### •الفرق بين العام والحول والسنة

- 1)- قال تعالى: ﴿ و الوالدات يرضعن أولادهن حولين كاملين ﴾ البقرة. 233
  - 2)- قال تعالى: ﴿فلبت فيهم ألف سنة ألا خمسين عاما ﴾ العنكبوت 41.

لفظ العام يعني مجموعة من الأيام ويستخدم كتسمية للشيء كقولنا عام الفيل، كما أنه يستخدم في الأشياء المريحة كالمطر والبضائع. أما السنة فسميت كذلك لعوم الشمس في جميع بروجها. بينما الحول فيرتبط بفترة بالولادة والوفاة.

#### •الفرق بين الشك والريب

- 1)- قال تعالى: ﴿وإننا لفي شك مما تدعونا إليه مريب ﴾ هود 62.
- 2) قال تعالى: ﴿ ذَالِكَ الكتابِ لا ربي فيه هدى للمتقين ﴾ البقرة 02.

الريب ينطوي على معان شعورية تعود إلى قلق النفس واضطرابها، بينما الشك هو القلق والتهمة والحاجة والظن، فهو مجرد حيرة وتردد بين شيئين مع اعتدال وتساوي النقيضين.

الريب أبلغ من الشك وأشد تمكننا في النفس من مجرد التردد بين شيئين، وذل لما في الارتياب من اتهام و ميل إلى ترجيح أحد الطرفين قد يصل إلى أن يعتقد المرتاب بصدق حدسه وصواب ارتيابه وتشككه.

#### •الفرق بين فر وهرب وأبق وناص

- 1)- قال تعالى: ﴿وتحسبهم أيقاظا وهم رقود ونقلبهم ذات اليمين وذات الشمال وكلبهم باسط ذراعيه لو اطلعت عليهم لوليت منهم فرارا ولملئت منهم رعبا ﴾ الكهف .18
  - 2) قال تعالى: ﴿وأنَّا ظننَّا أَن لَّن نَّعجز الله في الارض ولن نَّعجزه هريا ﴾ الجن .12
    - 3) قال تعالى: ﴿كم اهلكنا من قبلهم مّن قرن فنادوا وّلات حين مناص ﴾ ص 3.
      - 4) قال تعالى: ﴿إِذْ أَبِقَ إِلَى الْفَلْكُ الْمُشْحُونِ ﴾الصافات 140.

ورد لفظ الهروب على لسان الجن وهو ميزتهم في الاستتار ودلالة على الخوف والعجز على الاختفاء من الله، أي انه يكون سرا واختفاءا عكس الفرار. بينما يحمل الفرار معنى الانكشاف والخوف والإسراع بالابتعاد وخاص بالحر دون العبد، بينما الإباق هو الغصب والاستتار والتفكير الملي قبل الابتعاد كما أنه خاص بالعبد دون الحر

أما النوص فهو الحيرة والتردد والاضطراب في اتخاذ القرار إزاء موقف ما.

#### •الفرق بين آثر وفضل واختار واصطفى

- 1) قال تعالى: ﴿قالوا تالله لقد آثركِ الله علينا وإن كنّا لخاطئين ﴾ يوسف .91
- 2) قال تعالى: ﴿ فَضَلِّ الله المجاهدين بأموالهم وأنفسهم على القاعدين درجة وكلا وعد الله الحسنى وفضل الله المجاهدين على القاعدين أجرا عظيما ﴾ البقرة. 132

3) - قال تعالى: ﴿وأنا الخترتك فاسمع لما يوحى ﴿ طه . 13

4)- قال تعالى: ﴿وأوصى بها إبراهيم بنيه ويعقوب يا بنيّ إنّ الله اصطفى لكم الدين فلا تموتنّ إلاّ وأنتم مسلمون ﴾ البقرة 132.

الايثار هو لفظ عام يقصد به الاختيار المقدم، أي تقديم شيء على آخر، وقد يكون التقديم للأعلى عن الأدنى أو العكس أو تقديم الأسوأ على الأحسن.

فيما أن التفضيل هو الزيادة في الخير والترقي، أي الزيادة في شيء على شيء، ويقتضي تقديم الأعلى عن الأدنى فإذا نزعت الزيادة تساوى الفاضل والمفضول.

أما الاختيار فهو طلب ما هو خير وفعله، وأخذ ما يراه المرء خيرا، أما الاصطفاء فهو خلوص الشيء من كل شوب، أي أخذ ما يصفو من الشيء

#### •الفرق بين الخضوع والخشوع

1)- قال تعالى: ﴿ إِن نشأ ننزل عليهم من السماء آية فظلت أعناقهم لها خاضعين ﴾ الشعراء .4

2)- قال تعالى: ﴿يومئذ يتبعون الداعي لا عوج له وخشعت الأصوات للحي القيوم فلا تسمع إلا همسا ﴾ طه 108.

الخضوع بمعنى التطامن والتواضع والانقياد ومظهره خارجي، أي يظهر في البدن فالخضوع في الأعناق وطأطأة الرأس، وغالبا ما يكون عن ذل من الخاضع خوفا أو ضعفا. أما الخشوع فيكون في الصوت والبصر، فالخشوع يأتي من القلب ويظهر على الجوارح فيُغَضُّ البصر ويخفت الصوت وتطمئن النفس. فالخشوع من أفعال القلب.

تشترك كل من الأزواج السالف ذكرها في المعنى العام ولكن لكل كلمة منها ميزة وصفة تميزها عن الأخرى وهذا يسقط ترادفها.

#### نتائج الدراسة

من خلال التحليل والمقارنة وجدنا أن كل مجموعة من الفروق اللغوية تشترك في معنى عام واحد ولكنها تختلف في المعاني الدقيقة الإضافية، فلكل واحدة منها معان تجعلها تختلف عن الأخرى وتستخدم في سياقها الخاص وبالتالي تسقط ترادفها. أما في اللغة الإنجليزية فوجدنا أنها تعرف أو تشرح إحداهما بالأخرى ولا تميز بينهما أي ترى هذه الكلمات مترادفات ويصلح استبدال واحدة بالأخرى. وعليه وجدنا أن أغلب المترجمين المعنيين بالدراسة تعاملوا مع هذه الفروق على أنها مترادفات إما لأننا قلنا أن اللغة الانجليزية لا تفرق بينها أو لأن المترجمين يرونها مترادفات في اللغة الأصل وهذا أثر على صحة المعنى الدقيق للنسخة المترجمة خاصة وأننا نتعامل مع النص القرآني.

ومن خلال ما تم تحليله ودراسته توصلنا إلى أن الفروق اللغوية ظاهرة يصعب ترجمتها من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية وأن ترجمتها تبقى نسبية أي أنه في الترجمة يظهر المعنى التقريبي فقط وليس الدقيق. كما أن هذه الترجمات تبقى أقربها للصحة لأنها الترجمات المعتمدة والمعمول بها لدى أغلب المسلمين غير المتحدثين بالعربية.

#### **Abstract**

Translators of the Holy Quran face many problems and difficulties to reflect all the meanings meant in the (ST) due to some factors such as: the absence of the complete equivalence of the linguistic components and the lack of equivalence of some cultural bound terms in English. The present study is aiming at analyzing and comparing the translation of linguistic nuances of some words in the Glorious Quran as rendered in the English translations of three well known translators namely, Abdullah Yusuf Ali, King Fahd complex and Muhammad A. S. Abdel Haleem. It attempts to determine the extent to which each of these translators have succeeded in capturing the main linguistic nuances in the selected Quranic verses in the light of the exegeses of some renowned Islamic authorities. We hypothesize that there are many aspects of the loss in translating the linguistic nuances of some words that are lexically closest in the Quran, we have also hypothesize that translators who are not competent in both Arabic Language and Muslim culture can never discover the slight difference between words that look like synonyms effectively. Finally, in any translation of the Holy Quran, we can never convey the intended meaning of the (ST) one hundred per cent. However, the loss should be regarded as a gain from a different point of view since it proves the uniqueness of God's word.

*Keywords:* linguistic nuances, exegeses, loss, equivalence, Y. Ali, M.S.A.Haleem, King Fahd complex.

#### ملخص

يواجه المترجمون صعوبات كبيرة في في نقل معاني "القران الكريم" ويعود ذلك لعدة أسباب كغياب التكافؤ التام للمكونات اللغوية و كذا انعدام وجود المكافئ لبعض المصطلحات الثقافية في اللغة الانجليزية. تهدف الدراسة الحالية لتحليل و مقارنة ترجمة الفروق اللغوية لبعض الكلمات الموجودة بكثرة في القرءان الكريم كما هو موضح في الترجمات الإنجليزية لثلاثة مترجمين معروفين. اضف الى ذلك محاولة تحديد مدى نجاح المترجمين في التعرف و ترجمة الفروق اللغوية لبعض الآيات القرآنية المختارة في ضوء بعض تفاسير الإسلامية الشهيرة. افترضنا أن هناك خسارة على مستوى الدقيق للمعنى بين كلمات المتقاربة المعاني خاصة في السياق القرآني، كما افترضنا أن لا يلجم زمامها ترجمة الفروق اللغوية الدقيقة في القران الكريم و التي يُظنُ بترادفها، إلا مترجم يتحكم في كل من اللغة العربية و الثقافة الإسلامية. و في الأخير استنتجنا أنه في اي ترجمة للقران الكريم لا يمكن نقل جو هر معنى النص الأصلي مائة بالمائة. إلا أن الخسارة يمكن اعتبارها من زاوية أخرى ربحا حيث تدل على الأسلوب المميز و الفريد لأي القرآن المعجز الذي لا يمكن أن نأتي بمثله.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفروق اللغوية، الترادف، تفاسير، خسارة، التكافؤ، يوسف على، عبد الحليم، مجمع الملك فهد.