

### The religious translation

The style of the religious translation differs from the others styles of translations, it is characterized by the adaptation from the Holy-Books likes Korraan the new tastement or Ahadith of the prophet peace be upon him or it is taken from books patrimony, so if we translate from English a text which contain an adaptation of "Koraan" we must extract "Ayate" verses from "Koraan" as it with its text we have to not try to translation it again, it is the same thing concerning "El Hadith" of the prophet Muhammad peace be upon him or any books of patrimony we must take out from the original sources. However if we translate an Arabic text which contains an adaptation of "Kuran" or "Hadith" of the prophet or the tastement(الإنجيل) or the old tastement (التوراة) it is preferable for the bigins translator to refer to an authorized translation in order to avoid being questioned by the religious authorities, but if you are sure of your capacities and this translation did not please you, in this case you can make the translation on your responsibility.

Of course, this kind of translation must be done by a person who has a deep religious background, in addition he must be a perfect translator to make this delicate task.

There are many translation of Koraan (القرآن), and it differs from each other, among these translations the translation of Marmaduke<sup>1</sup> Rckthall (1930).

The Packstinian Muslim who used an easy classical English, besides this translation there is another translation of (Koraan) by the higher consil of the religious affaires and the translation of the translator AZZIDDINE EL HAYEK . who had used also a simple language.

It is remarked that translators of Koraans meaning Muslim or non-Muslim, and in the second case we must take there translation with attention, because they may appress due to their ignorance or because of a bad intend in their mainds. whereas the muslim translators we may be an Arab or a non-Arab people, the language of an Arab translator may be weak and can makes mistakes it is the some thing with the non-Arab muslim it language may be weak and he can not transmit or translate the exact meaning, that is why it is preferable to nave many different translations to compare and take the best one. Lets see the translation of some verses of Korraan into English.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿١﴾

<sup>1</sup> الدكتور عز الدين محمد نجيب، "أسس الترجمة"، مكتبة ابن سينا للنشر والطبع والتوزيع، السعودية، ص223.

الحمد لله رب العالمين ﴿2﴾

الرحمان الرحيم ﴿3﴾

مالك يوم الدين ﴿4﴾

إياك نعبد وإياك نستعين ﴿5﴾

إهدنا الصراط المستقيم ﴿6﴾

صراط الذين أنعمت عليهم غير المغضوب عليه ولا الضالين ﴿7﴾

- 1- In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
- 2- All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the Alamin (mankind, jin and all that exists).
- 3- The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.
- 4- The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e the Day of Resurrection).
- 5- You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything).
- 6- Guide us to the Straight way.
- 7- The Way of those on whom You have bestowed You Grace, not (the way) of those who earned You Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christmans).

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

إذا جاء نصر الله والفتح ﴿1﴾

ورأيت الناس يدخلون في دين الله أفواجا ﴿2﴾

فسبح بحمد ربك واستغفره إنه كان توابا ﴿3﴾

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

- 1- When there comes the Help of Allah (to you, O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم against your enemies) and the conquest (of Makkah).
- 2- And you see that the people enter Allah's religion (Islam) in crowds.
- 3- So glorify the Praises of your Lord, and ask His Forgiveness. Verily, He is the One Who accepts the repentance and Who forgives.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

تبت يدا أبي لهب وتب ﴿1﴾

ما أغنى عنه ماله وما كسب ﴿2﴾

سيصلى نارا ذات لهب ﴿3﴾

وامراته حمالة الحطب ﴿4﴾

في جيدها حبل من مسد ﴿5﴾

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

- 1- Perish the two hands of Abu Lahab (an uncle of the Prophet) and perish he!
- 2- His wealth and his children will not benefit him!
- 3- He will be burnt in a Fire of blazing flames!
- 4- And his wife, too, who carries wood (thorns of Sa'dan which she used to puff on the way of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, or use to slander him).
- 5- In her neck is a twisted rope of Masad (palm fibre).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿1﴾ قل هو الله أحد

﴿2﴾ الله الصمد

﴿3﴾ لم يلد ولم يولد

﴿4﴾ ولم يكن له كفواً أحد

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

- 1- Say (O Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم): He is Allah, (the) One.
- 2- Allah (السيد الذي يعمد إليه في الحاجات) Allah the Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, (He neither eats nor drinks).

3- He begets not, nor was gegotten.

4- And there none co-equal or comparable unto Him.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قل أعوذ برب الفلق ﴿1﴾

من شر ما خلق ﴿2﴾

ومن شر غاسق إذا وقب ﴿3﴾

ومن شر النفاثات في العقد ﴿4﴾

ومن شر حاسد إذا حسد ﴿5﴾

In the name of Allah, the Most Bracious, the Most Merciful.

1- Say: "I seek refuge with (Allah), the Lord of the daybreak.

2- And from the evil of He has created.

3- And from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness; (or the moon as it sets or goes away).

4- And from the evil of those who practice witchcraft when they blow in the knots.

5- And from the evil of the envier when he envies.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قل أعوذ برب الناس ﴿1﴾

﴿2﴾ ملك الناس

﴿3﴾ إله الناس

﴿4﴾ من شر الوسواس الخناس

﴿5﴾ الذي يوسوس في صدور الناس

﴿6﴾ من الجنة والناس

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.

- 1- Say: I seek refuge with (Allah) the Lord of mankind.
- 2- The king of mankind.
- 3- The Ilah (God) of mankind.
- 4- From the evil of the whisperer (devil who whispers evil in the hearts of men) who withdraws (from his whispering in one's heart after one remembers Allah).
- 5- Who whispers in the breast of mankind.
- 6- Of jinn and men.