

SEMANTIC AND SYNTACTIC AMBIGUITY WHEN TRANSLATING INFLECTIONAL AFFIXES IN INFORMATIVE TEXTS USING MACHINE TRANSLATION (MT) AS A LEARNING TOOL: COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THREE MT SOFTWARE.

Souda Mohammad M Abdaly

Jazan University, Jazan, KSA, 45142, PO. Box 144
sabdali889@gmail.com

Razan Anwar Ali Hakami

Jazan University, Jazan, KSA, 45142, PO. Box 144
email: razanblue17@gmail.com, webmaster@jazanu.edu.sa%20-%20prm@jazanu.edu.sa

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Abstract:

The availability of the internet in our devices makes accessing software easier which causes the increasing involvement of machine translation during the learning process of any kind. As a result, students utilize MT to learn any form of knowledge to make the content understandable to them. However, for language learners, translation is not only a mean to comprehend any form of knowledge, but also as a tool that facilitates the acquisition of a new language. This since they are exposed to the linguistic aspects in depth for both their native language and the new language they are learning. However, MT does not always give precise outcomes especially when dealing with two distant languages like Arabic and English which vary both semantically and syntactically. The current paper aims to investigate whether the inflectional affixes in 20 Arabic informative texts, will create challenges to three MT softwares which are Microsoft Translator, Babylon, and Google translate. This in order to find any semantic and syntactic ambiguity that could hinder the process of learning English. It will also evaluate the MTs outcomes to find out which MTs works the best when translating inflectional affixes and which one is the least effective. This will highlight the role of teachers as mentors to their students while using MT as a learning tool in order to avoid any obstacles raised during that. Additionally, it could increase the awareness of MT developers to address these gaps in the way MT softwares process smaller units like inflectional affixes.

Keywords: *Semantic ambiguity, syntactic ambiguity, inflectional affixes, Machine translation.*

المخلص:

أصبح الانتشار الواضح لشبكة الانترنت وتوفرها الدائم في الأجهزة سبباً في سهولة استخدام التطبيقات الرقمية والتي من ضمنها محركات الترجمة الآلية والمستخدم كوسيلة لاكتساب للمعارف من أي نوع وذلك لجعل المحتوى المراد تعلمه مفهوماً. كذلك الحال مع متعلم اللغة الذي يسعى لتعلم لغة جديدة عن طريق الترجمة والتي لا تعتبر فقط وسيلة لفهم المحتوى بل وذلك أداة تسهل عملية اكتساب اللغة، ويكمن السبب في ذلك أن متعلم اللغة يكون معرضاً دائماً للاختلافات والتداخلات

اللغوية بين لغته الأم واللغة التي يرغب في تعلمها. إلا أن الأمر ليس بهذه السهولة؛ حيث أن الترجمة الآلية لا تعطي بالضرورة مخرجات عالية الدقة ويزداد الأمر حدة عند الترجمة بين لغتين متباعدتين كاللغة العربية والانجليزية والتي تختلف بشكل كبير من ناحية التركيب والمعنى. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحري بخصوص فعالية ثلاث تطبيقات ترجمة آلية وهي: مترجم مايكروسوفت وبابليون وترجمة قوقل وقدرتها على ترجمة الضمائر المتصلة في عشرين نص معلوماتي وتحديد ما إذا كان الغموض النحوي والمعنوي الناتج عن ترجمتها قد يعيق عملية تعلم اللغة. كما سوف تقيم هذه الدراسة مخرجات الترجمة الآلية المستخدمة فيها للسعي إلى تحديد أي تطبيق ترجمة هو الأكثر فعالية لترجمة الضمائر المتصلة وأيهما يعتبر الأقل فعالية. وبناءً على ذلك، سوف تسلط الضوء على أهمية دور معلم اللغة في توجيه طلابه أثناء استخدام الترجمة الآلية لتفادي أي عقبات قد يواجهونها أثناء قيامهم بذلك. كما أنها تسعى لزيادة الوعي لدى مطوري الترجمة الآلية لسد تلك الفجوات التي تنشأ من الخلل في معالجة وحدات صغيرة كالضمائر المتصلة.

كلمات مفتاحية: الغموض المعنوي، الغموض اللغوي، الضمائر المتصلة، الترجمة الآلية.

1. Introduction:

Machine Translation software (MTs) is one of the most common linguistic tools used by different types of people in accordance to their needs, whether they are language learners, translators, or even for everyday activities. This wide spread of MTs along different types of platforms is due to its availability and convenience which creates a great demand for these applications and the need to develop them to increase their functionality. However, there are some instances where MTs struggle to process certain languages which is even greater if the process is carried between two distant languages.

Languages vary in terms of their linguistic properties one of which is inflectional affixation that is used to fulfil specific functions semantically and grammatically. Bearing in mind that the greater the gap between two languages is the greater the difficulty to translate between these languages is increased. This also applies significantly to MTs. Recently, there has been a great deal of research (Omar et al, 2010, Kadhim et al, 2013, Abuelyaman, 2014, Al-Shalabi, 2017, Almahasees, 2017, Al-Taherm 2019, Jabak, 2019, Saber, 2020,) in the area of MTs quality of translating from Arabic to English, yet they study the quality in terms of meaning, structure and accuracy in general.

MT in general, is widely used as a learning tool and accordingly, any issue it creates could affect the process of learning language. This area has been the focus of scholarly publishment in the field of foreign language learning from different perspectives such as a machine teaching tool for language teachers, or machine assisted learning tool for language learner (Niño, 2008, Briggs, 2018, Lee, 2020, Clifford, Merschel, & Munné, 2013, Nino, 2009, Garcia, & Pena, 2011). The common link between these studies is the evaluation of MT software as a leaning tool in terms of the quality of its outcomes.

In this study, the focus will be on how inflectional affixes might be mistranslated, which results in semantic and syntactic ambiguity¹. This aspect of MT quality was not directly addressed in previous studies which leaves a shadowed area that has not been investigated especially since

¹ Hino et al (2002; P 686) explains that words are ambiguous semantically when 'they have a number of unrelated meanings (homonyms) and words that are ambiguous because they have a number of related senses (polysemous words)'. In terms of syntactic ambiguity, Macdonald et al (1994; P 677) illustrated that 'syntactic ambiguity arise when a sequence of words has more than one syntactic interpretation'.

inflectional affixes that carry connotative and structural function are very common in specific languages. Therefore, this study intends to identify the outcomes of MTs when translating inflectional affixes by giving some examples from Arabic to English and evaluate the semantic and syntactic features of the translated items. The software of MT used in this study will be three of the most common translation applications which are Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, and Babylon. Upon the achievement of the research purpose and the clear indication of the identified issues and the relevant solutions, this study will add valuable findings to the subject of MT, especially when dealing with a narrower level like affixes.

2. Research questions:

The research when conducted will address the following questions and attempt to find solutions to them:

- To what extent does MTs create semantic and syntactic ambiguity when translating inflectional affixes?
- How could the semantic and syntactic ambiguity pose difficulty on translatability and comprehension of items rendered by MTs plus, how this could result in hindering the process of learning a language?
- Which MTs is the most effective and which is the worst when rendering morphological affixes?

3. Research aims:

Upon the completion of the study and finding answers to the research questions, it potentially fulfils the following objectives:

- The identification of issues created by semantic and syntactic ambiguity when translating inflectional affixes by using MT.
- The implementation of evaluative procedures at a narrower scope like inflectional affixes to increase the quality of MT outcomes.
- Deciding which MTs is the most effective and which is the worst when rendering inflectional affixes based on the findings of the study.
- Increasing the awareness of MTs users toward the errors occurs at a micro element like inflectional affixes and how to minimize the impact of erroneous output of MTs.
- Consenting the language teacher to observe this kind of errors occur when the language learner utilizes MTs inside the classroom.

4. Literature review:

4.1. A brief history of machine translation:

MT is permanently an intriguing subject to observe and to study from different aspects linguistically, technically or theoretically. This has resulted in a great number of research studies conducted in this field. The most common aspect of MT that is being observed in terms

of the translation outcomes is its quality. In the history of MT, Hutchins (2007) has traced the beginnings of MT as a practical initiative since the twentieth century due to the increasing demand for transferring texts that carry their languages' cultural identities. In addition, the emergence of the internet allowed access to online sources all over the world, which created the necessity for instant translation that might be hard to achieve by human translators (ibid). In the same work, Hutchins (2007) indicated the improvement MT had gone through to evolve its quality in terms of meaning and syntax of its outcomes beside the development of evaluative tools that examine the effectiveness of MT. Hutchins (2007) addressed various aspects of MT regarding the theoretical background, the linguistic development MT has undergone, and the systematic evaluation procedures and committees. This makes Hutchins's (2007) work one of the valuable studies that deals with MT from multiple perspectives.

Since the first emerge of MT as a computational linguistic tool, it has gone through constant changes as a way of bridging the gaps that previous systems failed to cover. In that matter Okpor (2014) has broadly discussed and evaluated the approaches of MT and reviewed each system's issues and challenges in more linguistical perspective than systematic one. In Okpor's (2014) paper, there are subcategories of each approach which were reviewed and analysed to identify the drawbacks of each of them. Yet, there are more types and systematic approaches of MT that were not addressed in Okpor's(2014) work even though those being discussed are considered the most common methods of MT. The straightforward clarification Okpor (2014) has done for MT approaches and the evaluation of each one is potentially an adequate starting point for those who are interested in MT from a linguistic aspect. Since the first emergence of MT, it has gone -and still going- through constant development which offers an intriguing area to observe. In this matter, Moorkens (2018) has placed MT systems under a practical evaluation by translation students in order to facilitate comprehending MT by comparing SMT (Statistic Machine Translation) and NMT (Neural Machine Translation) outcomes. Moorkens (2018) believes that translators could appreciate translation technologies if they consider them as tools that facilitate their jobs, plus post editing is required in MT which provides translators with working opportunities. In another work, Moorkens et al (2017) have compared NMT with SMT (Phrase-Based Machine Translation specifically) which concluded that NMT works well when dealing with shorter sentences and smaller segments like inflections. While SMT has shown a sufficient level of accuracy with longer sentences (ibid).

4.2. Machine translation in Arabic-English context:

Machine translation embedded in its various applications is used widely in Arabic-English context especially for language learners. On that regard, a comparative study by Hadla et al (2015) was made to evaluate the effectiveness of two MT software which are Google Translate and Babylon when rendering various structured sentences from Arabic to English. The evaluation of the translation was made by the most common automatic methods for analysing which are BLEU and METEOR. The study showed that Babylon struggled to translate attached pronouns which resulted in being less effective comparing to Google translate. This study has presented valuable findings in terms of evaluating MT software when utilized to translate

different structures of Arabic sentences. Hence, the focus of the study was at a sentence level and not clearly examine the negative impacts mistranslating the inflectional affixes have on the syntactic and semantic aspects of the translated sentences. Additionally, the evaluation of MT software in Hadla et al's study is relatively outdated since the MT is continuously developed. In a more recent sense, Jezia et al (2021) have conducted a collective survey to examine the research works in the field of MT of Arabic language to identify the areas covered by these works on that regard. The survey showed that these works evaluate the quality of MT of Arabic from two aspects one of which is the linguistic aspect of the language. It can be observed from Jezia et al attempt is that Arabic language is complex in terms of morphology and syntax which is reflected when translating from Arabic to a less complex language like English. This evident difference on that regard posed challenges on the machine translation from Arabic to English especially with lexis that have affixes attached to them. These affixes have certain morphological function that requires further attention and decoding before processing them using MT. The unique attempt of Jezia et al has apparently highlighted the challenges the MT encountered when translating morphologically intense language like Arabic. Hence, it called for further technical procedures to deal with that issue since the linguistic aspects have been addressed widely in previous works, like incorporating wide range of corpus. Another suggestion that is initiated in the study is to employ the evaluation of linguistic aspect of MT in the process of developing its quality technically which is a clear indication to further studies on that regard.

4.3. MT as a learning tool:

In terms of MT in computer-assisted language learning (CALL) process, Nino (2009) discussed that from various perspectives starting with reviewing three instances of using MT. The focus of Nino's work was the assessment of the quality of MT as a CALL considering students and teachers perspectives each one separately. The efforts MT made in language classrooms were apparently acknowledged in Nino's work. Along with a recommendation of post-editing process, not only to assess the quality of MT's outputs, but also to develop the students' learning skills by correcting the errors of MT. The scope of Nino's work is obviously the quality of MT as a CALL in a broader manner which encourages further investigation at a narrower level to discover more about MTs outputs.

Using MT in Arabic classrooms as a CALL is considered inevitable when learning a new language in order to make the learning process more effective. Specially to differentiate between the structural and lexical aspects of the students' mother tongue and the foreign language they are studying. To illustrate, Marghany (2016) conducted a study to examine the incorporation of MT in Egyptian classrooms when learning English and what are common issues that MT resulted at various aspects. Marghany collect a sample of a press text and translated it using Google Translate from Arabic to English which created syntactic and semantic errors. Despite the small size of the sample of the study which makes generalizing the findings to all types of texts difficult, the outcomes can reflect the drawbacks of MT in language learning classrooms. This is the case when the translated texts using MT have some issues at

semantic and syntactic levels that could impact the learning process negatively. Another downside of the study is that no clear indication to the errors occurred when translating inflectional affixes which would leave unexamined aspect of these errors. Specifically speaking, since this matter is vital for a language learner that needs to observe the linguistic differences between the two languages in his/her context.

4.4. Background about inflectional affixes:

4.4.1 Inflectional affixation system in Arabic:

Affixation in Arabic language is a distinct feature of it especially since it fulfils several functions semantically and syntactically. This affixation can be defined as adding letter/s to the base form in order to change the meaning or the grammar of the word and is called *الاصاق*. This can be added at the beginning of the word (*سوابق*) or prefix, at the middle of the word (*دواخل*) or infix, or at the end of the base form of the word (*لواحق*) or suffix (العيادي والشيخ، 2018). The affixation system in Arabic can refer to the verb tense like adding the letters *أ/ي/ت/ن* at the beginning of the basic verb which means that the tense is present and to make the tense in the future, *س* letter is added at the beginning. For example, the basic verb, which is in the past form in Arabic, *كُتِبَ* when it is used in the present, it will be *نكتبُ* to refer that the verb is in the present, and when *س* is added before that, it will refer to the future *سنكتبُ*. What is even unique about the affixation in Arabic, is that one letter not only can refer to the tense but also to the number and the gender of the subject, as in the example *نكتبُ* the letter *ن* means that the subject is a first-person plural (in Arabic *ضمير متكلم*) (تمام حسان 1994, cited in شعيب، 2017).

Suffixes in Arabic has also unique properties since they can be attached to a verb, a noun, or even a preposition and accordingly they fulfil certain morphological functions based on the lexis they are attached to (بوجمل، 2021). To illustrate that further, the first-person pronoun (*ي*) can be connected to the noun to make it definite with addition (*المعرف بالإضافة*) and can be added to a preposition to be in the place of the noun for the preposition (*في محل جر اسم مجرور*). On the other hand, the same letter not only refers to first person pronoun, but it can also be a second person feminine pronoun when it is attached to a verb.

The reason why the current paper is using the term inflectional affixes to refer to the connective pronoun (*الضمائر المتصلة*) is the fact that an inflectional affix doesn't affect the general meaning of the word and yet it fulfils a grammatical function (Al-Hamash & Abdulla, 1976, p.88; Yule, 1985, p. 62; Crystal, 2003, p. 233, cited in Iggab and Kareem, 2018).

4.4.2. Inflectional affixation in English:

In English morphology, the affixation system has two main components which are inflectional and derivational where the former contributes to the grammatical features of a word and the latter contributes to the lexical formation (Siegel, 1974). The grammatical function that the affixation fulfils is related to the verb tense (e.g., adding *-ed* to make the past form of the verb),

the voice of the verb (active or passive voice) or related to number (e.g., adding -s to the noun to make it plural). Additionally, there are affixes attached to the adjective to make comparative or superlative (e.g. -er and -est). Therefore, it can be seen that all the inflectional affixes are suffixes which don't affect the part of the speech of the base form nor the meaning of it (Nation, 2018).

4.4.3. Comparison of Arabic and English affixation:

It is widely agreed upon, that Arabic and English are distant languages which resulted in presenting many differences between the linguistic system of them including -but not restricted to- morphological aspects. As reviewed in section(4.4.1) and section (4.4.2), one can see that the grammatical function that affixes fulfil, is not restricted as in English since it can be prefix or suffix. Additionally, most of the inflectional affixes in Arabic are connective pronouns (الضمائر المتصلة) which also work as parts of speech. However, since the affixation in Arabic is not affecting the denotation of the word and only contributes to the grammatical function of the word ((Al-Hamash & Abdulla, 1976, p.88; Yule, 1985, p. 62; Crystal, 2003, p. 233, cited in Iggab and Kareem, 2018) the current paper is using the term inflectional affixes to refer to the connective pronoun. This is in order to make a unified conceptualization of both affixations in the two languages regardless of the slight differences between them. Therefore, when it comes to comparing the study results, there will be clear criteria for that which will make it consistent.

5. Methodology:

5.1. Research design:

At the beginning of this paper, the researchers have reviewed the literature as a secondary approach in order to identify any gaps and intriguing areas to investigate. In the second part of this work, primary approach will be carried collecting the text samples and analysing them, through which the key incidents will be described and evaluated.

Regarding the primary approach, a comparative study is utilized between the MTs applications to compare their effectiveness when processing texts that are intense with affixes that have syntactic and semantic functions.

5.2. Research sample:

In the current study, the samples are 20 Arabic informative texts which are taken from the Saudi Digital Library (SDL). These samples are derived from different parts of published papers (e.g., abstracts, introductions, recommendations etc.) and don't exceed 5 lines. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, which is targeting the inflectional affixes, the samples will be carefully chosen in terms of containing inflectional affixes. The papers from which the samples are collected will be cited and added in the reference lists to ensure the validity and reliability of the study.

The researchers are stakeholders in Jazan University which allow them to have the access to the SDL and benefited from the resources in the library.

5.3. Research procedures:

After the samples are gathered, the selected parts will be translated using three MT apps. These applications are Google Translate (GT), Microsoft Translator (MTr), and Babylon (BN). These samples after they are processed will be examined and evaluated by using Error Analysis (EA) procedures to identify the errors caused by translating the samples using MTs. EA was first established as a branch of applied linguistics as a replacement of contrastive analysis theory which essentially aimed to identify and classify errors made by language learners due the influence of their mother tongue language (Richard et al, 2013). EA was developed to prove that there are several factors that affect the occurrence of errors in learning language (ibid). Even though EA is mainly a branch of applied linguistics, it has been widely employed to assess the quality of translation in general and MT specifically whether using manual or automated procedures (Costa et al, 2015). There are many studies that used specific taxonomy and classifications while applying EA in the assessment of translation in general which composed according to different aspects (ibid). In this work, classifications of errors will be based on Condon et al (2010) classifications which are Deletion, Insertion, and Substitution. There are two reasons why I decided to choose the classification of Condon et al (2010) in my study: the first is since their study was carried out between Arabic and English, making them relevant here since the samples are Arabic and English. The second is that the three categories can be applied on small units like inflectional affixes which was discussed in the study Condon et al (2010). During conducting my research, I may adapt Condon et al (2010) classification in the suitable way that fulfils the purpose of error analysis which, accordingly, I could support my thesis with robust results.

5.4. Analysis:

After translating the samples selected using the three MT software ([Appendix 1](#)), the translation outcomes have been analysed in the light of EA procedures adopted by Condon et al (2010). The EA procedures will be applied as the following:

1. Deletion: when the affix has been deleted from the word it was attached to in the original segment.
2. Insertion: when the inflectional affix was translated into a separate lexis or in case other lexis were inserted to express the meaning of the original segment.
3. Substitution: when the inflectional affix has been replaced with another affix attached to the lexis in the TL correspondent.

Due to the limited length of this paper, I am going to discuss few samples here with details and I will list the other briefly in the [appendix 2](#).

Example 1:

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
التي يترايط فيها	MTr:	Substitution	No	Yes (active to passive or

اثقان من جسيمات الضوء (Castelvecc hi & Gibney, 2022)	interconnected			it might be in a different part of speech or verb to adjective)
	BN: linked	Substitution	No	
	GT: are bound together	Substitution and insertion	No	Yes different part of speech)

In the first example, the Arabic affix (ي) when it is attached to a verb, it means that the tense of the sentence is present; however, there is an issue with conveying the same tense using the MT softwares. This resulted in syntactic ambiguity since the part of speech of the target is not the same as the original one. In terms of the meaning, it has not affected significantly because of the misinterpreted tense, and yet the surface structure of the English sentence varies from that of the original.

Example 2:

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
بدء من رسم إستراتيجية إعداده (رأفت) عبدالعزيز البوهي وآخرون, 2018)	MTr: a preparation	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning)	Yes (definite to indefinite)
	BN: the preparation of the teacher	Substitution and insertion	no	no
	GT: preparing him	Insertion	Yes (masculine denotation only)	no

In the second example, the affix (ه) is a third person pronoun and it used for masculine in Arabic. When a pronoun is attached to a noun, it is an indicator that the noun is definite which is not the case with the English equivalent produced by MTs. This in turn affects the denotation and leaves it incomplete and indefinite which also affects the surface structure of the target lexis. The BN translation of the source word that contains the affix is semantically accurate despite that the English correspondent has more words than the original one which results in different structure. In the last MTs, GT produces a literal translation as it has used the masculine pronoun (him) which is syntactically appropriate and yet, it is not preferable when writing an informative text in English (The University of Chicago 2017, cited in Noll et al 2018). (See appendix for more examples about insertion of lexis when rendering Arabic affixes)

Example 3

Arabic	MT	Type of error	Is the	Is the syntactic
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sentence			semantic ambiguity	ambiguity
فكانت تزاول العلاج بالكي والبتن (محمد عبدالمجيد البوشي, 2022)	MTr: so he practiced	Substitution and insertion	Yes (masculine pronoun)	Yes (inaccurate pronoun)
	BN: and were engaged	Substitution and insertion	Yes (different denotation)	Yes (verb to adjective or it could be active to passive)
	GT: so, they practiced	Substitution and insertion	no	no

In this example, the same error occurred when translating (تاء التانيث) attached to the Arabic auxiliary verb (كان) which is the substitution of the affix. What makes it even difficult to the MT to identify is that the inflectional affix here is not only used to describe females, but also to describe things and animals in some cases. This difference in grammatical systems of SL and TL poses challenges during the translation in general and for MT specifically. The closest natural translation of the affix is made by GT since it implies the same meaning despite using different pronouns.

Example 4

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
إصدار كتابي عن سيد الخلق صلوات الله عليه فاروق حمدي (مؤلف), (2022)	MTr: a book	substitution	Yes (indefinite article gave inaccurate denotation since the book referred here is the author's book	Yes (went from first person pronoun to no pronoun)
	BN: a book			
	GT: a book			

In example 5, the three MTs have translated the inflectional affix (ي) in the same way which allows multiple interpretations of the target correspondent. While informative texts are originally written to address certain level of proficiency (Biber and conard, 2009), a L2 learner would find it difficult to process these texts even after translating them into their mother tongue (Tokowicz, 2012). Hence, this is not recommended in informative text which requires a high level of clarity especially when it comes to learning a language.

Example 5:

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
البخاري ومسلم والذي يعدا أصدق الكلام بعد كتاب الله فاروق حمدي (مؤلف), (2022)	MTr: which is	Substitution and insertion	yes (implies singular subject while it is dual additionally ambiguous referencing)	Yes (wrong verb to be)
	BN: which is			
	GT: which are considered	Insertion	No	No

The differences between the affixation system in Arabic and English have proved its impact on the process of rendering utterances within the two languages. For example, English language does not have a dual referencing while Arabic language has the example here. The dual affix (ألف المثني) added to the verb was substituted and the verb to (be) was inserted which in turn indicates inaccurate referencing. This takes place when translating using MTr and BN machine translation software, GT, on the other hand, was the most accurate one since the dual affix was translated to plural.

Example 6:

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
عند الفاك المحيط وأطلق سهمه إلى خارجهِ أبو دبة، أيوب عيسى أيوب, (2016)	MTr: his arrow out	Insertion/ deletion	Yes (wrong referential meaning)/ Yes (incomplete and vague meaning)	No / No
	BN: his arrow out			No / No
	GT: his arrow out of it	Insertion / insertion	Yes (wrong referential meaning)/ No	No / No

In some cases, the complexity of the Arabic sentence could lead to ambiguous or vague meaning, especially, when there are repeated inflectional affixation in the same sentence consecutively. To illustrate that further, the masculine pronoun (هو) is not only used to refer to a person, but it could also refer to a thing as in the example above. The pronoun might be referring to the person (برونو) or the thing (الفلک) which is misleading to the reader, and it has to be read several times to understand the referencing of the pronoun. MTs which struggle to process the affixation in the Arabic sentence have inserted the first pronoun as (his) which is accurate; however, they deleted the second pronoun. This deletion could lead to multiple interpretations which are not recommended for informative texts that have to be clear and straightforward. Google Translate, on the other hand, has accomplished the task of rendering the two pronouns even though the given pronoun could be referring to different nouns, which are either (خيال) (i.e., imagination) or (فلک) (i.e., universe)

Example 7:

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
وقد اعتزمتُ بحول الله وقوته وفضله ومنه وتوفيقه فاروق حمدى (مؤلف)، (2022)	MTr: I have intended, with the help of God, his strength, his bounty, and from him and his success	Insertion (several times)	No	Yes (repeated pronoun)
	BN: I have intended, with the help of God, his strength, his bounty, from him and his success			
	GT: By God's will, strength, grace, grace, and success, I have intended	Deletion	No	No

The repetition of pronouns in Arabic might not be a problematic or obscure comparing to English which does not prefer repetition of pronouns. This repetition of the same pronoun could result in syntactical grammar that makes comprehending the text difficult especially for

language learners (Bensoussan, 1990). In the example above, the masculine affix (◌) is attached to four nouns in the original text, which was rendering into English by MTs and BN in the same manner. Even though this didn't create a semantic ambiguity, the repetition made the outcome unnatural; besides, when the pronoun is referring to a sacred like the name of Allah, it should be capitalized (Khalaf, 2020). On the other hand, GT rendered the sentence accurately even though it has dropped the pronoun and changed the structure of the sentence.

Example 8

Arabic sentence	MT	Type of error	Is the semantic ambiguity	Is the syntactic ambiguity
العلوم الإخبارية والتجريبية وسائلها زينب خليفة, حسين الكدي & عادل عمر & المبروك. (2022)	MTr: News and experimental sciences and <u>their means</u> of senses and perceptions and the extent of harmony and honesty with reality,	Insertion and substitution	Yes (wrong referential meaning)	Yes (multiple interpretation)
	News and experimental sciences and <u>their means</u> of senses and perceptions and the extent of harmony and honesty with reality,			
	Informative and experimental sciences <u>are mediated by</u> the senses and perceptions, and the extent of harmony and truthfulness	Insertion and substitution	No	Yes (Noun to passive)

	with reality, so the sciences of astronomy and physics are exposed to validation and denial,			
--	--	--	--	--

Arabic sentences can be nominal or verbal on the contrary to the English sentences which are mostly nominative (except for the cases of imperative). Another feature that is distinct about Arabic is having ‘inflectional cases’ (الحركات الإعرابية) that are also indicators to the part of the speech the signaled word has (عبدالواحد, 2012). The example here is evident about how this feature poses challenges to MTs to be rendered accurately. To illustrate that further, the pronoun (ها) is connected to the word (وسائل) to make it definite by addition and what indicates that this noun phrase is in the place of subject (مبتدأ) is the dhamma sign (الضمة). This will make the actual order of the sentence to be something like:

‘وسائل العلوم الإخبارية والتجريبية’

The connective pronoun along with the flexibility of Arabic structure creates a level of complexity that MTr and BN software struggled to decode makes the translation outcome ambiguous. In terms of the semantic ambiguity, the referential meaning is unclear, and it is incomplete since the sentence is missing a verb. This in turn created a syntactic ambiguity as the phrase is verbless which affects the surface and deep structure of the sentence. On the other hand, GT has successfully rendered the noun phrase (i.e., the noun and its identifier) into English despite changing its part of speech.

6. Findings and conclusion:

There is no doubt that the differences between the linguistic systems of Arabic and English create many challenges that occur during the translation process between them. After the analysis of the three MTs translations, there are semantic and syntactic ambiguities in most of the cases which make comprehending the utterances difficult. In other instances, MTs dealt with these inflectional affixes as untranslatable and found no correspondence to them. As a result, understanding the texts is hindered to some extent especially for learners who are still in the process of acquiring a new language and need to compare between the new language and their native one. This comparison is carried out between the structure and the meaning of the two languages in order to make their learning process effective and smooth.

When it comes to deciding which MTs that worked the best when dealing with inflectional affixes, GT is considered the least erroneous even though that sometimes it dropped parts of the texts. On the other hand, the most erroneous MTs is MTr regardless of the type of error. However, it can't be ignored that MTr and GT are both free software that are available to the users all the time, while on the other hand, BN is a paid software which makes obtaining it costly.

After producing finding this paper aimed to determine, it should be stressed out the importance of the teachers' monitoring to the students, who are using MTs during their learning process. Furthermore, students should be aware about the differences between the languages and how MTs do not work all the time to process that.

In the other hand, for translator who are performing their task with the assistance of MTs, they should facilitate the job for these soft wares by pre-editing and they need to explicitly refer to the noun inflectional affixes are implying. Additionally, post-editing can also be a solution to avoid any semantics and syntactic ambiguity resulted from them. For these who are developing the MTs, it is highly recommended that they improve the MTs application to be able to recognize and process with those micro-level of text in a language that structurally complex like Arabic.

Even though that this paper has a narrower scope that is being restricted on informative text in Arabic besides of dealing with inflectional affixes only, it can pave the way for similar studies in different contexts. The size of the sample is considerably small, which makes benefiting from the findings limited. However, this will potentially encourage applying similar framework to larger corpora in order to make these findings even more reliable.

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Appendix 1:

Machine Translation softwares for the samples:

The screenshot shows the Google Translate website. The source text is in English and describes the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics awarded to three quantum physicists: Christof Koch, John Clauser, and Anton Zeilinger. The text explains their work on photonic quantum entanglement and the creation of quantum technologies. The target text is in Arabic, providing a direct translation of the English text. The interface includes a search bar, a language selection dropdown (set to Arabic), and a 'Selection' button.

The screenshot shows a 'Translator' application interface. It features a 'Selection' tab and a 'Document' tab. The source text is in English, identical to the one in the first screenshot. The target text is in Arabic, also identical to the one in the first screenshot. The interface includes a language selection dropdown (set to Arabic) and a 'Selection' button. The text is displayed in a clean, readable font with a light background.

babylon NG V. 0.1.6 Menu

Dictionary | Text Translation | Document Translation | Conversions

✕

فار ثلاثة من علماء فيزياء الكم بجائزة نوبل في الفيزياء لعام 2022. عن تجاربهم حول حالات التشابك الكمي الفوتوني، التي يترابط فيها اثنان من جسيمات الضوء على نحو يستحسى فك تعقيده. وكانت هذه التجارب بمثابة الركيزة التي استند إليها ابتكار مجموعة من التقنيات الكمية، من أمثلتها الحاسوبات الكمية ونظم الاتصالات الكمية. ومن المتوقع أن يتشارك العلماء الثلاثة - وهم ألبييه أسبييه، وجون كلوسر، وأنطون سايلينجر - قيمة الجائزة البالغة 10 ملايين كرونة سويدية (915 ألف دولار أمريكي). بالتساوي فيما بينهم. تحقيقاً على هذا اللبأ، قال سايلينجر، اختصاصي علم الفيزياء من جامعة فيينا، في تصريح أدلى به إلى المؤتمر الصحفي الذي أعلن عن الجائزة: "صدمت حقاً لتلقي مكالمة كهذه". وأضاف: "ما كنت لأحصل على هذه الجائزة لولا جهود أكثر من 100 شاب عملت معهم على مر سنوات أبحاثي".

Arabic (detected) English Translate

Three quantum physicists have won the 2022 Nobel Prize in Physics for their experiments on photon quantum entanglements, in which two particles of light are inextricably linked. These experiments served as the basis for the development of a range of quantum technologies, such as quantum computers and quantum communication systems. The three scientists - Allier Asbe, John Clauser and Anton Syllinger - are expected to share the prize of 10 million Swedish crowns (US\$915,000) equally. Commenting on the news, Sallingner, a physicist from the University of Vienna, said in a statement to the press conference announcing the award: "I was really shocked to receive a call like this." "I wouldn't have received this award without the efforts of more than 100 young people I have worked with over the years of my research."

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المجال شجول

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العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

☆ Based on the previous presentation and in light of the innovative issues raised in this field, we offer a number of the following recommendations and proposals:
To stand by all means on the contemporary global trends in the developed countries in the field of preparation and training of the teacher and to benefit from them in a manner commensurate with the conditions of the capabilities of the education system in the country.
The need to plan the preparation of the teacher quantitatively and qualitatively on sound scientific bases, starting from drawing a strategy for preparing him to descriptive analysis and to the level of the preparation process itself in the scientific and cultural aspects.
The start of the processes of developing the colleges of education through committees and work teams in the Ministry of Higher Education to implement comprehensive quality standards in teacher preparation colleges to include all areas related to the educational process and ensure its achievement and continuity, and this requires these committees to realize the concept of total quality and the criteria for its application in higher education

✕ انطلاقاً من العرض السابق وفي ضوء ما تم طرحه من أمور تجديدية في هذا المجال تقدم عدد من التوصيات والمقرحات التالية:
الوقوف بكل السبل على الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة في البلاد المتقدمة في مجال إعداد وتدريب المعلم والاستفادة منها بما يتناسب مع ظروف إمكانيات نظام التعليم في البلد.
ضرورة تخطيط إعداد المعلم كما ونوعاً على أسس علمية سليمة بدءاً من رسم إستراتيجية إعداده إلى التحليل الوصفي وإلى مستوى عملية الإعداد نفسها في النواحي العلمية والثقافية.
أن يكون انطلاقاً عملية تطوير كليات التربية من خلال لجان وفرق عمل بوزارة التعليم العالي لتطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة في كليات إعداد المعلم كشكل المجالات المرتبطة بالعملية التربوية وضمن تحقيقها واستمرارها، وهذا يتطلب إنزال هذه اللجان لمعوم الجودة الشاملة ومعايير تطبيقها في التعليم العالي.

اينتلاغان مين الاءرد السابيق وافي داف ما تاما تارهُهُ مِن 'امور تاجديدات في هادها المجال تقدم عدد من التوصيات والمقرحات التالية:
الوقوف بكل السبل على الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة في البلاد المتقدمة في مجال إعداد وتدريب المعلم والاستفادة منها بما يتناسب مع ظروف إمكانيات نظام التعليم في البلد.
ضرورة تخطيط إعداد المعلم كما ونوعاً على أسس علمية سليمة بدءاً من رسم إستراتيجية إعداده إلى التحليل الوصفي وإلى مستوى عملية الإعداد نفسها في النواحي العلمية والثقافية.
أن يكون انطلاقاً عملية تطوير كليات التربية من خلال لجان وفرق عمل بوزارة التعليم العالي لتطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة في كليات إعداد المعلم كشكل المجالات المرتبطة بالعملية التربوية وضمن تحقيقها واستمرارها، وهذا يتطلب إنزال هذه اللجان لمعوم الجودة الشاملة ومعايير تطبيقها في التعليم العالي.

عريف الشريد من المحفوظ

736 / 5,000

Translator

Selection Document

انطلاقاً من العرض السابق وفي ضوء ما تم طرحه من أمور تجديدية في هذا المجال نقدم عدد من التوصيات والمقترحات التالية:
الوقوف بكل السبل على الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة في البلاد المتقدمة في مجال إعداد وتدريب المعلم والاستفادة منها بما يتناسب مع ظروف
إمكانات نظام التعليم في البلد. ضرورة تخطيط إعداد المعلم كما ونوعاً على أسس علمية سليمة بدءاً من رسم إستراتيجية إعداده إلى التحليل الوصفي وإلى مستوى عملية الإعداد
نفسها في النواحي العلمية والثقافية. أن يكون انطلاق عمليات تطوير كليات التربية من خلال لجان وفرق عمل بوزارة التعليم العالي لتطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة في كليات إعداد المعلم
لتشمل كافة المجالات المرتبطة بالعملية التربوية وضمان تحقيقها واستمرارها ، وهذا يتطلب إدراك هذه اللجان لمفهوم الجودة الشاملة ومعايير
تطبيقها في التعليم العالي

To English

Based on the previous presentation and in light of the innovative issues raised in this field, we present a number of recommendations and suggestions as follows:

Identify by all means the contemporary global trends in developed countries in the field of teacher preparation and training and benefit from them in a manner commensurate with the conditions of the possibilities of the education system in the country. The need to plan the preparation of the teacher quantitatively and qualitatively on sound scientific foundations, starting from drawing up the preparation strategy to the descriptive analysis and to the level of the preparation process itself in the scientific and cultural aspects.

The launch of the development of faculties of education through committees and work teams at the Ministry of Higher Education to apply total quality standards in teacher preparation colleges to include all areas related to the educational process and ensure their achievement and continuity, and this requires these committees to realize the concept of total quality and the standards for its application in higher education.



NG V. 0.1.6

Menu

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

انطلاقاً من العرض السابق وفي ضوء ما تم طرحه من أمور تجديدية في هذا المجال تقدم عدد من التوصيات والمقترحات التالية: الوقوف بكل السبل على الاتجاهات العالمية المعاصرة في البلاد المتقدمة في مجال إعداد وتدريب المعلم
والاستفادة منها بما يتناسب مع ظروف إمكانات نظام التعليم في البلد. ضرورة تخطيط إعداد المعلم كما ونوعاً على أسس علمية سليمة بدءاً من رسم إستراتيجية إعداده إلى التحليل الوصفي وإلى مستوى عملية الإعداد نفسها في
النواحي العلمية والثقافية. أن يكون انطلاق عمليات تطوير كليات التربية من خلال لجان وفرق عمل بوزارة التعليم العالي لتطبيق معايير الجودة الشاملة في كليات إعداد المعلم لتشمل كافة المجالات المرتبطة بالعملية التربوية وضمان
تحقيقها واستمرارها ، وهذا يتطلب إدراك هذه اللجان لمفهوم الجودة الشاملة ومعايير تطبيقها في التعليم العالي

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

Based on the previous presentation and in the light of the innovative issues raised in this field, we present a number of recommendations and proposals: Identify by all means contemporary global trends in developed countries in the field of teacher preparation and training and benefit from them in a manner commensurate with the conditions of the possibilities of the education system in the country. The need to plan the preparation of the teacher quantitatively and qualitatively on sound scientific foundations, starting from drawing up the preparation strategy to the descriptive analysis and to the level of the preparation process itself in the scientific and cultural aspects. The launch of the development of faculties of education through committees and work teams at the Ministry of Higher Education to apply total quality standards in teacher preparation colleges to include all areas related to the educational process and ensure their achievement and continuity, and this requires these committees to realize the concept of total quality and the standards for its application in higher education.

[Click here to get help from professionals!](#)

سجل المدخل

Google ترجمة

الترجمة الإلكترونية

العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

ملخص البحث:

يتناول البحث أهمية دراسة العمارة البيئية المحاكية للطبيعة والكتات الحية كأحد اتجاهات التطور
الفكري الإنشائي للعمارة ، فهو يفترض و يثني الضوء على أهمية الاستفادة من العلوم الحيوية في
مجال التصميم المعماري الحديث، و ما له من أثر على السلوك الإنشائي و الصحة العامة لدى
المستخدم حيث نشئت هذه الدراسة في دراسة (علم التشكل) وهو أحد العلوم الحيوية الهامة في وقتنا
الحالي ، حيث استطاع المصمم التوصل لبعض الحلول التصميمية التي ساعدت في خلق مناخ بيئي
صحي أقل تلوثاً و موفرًا لتكلفة كما يستغل الموارد البيئية الطبيعية الاستغلال الأمثل مع الاستفادة من
التقدم التكنولوجي ، وهذا ما يستتله البحث بالشرح و الأمثلة في بعض البيئات العربية و الأوروبية.

mulakhas albahth : yatanawal albahth ahimiat dirasat aleimarat albiyyawat almuhakiat
liltabieet w alkayinat alhayat ka'ahad aittjahat altatawur alfikri al'insheyiyi lileimarat .
fahu yuftarad w yulqi aldaw' ealaa 'ahimiyat alaistifadat min aleulum alhayawiat fi majal
عروض البيزنس المحثوي

649 / 5000

Translator

Selection Document

✕

ملخص البحث : يتناول البحث أهمية دراسة العمارة البيئية المحاكية للطبيعة و الكائنات الحية كأحد اتجاهات التطور الفكري الإنشائي للعمارة ، فهو يفترض ويلقي الضوء على أهمية الاستفادة من العلوم الحيوية في مجال التصميم المعماري الحديث ، و ما له من أثر على السلوك الإنشائي و الصحة العامة لدى المستخدم حيث تمثلت هذه الدراسة في دراسة(علم التشكل) وهو أحد العلوم الحيوية الهامة في وقتنا الحالي ، حيث استطاع المصمم التوصل لبعض الحلول التصميمية التي ساعدت في خلق مناخ بيئي صحي اقل تلوثا وموفرا للطاقة كما يستغل الموارد البيئية الطبيعية الاستغلال الأمثل مع الاستفادة من التقدم التكنولوجي ، وهذا ما سيتناوله البحث بالشرح و الأمثلة في بعض البيئات العربية و الأوروبية

↕

To English ▾

Research Summary:
The research deals with the importance of studying environmental architecture simulating nature and living organisms as one of the trends of structural intellectual development of architecture, it assumes and sheds light on the importance of benefiting from the biological sciences in the field of modern architectural design, and its impact on human behavior and public health of the user, as this study was represented in the study of (morphology), which is one of the important vital sciences in our time, where the designer was able to reach some design solutions that helped create a healthy environmental climate that is less polluted and energy-saving and makes optimal use of natural environmental resources while benefiting from technological progress, and this is what the research will address with explanations and examples in some Arab and European environments

The screenshot shows the Babylon website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Dictionary, Text Translation, Document Translation, and Conversions. The main content area displays the Arabic text from the previous screenshot on the left and its English translation on the right. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for language selection (Arabic detected and English) and a prominent green 'Translate' button. At the bottom, there is a link to 'Click here to get help from professional'.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. The source text in Arabic is: "إن الطب رسالة إنسانية شريفة تخفف من آلام الإنسان، ولقد كان من تعاليم الإسلام وشرايعه الحث على صحة البدن والاعتناء بالصحة، ومن لوازم ذلك التداوي والجوء إلى الطبيب عند الحاجة والمرض. ويخبرنا التاريخ أنه قبل بعثة الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم كانت ممارسة الطب في الجزيرة العربية أكثر شيوعا بين العربيين وفئة الممارسين المجريين فئة العربيين أخذت على النكثون بأسباب المرض وسره وعلاجه، والاستعانة بالنجوم والتعاويذ والسحر، وكان لكل قبيلة عراف يرجع إليه أفراد القبيلة فيما يصابهم من أمراض وظل وأحداث مختلفة، وكانوا ينزلونه منزلة الكاهن من حيث الاحترام والتقدير. أما فئة الممارسين المجريين فقد اعتادت الألسن المادي في التطبيب، فكانت تراول العلاج بالكلى والبتر والقصد والحجامة والحمية والمقاهير والأحباب الطبية." The translated English text is: "Medicine is an honorable human message that relieves human pain, and it was among the teachings of Islam and its laws to urge physical health and care for health, and among the requirements for that is medication and resorting to a doctor when needed and sick. History tells us that before the mission of the Messenger, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, the practice of medicine in the Arabian Peninsula was more common among fortune-tellers and the category of experienced practitioners. Various reasons and events, and they used to give him the status of a priest in terms of respect and appreciation. As for the category of experienced practitioners, they relied on the material basis in medicine, so they practiced treatment with cauterization, amputation, bloodletting, cupping, diet, drugs, and medicinal herbs." The interface also shows a search bar at the top, navigation icons, and a footer with the number 701 / 5,000.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

إن الطب رسالة إنسانية شريفة تخفف من آلام الإنسان، ولقد كان من تعاليم الإسلام وشرائعه الحض على صحة البدن والاعتناء بالصحة. ومن لوازم ذلك التداعي واللجوء إلى الطبيب عند الحاجة والمرض. ويخبرنا التاريخ أنه قبل بعثة الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم كانت ممارسة الطب في الجزيرة العربية أكثر شيوعاً بين العرافين وفئة الممارسين المجربين ففئة العرافين اعتمدت على التكهون بأسباب المرض وسره وعلاجه، والاستعانة بالنجوم والتعاويذ والسحر، وكان لكل قبيلة عراف يرجع إليه أفراد القبيلة فيما يصيهم من أمراض وعلى أحداث مختلفة، وكانوا ينزلونه منزلة الكاهن من حيث الاحترام والتقدير. أما فئة الممارسين المجربين فقد اعتمدت الأساس المادي في التطبيق، فكانت تراول العلاج بالكبي والبتير والفضد والحجامة والحمة والعقاقير والأعشاب الطبية.



To English

Medicine is an honorable humanitarian message that alleviates human pain, and one of the teachings and laws of Islam was to encourage the health of the body and take care of health, and one of the requirements for that is medication and resort to the doctor when needed and sick. History tells us that before the mission of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, the practice of medicine in the Arabian Peninsula was more common among fortune-tellers and the category of experienced practitioners, as the category of fortune-tellers relied on predicting the causes of the disease, its secret and treatment, and the use of stars, spells and magic, and each tribe had a fortune-teller to whom the members of the tribe referred to various diseases, ailments and events, and they relegated him to the status of a priest in terms of respect and appreciation. As for the category of experienced practitioners, they adopted the material basis in medicine, and were engaged in cauterization therapy, amputation, phlebotomy, cupping, diet, drugs and medicinal herbs.

The screenshot shows the Babylon Dictionary interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dictionary', 'Text Translation', 'Document Translation', and 'Conversions'. The main content area displays the Arabic text from the previous block, followed by its English translation. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for 'Arabic (detected)' and 'English', and a 'Translate' button. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'Click here to get help from professional'.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. The top right corner has the Google Translate logo. Below it, there are search and navigation icons. The main content area shows the Arabic text on the left and its English translation on the right. The Arabic text discusses the relationship between mathematics and reality, mentioning that mathematics is not just a perception but a reality. The English translation on the right explains that mathematics is a science that is not just a perception but a reality, and that it is a science that is not just a perception but a reality. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'Click here to get help from professional'.

Translator

Selection Document

لا شك في أن لا شيء يعادل الرياضيات فهي بتركيبها الدقيقة غنية بصورة لا تضاهيها أي مادة في دقتها وقوة منطقها وشدتها تناسبها ، والنظرية المبرهنة رياضيا تكون بمثابة يقين عقلي مطلق بصرف النظر إذا كان منطبقا على الواقع أم غير منطبق الأهم أن يتسق البناء المنطقي مع نفسه.

3- العلوم الإخبارية والتجريبية وسائلها الحواس والتصورات ومدى التناغم والصدق مع الواقع ، لذا فإن علوم الفلك والفيزياء تتعرض للتصديق والتكذيب ، فتبطل النظريات الجديدة القديمة ، والشواهد على ذلك في تاريخ العلوم لا تحصى مثل : كيفية الإبصار ، وطبيعة الكهرباء ، وعلوم الفلك ، والتصورات حول الكون . الخ لهذه الأسباب سميت المبرهنة الرياضية للدلالة على يقينها ، أما في العلوم الإخبارية فالنظرية مجرد تصور لا يرتقى لليقين المطلق الذي تحظى به المبرهنة الرياضية، لهذا السبب سميت الرياضيات بلقب ملكة العلوم.



To English

There is no doubt that nothing is equivalent to mathematics, it is rich in its exact structure in an unmatched way by any material in its accuracy, strength of logic and intensity of consistency, and the mathematically proven theory serves as an absolute mental certainty, regardless of whether it is applicable to reality or not, the most important thing is that the logical construction is consistent with itself.

3- News and experimental sciences and their means of senses and perceptions and the extent of harmony and honesty with reality, so the sciences of astronomy and physics are subject to belief and denial, invalidating the new old theories, and the evidence for this in the history of science is countless, such as: how to see: and the nature of electricity, astronomy, and perceptions about the universe. etc. For these reasons, the mathematical theorem was called to indicate its certainty, but in news science, the theory is just a perception that does not rise to the absolute certainty that the mathematical theorem enjoys, for this reason mathematics was called the queen of science.

The screenshot shows the Babylon Dictionary interface. At the top, there are tabs for Dictionary, Text Translation, Document Translation, and Conversions. The main content area displays the Arabic text from the previous block, followed by its English translation. Below the text, there are language selection dropdowns for Arabic (detected) and English, and a green 'Translate' button. At the bottom, there is a link: 'Click here to get help from professional'.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. The top right corner has the Google Translate logo. Below it are icons for voice search, text input, and other features. The main content area shows an English text on the left and its Arabic translation on the right. The English text is an abstract about a study on the role of student advisors during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Arabic translation is a direct translation of the English text. At the bottom, there are icons for copy, paste, and other functions, along with a character count '554 / 5,000'.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic ▾

عدد مرور سنة على التعليم عن بعد بسبب جائحة كورونا، هناك حاجة ماسة لتقويم دور المرشد الطلابي؛ لذلك تستهدف هذه دراسة بناء استبانة لتقويم دور المرشد الطلابي من وجهة نظر الطلبة، والتحقق من خصائصه السيكومترية، وتكافؤ القياس بين طلبة الذكور والإناث وبين الطلبة في المدارس الحكومية والمدارس الخاصة. وأيضاً تقويم دور المرشد الطلابي في التعليم عن بعد، وأدواره الإرشادية التي مارسها خلال هذه الفترة. ولتقويم دور المرشد الطلابي، تم بناء استبانة مكونة من 12 فقرة. وتم مع البيانات عن طريق استبانة إلكترونية، وبلغ عدد المشاركين 415 طالباً وطالبة. وتم التحقق من صدق الاستبانة عن طريق صدق المحتوى، وكذلك الصدق البنائي باستخدام التحليل العاملي الاستكشافي والتوكيدي.



To English ▾

After a year of distance education due to the Corona pandemic, there is an urgent need to evaluate the role of the student counselor, so this study aims to build a questionnaire to evaluate the role of the student counselor from the point of view of students, verify its psychometric properties, and equal measurement between male and female students and between students in public schools and private schools. Also, evaluating the role of the student counselor in distance education, and his guiding roles that he exercised during this period. To evaluate the role of the student counselor, a questionnaire consisting of 12 items was built. The data were collected through an electronic questionnaire, and the number of participants reached 415 students. The validity of the questionnaire was verified by content veracity, as well as structural truthfulness using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis.

The screenshot shows the Babylon Dictionary interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dictionary', 'Text Translation', 'Document Translation', and 'Conversions'. The main text area contains the Arabic text from the previous block. Below it, there are dropdown menus for 'Arabic (detected)' and 'English'. A green 'Translate' button is visible. The translated English text is shown below the button, matching the text in the previous block. At the bottom, there is a link: 'Click here to get help from professional!'

The screenshot shows a Google Translate search result. The search bar contains the Arabic text. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'العربية', 'الإنجليزية', and 'الإسبانية'. The main content area shows the Arabic text on the left and its English translation on the right. The English translation is: 'And I intend, by God's will, strength, grace, grace, and success, to issue a book about the master of creation, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, represented in his mercy and humanity, "may God bless him and grant him peace", as that mercy and humanity varied and was represented in many aspects and represented in his mercy to man, every human being, and to animals in terms of his dealings. The life of coexistence and his fragrant biography, and I have also shown in this book: "Ihsaan" which is represented in his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and what all mankind should have, so life is straightened without excess or negligence, so that man and society may live happily ever after. And so that the far and near knows his humanity, and his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and I also made sure that this book was in the hands of everyone who wanted to acquire it and benefit from it. In Mansoura - the Department of Doctrine and Philosophy, as I sought the help of Sahih al-Bukhari and Muslim, which are considered the most truthful words after the Book of God Almighty, and Riyadh of the Righteous, and to acquire books of the honorable biography of the Prophet, and the prescribed curricula, asking the Lord "Azzjeel" for success, and that this work makes it pure for His face, glory be to Him, and praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds'. At the bottom, there is a link: 'عرض المزيد من النتائج'.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

وقد اعتزمت بحول الله وقوته وفضله ومته وتوفيقه إصدار كتابي عن سيد الخلق صلوات الله عليه وتسليماته تتمثل في رحمة وإنسانيته "صلى الله عليه وسلم"، حيث تنوعت تلك الرحمة والإنسانية وتمثلت في كثير من الجوانب والممثلة في رحمته بالإنسان كل الإنسان، والحيوان من حيث تعاملاته الحياتية...



To English

I have intended, with the help of God, his strength, his bounty, from him and his success, to issue a book on the master of creation, may God's prayers and blessings be upon him, represented in his mercy and humanity, "may God's prayers and peace be upon him", where that mercy and humanity varied and was represented in many aspects and represented in his mercy to man, all man, and animals in terms of his life dealings and his fragrant biography, and I have also shown in this book: "Charity", which was represented in his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and what should be all humanity, so life straightens without excess or negligence so that man and society live happily ever after, and I have been keen that the book be specific to the subject to benefit, and to know far and wide on his humanity, and his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and I was also keen that this book be in the hands of everyone who wanted to acquire it and benefit, it has collected with the help of God and His will all that God has blessed me with from knowledge through My studies at Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, Faculty of Fundamentals of Religion in Mansoura, Division of Creed and Philosophy, as I used Sahih Al-Bukhari and Muslim, which is the truest speech after the book of God Almighty, and Riyadh Al-Salihin, and the provision of books of the honorable biography of the Prophet, and the prescribed curricula asking the Molly "Azogil" conciliator, and to make this work purely for his face, praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds



NG V. 0.1.6

Menu

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

وقد اعتزمت بحول الله وقوته وفضله ومته وتوفيقه إصدار كتابي عن سيد الخلق صلوات الله عليه وتسليماته تتمثل في رحمة وإنسانيته "صلى الله عليه وسلم"، حيث تنوعت تلك الرحمة والإنسانية وتمثلت في كثير من الجوانب والممثلة في رحمته بالإنسان كل الإنسان، والحيوان من حيث تعاملاته الحياتية وسيرته العاطفة، وقد بينت أيضاً في هذا الكتاب: "الإحسان" والذي تمثل في خلقه صل الله عليه وسلم وما يجب أن يكون عليه كل البشرية...

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

I have intended, with the help of God, his strength, his bounty, from him and his success, to issue a book on the master of creation, may God's prayers and blessings be upon him, represented in his mercy and humanity, "may God's prayers and peace be upon him", where that mercy and humanity varied and was represented in many aspects and represented in his mercy to man, all man, and animals in terms of his life dealings and his fragrant biography, and I have also shown in this book: "Charity", which was represented in his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and what should be all humanity, so life straightens without excess or negligence so that man and society live happily ever after, and I have been keen that the book be specific to the subject to benefit, and to know far and wide on his humanity, and his creation, may God bless him and grant him peace, and I was also keen that this book be in the hands of everyone who wanted to acquire it and benefit, it has collected with the help of God and His will all that God has blessed me with from knowledge through My studies at Al-Azhar Al-Sharif, Faculty of Fundamentals of Religion in Mansoura, Division of Creed and Philosophy, as I used Sahih Al-Bukhari and Muslim, which is the truest speech after the book of God Almighty, and Riyadh Al-Salihin, and the provision of books of the honorable biography of the Prophet, and the prescribed curricula asking the Molly "Azogil" conciliator.

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Google Translate interface showing Arabic text on the left and English translation on the right. The Arabic text discusses social contact and media's role in it. The English translation explains that social contact is mutual friction between individuals, and media provides news that deepens social ties.



Translator

Selection Document

× ويعرف الاتصال الاجتماعي عادة بالاحتكاك المتبادل بين الأفراد بعضهم مع بعض، هذا الاحتكاك هو نوع من التعارف الاجتماعي يتم عن طريق وسائل الإعلام التي تتولى تعميق الصلات الاجتماعية وتنميتها. فعندما تقدم الصحف كل يوم أخبارا اجتماعية عن الأفراد أو الجماعات أو المؤسسات الاجتماعية والثقافية فأنها بذلك تكون صلة وصل يومية تنقل أخبار الأفراد من مواليد وزيجات، وأخبار الأحرار من ورات وفشل وخسارة، وليست صفحة الولادات والوفيات والشكر بصفحة عابرة وغير مهمة في الصحف، بل أنها وسيلة للاتصال الاجتماعي اليومي بين جميع فئات الجماهير. وهناك أمر ثان هو قيام وسائل الإعلام كلها تقريبا بتعريف الناس ببعض الأشخاص البارزين أو الذين هم في طريق الشهرة سواء في مجال السياسة أو الفن أو المجتمع أو الأدب.

↕

To English

Social contact is usually known as mutual contact between individuals with each other, this friction is a type of social acquaintance that takes place through the media that deepen and develop social ties. When newspapers provide social news every day about individuals, groups or social and cultural institutions, they are thus a daily link that conveys news of weddings born and marriages, and news of sorrows from worries, failures and losses, and not the page of births, deaths and thanks with a passing and unimportant page in newspapers, but rather a means of daily social communication between all categories of audiences. Second, almost all media outlets introduce people to some prominent or famous people, whether in politics, art, society or literature.

babylon NOV 21 8

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

ويعرف الاتصال الاجتماعي عادة بالاحتكاك المتبادل بين الأفراد بعضهم مع بعض، هذا الاحتكاك هو نوع من التعارف الاجتماعي يتم عن طريق وسائل الإعلام التي تتولى تعميق الصلات الاجتماعية وتنميتها. فعندما تقدم الصحف كل يوم أخبارا اجتماعية عن الأفراد أو الجماعات أو المؤسسات الاجتماعية والثقافية فأنها بذلك تكون صلة وصل يومية تنقل أخبار الأحرار من ورات وفشل وخسارة، وليست صفحة الولادات والوفيات والشكر بصفحة عابرة وغير مهمة في الصحف، بل أنها وسيلة للاتصال الاجتماعي اليومي بين جميع فئات الجماهير. وهناك أمر ثان هو قيام وسائل الإعلام كلها تقريبا بتعريف الناس ببعض الأشخاص البارزين أو الذين هم في طريق الشهرة سواء في مجال السياسة أو الفن أو المجتمع أو الأدب.

Arabic (detected) English Translate

Social contact is usually known as mutual contact between individuals with each other, this friction is a type of social acquaintance that takes place through the media that deepen and develop social ties. When newspapers provide social news every day about individuals, groups or social and cultural institutions, they are thus a daily link that conveys news of weddings born and marriages, and news of sorrows from worries, failures and losses, and not the page of births, deaths and thanks with a passing and unimportant page in newspapers, but rather a means of daily social communication between all categories of audiences. Second, almost all media outlets introduce people to some prominent or famous people, whether in politics, art, society or literature.

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سبيل الدول

Google ترجمة

المراجع الإلكترونية مستندات صوت نص

العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

☆ Suggestions:

1. We suggest adopting the Saudi draft alternative penalties in the form of a more detailed system that includes what we have detailed in terms of the controls for acknowledging electronic monitoring, and the obligations of the convict therein.
2. Not providing for the replacement of flogging in general in the Saudi system by approving an alternative punishment for it, as appeared in the draft; Because the purpose achieved by flogging is different from electronic monitoring, for example, and we see that the punishment of flogging in the ta'zir systems should be amended to a penalty of increasing the prison term in each text independently according to the crime, or deleting it without an alternative if it is associated with a penalty responding to freedom in the same text.

× المفكرات:

1. نقترح اعتماد مشروع العقوبات البديلة السعودي في شكل نظام أكثر تفصيلاً يشمل ما فصلناه من ضوابط إقرار المرافعة الإلكترونية، والتزامات المحكوم عليه فيها.
2. عدم النص على استبدال الجلد بصفة عامة في النظام السعودي بإقرار عقوبة بديلة له كما ظهر في المشروع؛ لما لاختلاف الغرض الذي يحققه الجلد عن المرافعة الإلكترونية على سبيل المثال، ويري أن تحمل عقوبة الجلد في الأنظمة التعزيرية إلى عقوبة زبده في هذه السجون بكل نص على استقلال حسب الجريمة أو حلقها دون بديل إذا كانت مقترنة بعقوبة تزد على الحرية بذات النص.

almuqtarahat: 1. naqtarih aietimad mashruue aleuqubat albadilat alsaedi fi shaki nizam 'alkhar ifsyhan yashmal ma fasalnah min dawabit 'iqar almuraqabat al'illikruniati, waillizamat almahkum ealayh fina. 2. eadam alnast ealaa aistibdal aljild bisifat eamat fi

عرض المزيد من المفكرات

513 / 5,000

Translator

Selection

Document

From Arabic

المقترحات:
 ١. نقترح اعتماد مشروع العقوبات البديلة السعودي في شكل نظام أكثر تفصيلاً يشمل ما فصلناه من ضوابط إقرار المراقبة الإلكترونية، والتزامات المحكوم عليه فيها.
 ٢. عدم النص على استبدال الجلد بصفة عامة في النظام السعودي بإقرار عقوبة بديلة له كما ظهر في المشروع؛ لما لاختلاف الغرض الذي يحققه الجلد عن المراقبة الإلكترونية على سبيل المثال، ونرى أن تعدل عقوبة الجلد في الأنظمة التعزيرية إلى عقوبة زيادة في مدة السجن بكل نص على استقلال حسب الجريمة أو حذفها دون بديل إذا كانت مقترنة بعقوبة ترد على الحرية بذات النص.



To English

Propositions:

1. We propose the adoption of the Saudi draft alternative penalties in the form of a more detailed system that includes the detailed controls for approving electronic surveillance, and the obligations of the convicted person.
2. Not providing for the replacement of flogging in general in the Saudi system by approving an alternative penalty for it as it appeared in the draft, because the purpose achieved by flogging differs from electronic monitoring, for example, and we believe that the punishment of flogging in punitive systems should be amended to an increase in the prison period by each provision on independence according to the crime or delete it without an alternative if it is accompanied by a penalty that responds to freedom in the same text.

The screenshot shows the Babylon Dictionary interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Dictionary', 'Text Translation', 'Document Translation', and 'Conversions'. The main area contains the Arabic text from the previous screenshot. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for 'Arabic (Selected)' and 'English'. A green 'Translate' button is visible. Below the button, the English translation of the text is displayed. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'Click here to get help from professional'.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Arabic', 'English', and 'Arabic'. The main area contains the Arabic text from the previous screenshot. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for 'Arabic (Selected)' and 'English'. A green 'Translate' button is visible. Below the button, the English translation of the text is displayed. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'Click here to get help from professional'.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

مستخلص. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم مقارنة نصية توليدية لتركيب الإحالة بالضمير في اللغة العربية، من خلال موقع هذا التركيب بين اللسانيات النصية واللسانيات التوليدية، وذلك باستعراض مفهوم تركيب الإحالة بالضمير في اللسانيات النصية، وأنواعها، وتطبيقاتها على نصوص عربية. ثم استعراض هذا التركيب في بعض نماذج اللسانيات التوليدية، وبالتحديد وفق نظرية العمل والربط والبرنامج الأدنى، والوقوف على مركزات كل نظرية، والأسس التي تقف عليها في تفسير تركيب الإحالة بالضمير. وتقديم تحليل مقترح للتركيب الإحالي بالضمير وفق إجراءات نظرية الربط والبرنامج الأدنى. ثم تخلص الدراسة لمعرفة معالم منهج كل من اللسانيات النصية والتوليدية في معالجة تركيب الإحالة بالضمير، والمقارنة بينهما. الكلمات المفتاحية: الجملة - النص - التوليدية - الإحالة - الخصائص الدلالية - الربط المقولة العاملة - السمات التوافقية - فحص السمات.



To English

Extract. This study aims to provide a generative textual approach to the structure of conscientious attribution in the Arabic language, through the location of this structure between textual linguistics and generative linguistics, by reviewing the concept of pronoun attribution structure in textual linguistics, its types, and its applications to Arabic texts. Then review this structure in some models of generative linguistics, specifically according to the theory of action, linkage and the minimum program, and stand on the foundations of each theory, and the foundations on which it stands in explaining the structure of referral by conscience. Provide a proposed analysis of the conscientious attributive structure according to the procedures of the linking theory and the minimum program. The study then concludes to find out the features of the approach of both textual and generative linguistics in dealing with the structure of attribution by pronoun, and compare them. Keywords: sentence - text - generative - attribution - semantic properties - linking working saying - harmonic features - examination of attributes.

Babylon Dictionary interface showing the same Arabic and English text as the translator tool above.

Google Translate interface showing the same Arabic and English text as the translator tool above.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

ومما يلبس على الناظر على هذا الباب ويغلطه أنه يستبعد أن يكون الكلام مفهوما فهما صحيحا من غير أن تكون له صورة ماثلة في الذهن. والحقيقة أنه ليس في ذلك شيء من العراية أو البعد؛ لأن العادة تدلل هذه الصعوبة - والعادة أعرق طباع النفس، وهي مصدر قوتها وعلّة خورها وضعفها - ألا ترى كيف أن اللفظ الجديد يكون مدخلة على النفس في بادئ الأمر صعبا ثم هو لا يلبث أن تلوكه الألسنة وتناقله الأفواه ويتداوله الناس حتى يسهل وروده على النفس، ويوطأ له حجاب السمع، واعلم «أن مثل واضع الكلام مثل من يأخذ قطعة من الذهب أو الفضة فيذيب بعضها في بعض حتى تصير قطعة واحدة» يلتهمها العقل جملة، ولو نحن كلفناه أن يحلل هذه القطعة أو أن يصور كل لفظة ويرسم كل حرف لكان ذلك ضربا من التعسف وبابا من أبواب العنت، ولتراخت من جراء ذلك حركة الفهم وأبطأ سير الذهن، والكلام لا يقبل هذا التقسيم ولا يحتمل هذا التجزيء.



To English

What is confusing and mistaken to the beholder of this chapter is that it is unlikely that the speech is properly understood without having a clear image in the mind. The truth is that there is nothing strange or distant in that, because the habit overcomes this difficulty - and the habit is the oldest character of the soul, and it is the source of its strength and the cause of its creek and weakness - do you not see how the new word is its entrance to the soul at first difficult, and then it is soon that the tongues and mouths circulate it and people circulate it so that it is easy to receive it on the soul, and the veil of hearing is stepped on for it. And know «that such as the author of speech such as who takes pieces of gold or silver and melt each other until they become one piece» devoured by the mind sentence, and if we cost him to analyze this piece or to depict each word and draw each letter would have been a kind of arbitrariness and a door of intransigence, and as a result of that the movement of understanding and slowed the course of the mind, and speech does not accept this division and does not tolerate this fragmentation.

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

ومما يلبس على الناظر على هذا الباب ويغلطه أنه يستبعد أن يكون الكلام مفهوما فهما صحيحا من غير أن تكون له صورة ماثلة في الذهن. والحقيقة أنه ليس في ذلك شيء من العراية أو البعد؛ لأن العادة تدلل هذه الصعوبة - والعادة أعرق طباع النفس، وهي مصدر قوتها وعلّة خورها وضعفها - ألا ترى كيف أن اللفظ الجديد يكون منغملة على النفس في بادئ الأمر صعبا ثم هو لا يلبث أن تلوكه الألسنة وتناقله الأفواه ويتداوله الناس حتى يسهل وروده على النفس، ويوطأ له حجاب السمع، واعلم «أن مثل واضع الكلام مثل من يأخذ قطعة واحدة يلتهمها العقل جملة، ولو نحن كلفناه أن يحلل هذه القطعة أو أن يصور كل لفظة ويرسم كل حرف لكان ذلك ضربا من التعسف وبابا من أبواب العنت، ولتراخت من جراء ذلك حركة الفهم وأبطأ سير الذهن، والكلام لا يقبل هذا التقسيم ولا يحتمل هذا التجزيء.

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

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Google Translate interface showing Arabic text on the left and English translation on the right. The Arabic text discusses Bruno's scientific revolution and the concept of infinite voids. The English text is a translation of this passage.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

كما نزع أننا توصلنا في هذا البحث إلى أن ظاهرة برونو العلمية قد أعلنت ولادة الثورة العلمية الكبرى في مطلع القرن السابع عشر مستمدة الوقود الثوري من إحياء التراث القديم للإغريق ومن أعمال مفكرين مثل يوحنا النحوي وأحمد الفرعاني وابن الهيثم والبطلوني والعرضي وغيرهم. ثم نقولا الأكوزي في القرن الخامس عشر. وأخيراً ديجز وكوبرنيك في القرن الذي يليه. وصولاً إلى القرن السابع عشر. ولكن، عندما وقف برونو بخياله عند الفلك المحيط وأطلق سهمه إلى خارجه، أعلن عن انفتاح العالم على اللامتناهي. أعلن في الوقت نفسه عن ولادة منهجية علمية صارمة تفجرت مع غاليليو وأنجبت قوانين السقوط الحر للأجسام التي قامت على الخلاه بوحى من فكرة الفراغات اللامتناهية في العدد والامتناهي في الصغر؛ وكان افتراض الخلاه ضرورياً لبناء قانون القصور الذاتي الذي فسّر انسجام المشاهدات في الطبيعة؛ بالرغم من دوران الأرض حول نفسها وحول الشمس. فالخلاء عدا منسجماً مع قوانينه وضرورياً لها، إذ أصبحت الحركة تستمر إلى ما لا نهاية في الخلاه وبسرعة منتظمة؛ إذا لم تؤثر عليها قوة تغير من مسارها أو تحدث تباطؤاً أو تسارعاً فيها. وهو قانون نيوتن الأول.



To English

We also claim that we have reached in this research that the scientific phenomenon of Bruno has announced the birth of the Great Scientific Revolution at the beginning of the seventeenth century, deriving revolutionary fuel from the revival of the ancient heritage of the Greeks and from the works of thinkers such as John the Grammarian, Ahmed Al-Farghani, Ibn Al-Haytham, Al-Batrouji, Al-Ardhi and others, then Nicolas Al-Akozi in the fifteenth century, and finally Diggs and Copernick in the following century, all the way to the seventeenth century, but, when Bruno stood with his imagination at the surrounding ark and fired his arrow out. He announced the openness of the world to the infinite, and at the same time announced the birth of a rigorous scientific methodology that exploded with Galileo and gave birth to the laws of free fall of bodies that were based on emptiness inspired by the idea of infinitesimal and infinitesimal spaces; The void has become in harmony with its laws and necessary for them, as the movement continues indefinitely in the open and at a regular speed, if it is not acted upon by a force that changes its course or causes a slowdown or acceleration in it. It is Newton's first law.



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Menu

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

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Arabic (detected) English

Translate

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Click here to get help from professionals!

Google Translate interface showing Arabic text on the left and English translation on the right. The Arabic text discusses comparative literature and the history of the Arabic school. The English translation is partially visible on the right side of the interface.



Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

المستخلص:
يعد الأدب المقارن من أرفع الدراسات في المجالات الأدبية، حتى أنه يفوق النقد الأدبي أهمية من حيث أن هذا الأخير ينحصر في تحليل عمل واحد، في حين يهتم الأول بالتأمل في جملة من الأعمال رأت النور في بيئات مختلفة، وتحمل رؤى مجتمعات مغايرة. يرجع ظهور هذا الفرع من المعارف اللغوية إلى منتصف القرن التاسع عشر، لظهور المدرسة الفرنسية التي أولت الاهتمام لتاريخ الأدب، وعلاقات التأثير والتأثر بين أدبين تجمع بينهما اللغة والتاريخ المشترك. أدى إهمال هذه المدرسة الخصوصية للعمل الأدبي، لظهور المدرسة الأمريكية التي فتحت للدراسات المقارنة آفاق أكثر رحابة. أضف إلى ذلك ظهور الكثير من النظريات في هذا المجال كالنص والمناقفة، تطرقنا كذلك للمدرسة العربية وكيفية أن مفهوم المقارنة قد دخل متأخراً في هذه البلاد لأسباب عدة سيتطرق إليها البحث. واليوم، مع التطور غير المسبوق في سبل الاتصالات والآثار المترتبة على العولمة، كيف سيكون مستقبل هذا الفرع من المعرفة، ذلك ما سنراه في ثنايا البحث.



To English

Extracted:
Comparative literature is one of the highest studies in literary fields, even exceeding literary criticism in that the latter is limited to the analysis of a single work, in a particular environment, while the former is concerned with contemplating a number of works that saw the light in different environments, and carry visions of different societies. The emergence of this branch of linguistic knowledge dates back to the mid-nineteenth century, due to the emergence of the French school, which paid attention to the history of literature, and the relations of influence and influence between two literature that combine language and common history. The neglect of literary work by this private school led to the emergence of the American school, which opened up more spacious horizons for comparative studies. In addition, many theories have emerged in this field, such as intertextuality and acculturation. We also discussed the Arabic school and how the concept of comparison has entered late in this country for several reasons that will be addressed in the research. Today, with the unprecedented development of communication and the implications of globalization, what will the future of this branch of knowledge look like?

The screenshot shows the Babylon Online Translator interface. At the top, there are tabs for Dictionary, Text Translation, Document Translation, and Conversions. The main area displays the Arabic text from the previous screenshot on the left and its English translation on the right. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for the source language (Arabic) and target language (English), and a 'Translate' button. At the bottom, there is a small 'Click here to get help from professional' link.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. At the top right, there is a 'Google ترجمة' logo. Below it, there are buttons for voice input, document input, and a language selection dropdown. The main area displays the Arabic text on the left and its English translation on the right. The English translation is: "During the seventies, progress continued in the field of electronic computers, means of communication, and semiconductor materials technology, and this resulted in the emergence of many services for transferring information such as e-mail, and television services that allow information retrieval such as teletext, vidata, audio, video, and remote conferences. After, these developments have created new concepts such as offices that are self-managed, Automated Offices, and homes connected to wired households, all of which made us live in the information age. Electronic computer is a child poor in information".

Translator

Selection Document

From **Arabic**

✕ وخلال عقد السبعينات استمر التقدم في مجال الحاسب الإلكتروني ، ووسائل الاتصال، وتكنولوجيا المواد شبه الموصلة للحرارة Semiconductor ، وقد أسفر ذلك عن ظهور خدمات عديدة لنقل المعلومات مثل البريد الإلكتروني، والخدمات التليفزيونية التي تتبع استرجاع المعلومات مثل التليتكست، والفيوداتا، والصوت، والفيديو، والمؤتمرات عن بعد، وقد أحدثت هذه التطورات مفاهيم جديدة مثل المكاتب التي تدار ذاتياً Automated Offices، والمنازل المتصلة بشبكات سلكية Wired Households كل ذلك جعلنا نعيش في عصر المعلومات، فالطفل الذي يولد في منزل مزود بالحاسب الإلكتروني هو طفل مجتمع المعلومات، أما الطفل الذي ينشأ في منزل بدون الحاسب الإلكتروني فهو طفل فقير في المعلومات

↕

To **English**

During the decade of the seventies, progress continued in the field of electronic computer, means of communication, and technology of semiconductor materials, and this resulted in the emergence of many services for the transfer of information such as e-mail, and television services that allow information retrieval such as teletext, fyodata, audio, video, and teleconferencing, and these developments have brought about new concepts such as automated offices, and homes connected to wired networks, all of which made us live in the information age, the child who is born In a computer-equipped house is the child of the information society, while a child who grows up in a house without a computer is a child who is poor in information

babylon NG V. 0.1.6

Menu □ X

Dictionary | **Text Translation** | Document Translation | Conversions

✕ وخلال عقد السبعينات استمر التقدم في مجال الحاسب الإلكتروني ، ووسائل الاتصال، وتكنولوجيا المواد شبه الموصلة للحرارة Semiconductor ، وقد أسفر ذلك عن ظهور خدمات عديدة لنقل المعلومات مثل البريد الإلكتروني، والخدمات التليفزيونية التي تتبع استرجاع المعلومات مثل التليتكست، والفيوداتا، والصوت، والفيديو، والمؤتمرات عن بعد، وقد أحدثت هذه التطورات مفاهيم جديدة مثل المكاتب التي تدار ذاتياً Automated Offices، والمنازل المتصلة بشبكات سلكية Wired Households كل ذلك جعلنا نعيش في عصر المعلومات، فالطفل الذي يولد في منزل مزود بالحاسب الإلكتروني هو طفل مجتمع المعلومات، أما الطفل الذي ينشأ في منزل بدون الحاسب الإلكتروني فهو طفل فقير في المعلومات

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

During the decade of the seventies, progress continued in the field of electronic computer, means of communication, and technology of semiconductor materials, and this resulted in the emergence of many services for the transfer of information such as e-mail, and television services that allow information retrieval such as teletext, fyodata, audio, video, and teleconferencing, and these developments have brought about new concepts such as automated offices, and homes connected to wired networks, all of which made us live in the information age, the child who is born in a computer-equipped house is the child of the information society, while a child who grows up in a house without a computer is a child who is poor in information

[Click here to get help from professionals!](#)

Google ترجمة

الترجمة التلقائية من اللغة العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية

☆ The researcher discussed all of the foregoing in the light of the Islamic reference and the system of morals, values and behaviors stemming from Islamic law, which means positive engagement with all human knowledge, sciences and charters, through an authentic Islamic cultural ground, which contributed to introducing the international community to the perspective of Islam in human rights in general and the rights of the child. And the woman (the mother) in particular, which means that Islam should be a well-established epistemological reference in the fields of global thought and culture, instead of the dominance of the Western reference in educational, social and economic issues, as we find in Malthus' theory of births, in which he attributed all the calamities that afflict societies. To increase births, without the slightest consideration of the ways of human investment of the earth's bounties, its development, and its expansion. Unfortunately, many decision-makers and economists in our contemporary world rely on Malthus' theory.

✕ لقد ناقش الباحث كل ما تقدم في ضوء الترجمة الإسلامية ومنظومة الأخلاق والقيم والشوكيات الشائعة من الشريعة الإسلامية، وهو ما يعني المعاني الإنسانية مع كل معرفة وتوهم وموت في إنسانية، عبر أرحمة تكيفية إسلامية أصيلة، ساهمت في تعريف المجتمع الدولي بمنظور الإسلام في حقوق الإنسان عامة وحقوق الطفل والمرأة (الأب) خاصة، وهو ما يعني أن يكون الإسلام مرجعية معرفية راسخة في مجالات الفكر والثقافة العلمية، بدلاً من نسج الترجمة الغربية في القضايا التربوية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية، على نحو ما نجد في نظرية مالتوس عن المواليد، والتي أزعج فيها كل الشكوك التي تعيب المجتمعات إلى زيادة المواليد، دون أي نظر إلى سبل استثمار الإنسان لخيرات الأرض، وتوسيعها، والتوسع فيها، والتألف بين كثيرا من صناعات القرار والاقصائين في عملنا المعاصر يستنون نظرية مالتوس.

laqad naqash albahith kula ma taqadam fi daw' almarja'iat al'islamiyat wamanazumat al'ahliq walqalim walwalsul'akiaat alhaabiat min alshari'at al'islamiyat, wahu ma yaeni alhaabit al'itjabis maa kull ma'arifat warulim wamawashiq 'insaniyat, eabr 'ardiat

عمران العزيمي

741 / 5,000

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

لقد ناقش الباحث كل ما تقدم في ضوء المرجعية الإسلامية ومنظومة الأخلاق والقيم والسلوكيات النابعة من الشريعة الإسلامية، وهو ما يعني التعاطي الإيجابي مع كل معرفة وعلوم ومواثيق إنسانية، عبر أرضية ثقافية إسلامية أصيلة، ساهمت في تعريف المجتمع الدولي بمنظور الإسلام في حقوق الإنسان عامة وحقوق الطفل والمرأة (الأم) خاصة، وهو ما يعني أن يكون الإسلام مرجعية معرفية راسخة في مجالات الفكر والثقافة العالمية، بدلا من تسيد المرجعية الغربية في القضايا التربوية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية، على نحو ما نجد في نظرية مالتوس عن المواليد، والتي أرجع فيها كل النكبات التي تصيب المجتمعات إلى زيادة المواليد، دون أدنى نظر إلى سبل استثمار الإنسان لخيرات الأرض، وتنميتها، والتوسع فيها، وللأسف فإن كثيرا من صناعات القرار والاقتصاديين في عالمنا المعاصر يستندون لنظرية مالتوس.



To English

The researcher discussed all of the above in the light of the Islamic reference and the system of morals, values and behaviors stemming from Islamic law, which means dealing positively with all knowledge, sciences and humanitarian charters, through an authentic Islamic cultural ground, which contributed to introducing the international community to the perspective of Islam in human rights in general and the rights of children and women (mother) in particular, which means that Islam should be a well-established knowledge reference in the fields of global thought and culture, instead of dominating the Western reference in educational, social and economic issues. As we find in Malthus's theory of births, in which he attributed all the calamities that befall societies to the increase in births, without the slightest consideration of the ways in which man invests in the earth's resources, develops, and expands it, and unfortunately, many decision-makers and economists in our contemporary world rely on Malthus's theory.

The screenshot shows the Babylon Dictionary website interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for Dictionary, Text Translation, Document Translation, and Conversions. The main content area displays the Arabic text from the previous block, followed by its English translation. Below the text, there are dropdown menus for the source language (Arabic) and the target language (English), and a prominent green 'Translate' button. The English translation is identical to the one shown in the Translator tool above.

The screenshot shows the Google Translate interface. The source language is set to Arabic and the target language is English. The Arabic text is pasted into the input field, and the English translation is displayed in the output field. The translation is identical to the one shown in the other tools. The interface includes a search bar, a language selection dropdown, and a 'Google' logo.

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

النقد الأدبي، كما خلل هنا، غير منفصل عن تعليم الأدب. وهو يعمل على تشريع هذا التعليم، ويقدم نظريات تربوية. ويسمح بالتحدث عن الأدب بطريقة مختلفة عن إطلاق أحكام القيمة. وهو متعلق بالأدب بوصفه مؤسسة دراسية. وإذا كانت أمثلة نقدية قد سادت مداورة في الماضي، وإذا كانت الحال لم تعد كذلك، فإن أحد أسباب هذا التغيير، والفوضى أو غياب المعيار النقدي الذي ينتج عنها، يقوم على تغيير طبيعة المدرسة وأهدافها منذ ديمقراطيتها الإحصائية، أو منذ أن التعليم لم يعد مرادفاً للتقدم الاجتماعي. عدد النقاد، مدرسي الأدب، ازداد بشكل كبير منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية، وازدادت معه النماذج النقدية التي صقلت بشكل أكثر فأكثر إنفتاحاً الأصالة والبراعة. ولم يعد النقد هيئة؛ بل حرفة أعلنت بصوت أكثر فأكثر ارتفاعاً، وكلما ازداد موقفها الاجتماعي سوءاً، أن لا شيء بات يفصلها عن الأدب، وأن كل شيء هو نص



To English

Literary criticism, as defective here, is not separate from the teaching of literature. He legitimizes this education and offers pedagogical theories. It allows talking about literature in a different way than making value judgments. It is related to literature as a study institution. If monetary examples have been rotated in the past, and if this is no longer the case, one of the reasons for this change, and the chaos or absence of the monetary criterion that results from it, is that the nature and objectives of the school have changed since its statistical democratization, or since education is no longer synonymous with social progress. The number of critics, teachers of literature, has increased dramatically since the Second World War, and with it have critical models that have increasingly refined their originality and ingenuity. Criticism is no longer a body; it is a craft that has declared more and more loudly, and as its social position worsens, that nothing separates it from literature, and that everything is a text.



NG V. 0.1.6

Menu

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

النقد الأدبي، كما خلل هنا، غير منفصل عن تعليم الأدب. وهو يعمل على تشريع هذا التعليم، ويقدم نظريات تربوية. ويسمح بالتحدث عن الأدب بطريقة مختلفة عن إطلاق أحكام القيمة. وهو متعلق بالأدب بوصفه مؤسسة دراسية. وإذا كانت أمثلة نقدية قد سادت مداورة في الماضي، وإذا كانت الحال لم تعد كذلك، فإن أحد أسباب هذا التغيير، والفوضى أو غياب المعيار النقدي الذي ينتج عنها، يقوم على تغيير طبيعة المدرسة وأهدافها منذ ديمقراطيتها الإحصائية، أو منذ أن التعليم لم يعد مرادفاً للتقدم الاجتماعي. عدد النقاد، مدرسي الأدب، ازداد بشكل كبير منذ الحرب العالمية الثانية، وازدادت معه النماذج النقدية التي صقلت بشكل أكثر فأكثر إنفتاحاً الأصالة والبراعة. ولم يعد النقد هيئة؛ بل حرفة أعلنت بصوت أكثر فأكثر ارتفاعاً، وكلما ازداد موقفها الاجتماعي سوءاً، أن لا شيء بات يفصلها عن الأدب، وأن كل شيء هو نص

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

Literary criticism, as defective here, is not separate from the teaching of literature. He legitimizes this education and offers pedagogical theories. It allows talking about literature in a different way than making value judgments. It is related to literature as a study institution. If monetary examples have been rotated in the past, and if this is no longer the case, one of the reasons for this change, and the chaos or absence of the monetary criterion that results from it, is that the nature and objectives of the school have changed since its statistical democratization, or since education is no longer synonymous with social progress. The number of critics, teachers of literature, has increased dramatically since the Second World War, and with it have critical models that have increasingly refined their originality and ingenuity. Criticism is no longer a body; it is a craft that has declared more and more loudly, and as its social position worsens, that nothing separates it from literature, and that everything is a text.

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تسجيل الدخول

Google ترجمة

الترجمة الإنجليزية العربية العربية الإنجليزية

☆ The ancients cared about reading and reciting the Qur'anic text correctly, and this is what led to the emergence of the phonetic lesson among them, as after its revelation, the problem of exiting letters and setting them was presented to them, and the scholars thought about all the ways in which the Qur'anic text is preserved, so they concluded that it is necessary to pay attention to phonetic studies and its various topics from here have become the contributions of Arab scholars in the science of phonetics, qualitative contributions, although in general they are descriptive studies based on self-observations, meditation and simple experience. Through simple ideas and pivotal concepts, it dives into the core of phonetic investigations as contained in most grammatical and rhetorical books and other dictionaries. This is what I will try to achieve in this study.

× اهم القراءه بقرآه وتارة النص القرآني تلاوة صحيحة ، و هو ما أدى إلى نشأة درس الصوتي عندهم ، إذ بعد نزوله ، طرح عندهم مشكل مخارج الحروف و ضبطها ، و فكر الناسون في جمع الطرق التي يحفظ النص القرآني ، فخلصوا إلى وجوب العناية بالدراسات الصوتية و ضبطها المختلفة من هنا أصبحت إسهامات العلماء العرب في علم الأصوات ، إسهامات نوعية ، و إن كانت في صومها عازلة عن دراسات وصفية قلما على الملاحظات الثانية ، و التأمل و التجربة البسيطة لقد استطاع العرب القدماء أن يضعوا الثبات الأساسية التي يقوم عليها درس الصوتي و ذلك من خلال ما بسيط من أفكار و مفاهيم مجوزية ، تنوع في صميم المناهج الصوتية كما هو وارد في معظم الكتب النحوية و البلاغية و غيرها من المعاجم . و هو ما سألنا الوصول إليه في دراستي هذه .

aihtama alqudama' biqira'at in tilawat alnasi alquranil tilawatan sahhathan , w hu ma 'adaa 'ilaa nashi'at aldars alawtili'indahum , lidh baed nuzulih , turih indahum mushkil mahkharj alhuruf w dabtaha , w fakar aldaarisun fi jamie althuruq alati yahfaz alnasu

محمد الشويخ الشفيق

700 / 5,000

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic ▾

× اهتم القدماء بقراءة و تلاوة النص القرآني تلاوة صحيحة ، و هو ما أدى إلى نشأة الدرس الصوتي عندهم ، إذ بعد نزوله ، طرح عندهم مشكل مخارج الحروف و ضبطها ، و فكر الدارسون في جميع الطرق التي يحفظ النص القرآني ، فخلصوا إلى وجوب العناية بالدراسات الصوتية و مباحثها المختلفة من هن هنا أصبحت إسهامات العلماء العرب في علم الأصوات ، إسهامات نوعية ، و إن كانت في عمومها عبارة عن دراسات وصفية قائمة على الملاحظات الذاتية ، و التأمل و التجربة البسيطة لقد استطاع العرب القدماء أن يضعوا اللبنة الأساسية التي يقوم عليها الدرس الصوتي و ذلك من خلال ما بسيط من أفكار و مفاهيم محورية ، تفحص في صميم المباحث الصوتية كما هو وارد في معظم الكتب النحوية و البلاغية و غيرها من المتعجم ، و هو ما سأحاول الوصول إليه في دراستي هذه.



To English ▾

The ancients were interested in reading and reciting the Qur'anic text correctly, which is what led to the emergence of the audio lesson with them, as after its descent, they posed the problem of the exits of the letters and adjusted, and the scholars thought about all the ways in which the Qur'anic text is preserved, so they concluded that it is necessary to take care of phonetic studies and their various investigations. Here have become the contributions of Arab scientists in phonology, qualitative contributions, and if they are generally descriptive studies Based on self-observations, reflection and simple experience, the ancient Arabs were able to put the basic building blocks on which the audio lesson is based, through simple ideas and pivotal concepts, diving into the heart of the phonetic investigations as contained in most grammatical and rhetorical books and other dictionaries. This is what I will try to reach in this study.

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

× اهتم القدماء بقراءة و تلاوة النص القرآني تلاوة صحيحة ، و هو ما أدى إلى نشأة الدرس الصوتي عندهم ، إذ بعد نزوله ، طرح عندهم مشكل مخارج الحروف و ضبطها ، و فكر الدارسون في جميع الطرق التي يحفظ النص القرآني ، فخلصوا إلى وجوب العناية بالدراسات الصوتية و مباحثها المختلفة من هن هنا أصبحت إسهامات العلماء العرب في علم الأصوات ، إسهامات نوعية ، و إن كانت في عمومها عبارة عن دراسات وصفية قائمة على الملاحظات الذاتية ، و التأمل و التجربة البسيطة لقد استطاع العرب القدماء أن يضعوا اللبنة الأساسية التي يقوم عليها الدرس الصوتي و ذلك من خلال ما بسيط من أفكار و مفاهيم محورية ، تفحص في صميم المباحث الصوتية كما هو وارد في معظم الكتب النحوية و البلاغية و غيرها من المتعجم ، و هو ما سأحاول الوصول إليه في دراستي هذه.

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

The ancients were interested in reading and reciting the Qur'anic text correctly, which is what led to the emergence of the audio lesson with them, as after its descent, they posed the problem of the exits of the letters and adjusted, and the scholars thought about all the ways in which the Qur'anic text is preserved, so they concluded that it is necessary to take care of phonetic studies and their various investigations. Here have become the contributions of Arab scientists in phonology, qualitative contributions, and if they are generally descriptive studies Based on self-observations, reflection and simple experience, the ancient Arabs were able to put the basic building blocks on which the audio lesson is based, through simple ideas and pivotal concepts, diving into the heart of the phonetic investigations as contained in most grammatical and rhetorical books and other dictionaries. This is what I will try to reach in this study.

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سجود القرآن

Google ترجمة

الترجمة التلقائية على اللغة العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

☆ This is just as it had remained from the dynasty of the artists of the eras of Arab prosperity some high competencies specialized in the production of applied artifacts, and these competencies were able to protect our traditional arts from extinction and to guide them in what was entrusted to them from the works that they carried out on behalf of the national families during this early period of history the talk . It can be said that the renaissance of modern plastic art owes much to our popular arts, as it was based on our glorious Arab traditions to a large extent, and from this was the success of the school of operations that appeared in the early years of the last century in reviving our national arts. The French campaign against us, so that we would have realized that what is meant by the provision that it brought to us is those recent experiences that the people of the country received on behalf of some sincere foreigners who came to our country

× هذا كما كان قد بقي من سلالة فناني عصور الأزدهار العربي بعض الكفايات العالية المتخصصة في إنتاج النتح التطبيقية، وقد استطاعت تلك الكفايات أن تحمي فوندا التقليدية من الانقراض وأن تسير بها فيما كان يوكل إليهم من أعمال يتولون تنفيذها لحساب الأسر الوطنية خلال هذه الفترة المتكوره من التاريخ الحديث . ويمكن القول بأن نهضة الفن التشكيلي الحديث تدين لفوندا الشعبية بالشبه الكثير ، كما ارتكزت على عقليتنا العربية المجددة إلى حد بعيد، ومن هذا كان نجاح مدرسة العمليات التي ظهرت في السنين الأولى من القرن المعاصر في إحياء فوندا القومية، وإنما لو تأملنا ما جاء بالمشايق بشأن تأثير الحملة الفرنسية علينا، لأدركنا أن المقصود بالراد الذي أتت به إينا هو تلك الحبرات الحديثة التي تقادها أبناء البلاد عن بعض المخلصين من الأجانب الذين وقفوا على بلدنا

hadha kama kan qad baqi min sulalat fanaani eusur alazdhar alearabi baed alkifayat aliehalat almutakhasisat fi sintal alkuhul alshabiqati, walaqad alistatnasat tik alkifayat an tabni fununana altaqadilat min alainadithar watan tasir biha fima kan yusakid ilayhim min

عروض الترويجية من الشجيرة

733 / 5,000



Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic ▾

هذا كما كان قد بقي من سلالة فناني عصور الازدهار العربي بعض الكفايات العالية المتخصصة في إنتاج التحف التطبيقية، ولقد استطاعت تلك الكفايات أن تحمي فنوننا التقليدية من الاندثار وأن تسيّر بها فيما كان يوكل إليهم من أعمال يتولون تنفيذها لحساب الأسر الوطنية خلال هذه الفترة المبكرة من التاريخ الحديث . ويمكن القول بأن نهضة الفن التشكيلي الحديث تدين لفنوننا الشعبية بالشعبية الكثير، كما ارتكزت على تقاليدنا العربية المجيدة إلى حد بعيد، ومن هذا كان نجاح مدرسة العمليات التي ظهرت في السنين الأولى من القرن الماضي في إحياء فنوننا القومية، وإننا لو تأملنا ما جاء بالميثاق بشأن تأثير الحملة الفرنسية علينا، لأدركنا أن المقصود بالزاد الذي أتت به إلينا هو تلك الخبرات الحديثة التي تلقاها أبناء البلاد عن بعض المخلصين من الأجانب الذين وفدوا على بلادنا



To English ▾

This is also the line of artists of the Arab boom eras, some high competencies specialized in the production of applied artifacts, and these competencies were able to protect our traditional arts from extinction and to follow them in the work entrusted to them to carry out for the national families during this early period of modern history. It can be said that the renaissance of modern plastic art owes our popular arts a lot, as it was based on our glorious Arab traditions to a large extent, and from this was the success of the school of operations that emerged in the early years of the last century in the revival of our national arts, and if we contemplate what came in the charter regarding the impact of the French campaign on us, we would realize that what is meant by the increase that it brought to us is those modern experiences that the sons of the country received about some loyal foreigners who came to our country



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Menu □ X

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هذا كما كان قد بقي من سلالة فناني عصور الازدهار العربي بعض الكفايات العالية المتخصصة في إنتاج التحف التطبيقية، ولقد استطاعت تلك الكفايات أن تحمي فنوننا التقليدية من الاندثار وأن تسيّر بها فيما كان يوكل إليهم من أعمال يتولون تنفيذها لحساب الأسر الوطنية خلال هذه الفترة المبكرة من التاريخ الحديث . ويمكن القول بأن نهضة الفن التشكيلي الحديث تدين لفنوننا الشعبية بالشعبية الكثير، كما ارتكزت على تقاليدنا العربية المجيدة إلى حد بعيد، ومن هذا كان نجاح مدرسة العمليات التي ظهرت في السنين الأولى من القرن الماضي في إحياء فنوننا القومية، وإننا لو تأملنا ما جاء بالميثاق بشأن تأثير الحملة الفرنسية علينا، لأدركنا أن المقصود بالزاد الذي أتت به إلينا هو تلك الخبرات الحديثة التي تلقاها أبناء البلاد عن بعض المخلصين من الأجانب الذين وفدوا على بلادنا

Arabic (detected) English

Translate

This is also the line of artists of the Arab boom eras, some high competencies specialized in the production of applied artifacts, and these competencies were able to protect our traditional arts from extinction and to follow them in the work entrusted to them to carry out for the national families during this early period of modern history. It can be said that the renaissance of modern plastic art owes our popular arts a lot, as it was based on our glorious Arab traditions to a large extent, and from this was the success of the school of operations that emerged in the early years of the last century in the revival of our national arts, and if we contemplate what came in the charter regarding the impact of the French campaign on us, we would realize that what is meant by the increase that it brought to us is those modern experiences that the sons of the country received about some loyal foreigners who came to our country

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Google ترجمة

الترجمة التلقائية على اللغة العربية الإنجليزية الفرنسية

☆ And the jurists relied, in their treatment of the rulings of building, on some verses in the Holy Qur'an, the noble hadith, and some of the urban works carried out by the Messenger and the Rightly Guided Caliphs, and on custom; Taking from the hadith of Abdullah bin Masoud: (What Muslims see as good, it is good with God). They also took from the hadith: (There is neither harm nor reciprocation). As a result of the principle of "neither harm nor harm" and "acceptance of custom" in determining building provisions, the emergence of the principle: "possession of harm", which comprehensively formulated the Islamic city, and "possession of damage" means; That the one who builds earlier possesses many advantages that his neighbor who comes after him must respect and take into account when building his dwelling, and thus formulating the previous house as the subsequent house.

✕ وقد اعتمد الفقهاء في تناولهم لأحكام البناء على بعض الآيات في القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف وبعض الأصول الشرعية التي قدم بها الرسول والمخلفاء الراشدين وعلى العرف، أخذنا من حيث عهد الله بن مسعود: (ما رآه المسلمون حسناً، فهو عند الله حسن). كما أخذنا عن الحديث: (لا ضرر ولا ضرار). وترتب على مبدأ "لا ضرر ولا ضرار" و"الأخذ بالعرف"، في تقرير أحكام البناء، نشوء مبدأ "حيزاء الضرر" الذي صاغ المنية الإسلامية صياغة شاملة و"حيزاء الضرر" كتحية، أن من سبق في البناء يجوز للحد من المزايا التي يجب على حازه الذي يأتي بعده أن يحترمها وأن يأخذها في اعتباره عند بنائه مسكناً، وبذلك يصبح المنزل الأسبق المنزل التالي.

waqad aletamid alfi'iqaha' fi tanawulhim li'ahkam alburyan ealaa baed alayat fi alquran alkarim walhadith alsharif wabaed af'aelm al'eumrnaniat alati qam biha alrasul walkhulafa' alraashidin waealaa aleurf; 'akhdhan ean hadith eabd allah bn masseud; عرفنا القرآنيين بالحق

603 / 5,000

Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

وقد اعتمد الفقهاء في تناولهم لأحكام البنيان على بعض الآيات في القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف وبعض الأعمال العمرانية التي قام بها الرسول والخلفاء الراشدين وعلى العرف: أخذوا عن حديث عبد الله بن مسعود: (ما رآه المسلمون حسناً، فهو عند الله حسن). كما أخذوا عن الحديث: (لا ضرر ولا ضرار). وترتب على مبدأ "لا ضرر ولا ضرار" والأخذ بالعرف، في تقرير أحكام البناء، نشوء مبدأ: "حيازة الضرر" الذي صاغ المدينة الإسلامية صياغة شاملة. و"حيازة الضرر" تعني: أن من سبق في البناء يحوز العديد من المزايا التي يجب على جاره الذي يأتي بعده أن يحترمها وأن يأخذها في اعتباره عند بنائه مسكنه، وبذلك يصيغ المنزل الأسبق المنزل اللاحق.



To English

The jurists have relied in their treatment of the provisions of the structure on some verses in the Holy Qur'an, the Noble Hadith, some architectural works carried out by the Prophet and the Rightly-Guided Caliphs and on custom, taking from the hadith of Abdullah bin Masoud: (What Muslims saw is good, it is good with God). They also took away from the hadith: (No harm, no harm). The principle of "do no harm" and "practice of custom" in determining building provisions gave rise to the principle of "possession of damage", which comprehensively formulated the Islamic city. "Possession of damage" means that the one who has already built has many advantages that his neighbor who comes after him must respect and take into account when building his house, and thus the previous house formulates the subsequent house.

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Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions
وقد اعتمد الفقهاء في تناولهم لأحكام البنيان على بعض الآيات في القرآن الكريم والحديث الشريف وبعض الأعمال العمرانية التي قام بها الرسول والخلفاء الراشدين وعلى العرف: أخذوا عن حديث عبد الله بن مسعود: (ما رآه المسلمون حسناً، فهو عند الله حسن). كما أخذوا عن الحديث: (لا ضرر ولا ضرار). وترتب على مبدأ "لا ضرر ولا ضرار" والأخذ بالعرف، في تقرير أحكام البناء، نشوء مبدأ: "حيازة الضرر" الذي صاغ المدينة الإسلامية صياغة شاملة. و"حيازة الضرر" تعني: أن من سبق في البناء يحوز العديد من المزايا التي يجب على جاره الذي يأتي بعده أن يحترمها وأن يأخذها في اعتباره عند بنائه مسكنه، وبذلك يصيغ المنزل الأسبق المنزل اللاحق.

Google Translate
1. The conduct of business in every country promises its permanence, the foundations for the establishment and development of this state.
2. The care of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, was apparent in the management of works in building the state, as he always considered it from the core of the teachings of Islam and Muslims, and for this reason the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, paid special attention to it.
3. The Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, set principles for managing the state's business on which successful business management is always based, including: (planning and organization, oversight and accounting of workers, honesty, the use of competent people), and other prophetic principles.
4. The Prophet's approach succeeded through managing parallel businesses in the entire state's points, socially, economically, agriculturally and politically, and established an advanced country within eleven years, which competes with the major countries (economically and socially).
5. The Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, benefited from local experiences and competencies (Muslims and non-Muslims), and then sent some companions to benefit from neighboring international experiences. To be employed in the prophetic Islamic state.
6. The Prophet's approach sought to form a strong economy for the state, so that it would be financially satisfied with its industry and trade, by establishing longing and encouraging human resources to crafts and various industries.



Translator

Selection Document

From Arabic

1. إن إدارة الأعمال في كل دولة تعد وديمومتها. مرتكزات قيام هذه الدولة، وتنميتها،
 2. ظهرت رعاية النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم بإدارة الأعمال في بناء الدولة، كما عدّها من صلب تعاليم الإسلام والمسلمين دائماً، ولهذا اهتم بها النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم اهتماماً خاصاً.
 3. وضع النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم مبادئ لإدارته أعمال الدولة تقوم عليها إدارة الأعمال الناجحة دائماً، منها: (التخطيط والتنظيم، الرقابة ومحاسبة العمال، الأمانة، استعمال أهل الكفاءة)، وغيرها من المبادئ النبوية.
 4. نجح المنهج النبوي من خلال إدارة الأعمال المتوازنة في مفاصل الدولة كاملة، اجتماعياً، اقتصادياً، وزراعياً وسياسياً، وأسس دولة متقدمة خلال أحد عشر عاماً، وهي تتنافس الدول الكبرى (اقتصادياً، واجتماعياً).
 5. استفاد النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من الخبرات والكفاءات المحلية (المسلمين وغير المسلمين)، ثم ابتعث بعض الصحابة للاستفادة من الخبرات الدولية المجاورة؛ لتوظيفها في الدولة الإسلامية النبوية.
 6. سبى المنهج النبوي لتشكيل اقتصاد قوي للدولة، لكي يكتفي بصناعته وتجارته مالياً، وذلك من خلال تأسيس الشوق وتشجيع الموارد البشرية على الحرف، والصناعات المختلفة



To English

1. The conduct of business in every country is prepared and sustained. The foundations of the establishment and development of this State,
 2. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) took care of the management of business in building the state, as he considered it to be at the heart of the teachings of Islam and Muslims always, and for this reason the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) paid special attention to it.
 3. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) laid down principles for his management of state business on which the management of always successful businesses is based, including: (planning and organization, control and accountability of workers, honesty, use of qualified people), and other prophetic principles.
 4. The Prophet's approach succeeded through the management of parallel works in the joints of the entire state, socially, economically, agriculturally and politically, and established an advanced state during eleven years, which competes with major countries (economically, and socially).
 5. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) benefited from local expertise and competencies (Muslims and non-Muslims), and then sent some of the Companions to benefit from neighboring international expertise to employ them in the Prophet's Islamic State.
 6. The Prophet's approach sought to form a strong economy for the state, in order to be satisfied with its industry and trade financially, by establishing longing and encouraging human resources to crafts and various industries.

Dictionary Text Translation Document Translation Conversions

1. إن إدارة الأعمال في كل دولة تعد وديمومتها. مرتكزات قيام هذه الدولة، وتنميتها،
 2. ظهرت رعاية النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم بإدارة الأعمال في بناء الدولة، كما عدّها من صلب تعاليم الإسلام والمسلمين دائماً، ولهذا اهتم بها النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم اهتماماً خاصاً.
 3. وضع النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم مبادئ لإدارته أعمال الدولة تقوم عليها إدارة الأعمال الناجحة دائماً، منها: (التخطيط والتنظيم، الرقابة ومحاسبة العمال، الأمانة، استعمال أهل الكفاءة)، وغيرها من المبادئ النبوية.
 4. نجح المنهج النبوي من خلال إدارة الأعمال المتوازنة في مفاصل الدولة كاملة، اجتماعياً، اقتصادياً، وزراعياً وسياسياً، وأسس دولة متقدمة خلال أحد عشر عاماً، وهي تتنافس الدول الكبرى (اقتصادياً، واجتماعياً).
 5. استفاد النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم من الخبرات والكفاءات المحلية (المسلمين وغير المسلمين)، ثم ابتعث بعض الصحابة للاستفادة من الخبرات الدولية المجاورة؛ لتوظيفها في الدولة الإسلامية النبوية.
 6. سبى المنهج النبوي لتشكيل اقتصاد قوي للدولة، لكي يكتفي بصناعته وتجارته مالياً، وذلك من خلال تأسيس الشوق وتشجيع الموارد البشرية على الحرف، والصناعات المختلفة

Arabic (detected)



English

Translate

1. The conduct of business in every country is prepared and sustained. Foundations of the establishment and development of this State, 2. The Prophet's care for the management of business in building the state appeared, as he considered it to be at the heart of the teachings of Islam and Muslims, and for this reason the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) paid special attention to it. 3. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) laid down principles for his management of state business on which the management of always successful businesses is based, including: (planning and organization, control and accountability of workers, honesty, use of qualified people), and other prophetic principles. 4. The Prophet's approach succeeded through the management of parallel works in the joints of the entire state, socially, economically, agriculturally and politically, and established an advanced state during eleven years, which competes with major countries (economically, and socially). 5. The Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) benefited from local expertise and competencies (Muslims and non-Muslims), and then sent some of the Companions to benefit from neighboring international expertise to employ them in the Prophet's Islamic State. 6. The Prophet's approach sought to form a strong economy for the state, in order to be satisfied with its industry and trade financially, by establishing longing and encouraging human resources to crafts and various industries.

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Error analysis according to the inflectional affixation:

Table 1: translation of the inflectional affix (بناء المضارع)

S. no	Arabic	MTs	Type of Error	Is there semantic ambiguity?	Is there syntactic ambiguity?	
1	التي يترابط فيها اثنان من جسيمات الضوء (Castelvecchi and Gibney 2022)	MTr: interconnected	Substitution	No	Yes (different point of view= active to passive) or it might be in a different part of speech	
		BN: linked				
		GT: are bound together	Substitution insertion		Yes (different part of speech)	
2	على نحو يستعصي فك تعقيده (Castelvecchi and Gibney 2022)	MTr: be difficult to	Substitution insertion	No	Yes (different parts of speech)	
		BN: inextricably	Substitution			Yes (multiple interpretation)
		GT: inextricably				
3	والاستفادة منها بما يتناسب رأفت عبدالعزيز (البوهي وآخرون, 2018)	MTr: proportion	Substitution deletion	Yes (different connotation)	Yes (different part of speech)	
		BN: commensurate	None	No	No	
		GT: commensurate				
4	وكان لكل قبيلة عراف يرجع إليه أفراد القبيلة محمد عبدالمجيد (البوشي, 2022)	MTr: who referred to him members of...	Substitution	Yes (multiple interpretation)	Yes (unclear surface and deep structure)	
		BN: to whom members ...referred to various diseases				
		GT: no correspondent	NA			NA
5	لاشك في أن لا شيء يعادل الرياضيات زينب خليفة حسين الكدي, & عادل	MTr: is fair	Substitution and insertion	Yes (multiple interpretation)	Yes (different part of speech =verb to adjective)	
		BN: equivalent to				
		GT: equivalent to				

عمر المبروك (2022).				
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Table 2: Translation of the inflectional affix (هد الغائب)

S. no	Arabic	MTs	Type of Error	Is there semantic ambiguity?	Is there syntactic ambiguity?
1	ومعايير تطبيقه في التعليم العالي (رأفت عبدالعزيز, البوهي وآخرون, 2018)	MTr: of application	Deletion	Yes (incomplete connotation which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (missing part of speech)
		BN: <u>its</u> application	Insertion	No	No
		GT: <u>its</u> application			
2	وكانوا ينزلونه منزلة الكاهن من حيث الاحترام (محمد عبدالمجيد) (البوشي, 2022)	MTr: They were <u>relegated</u>	Substitution	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (missing part of speech)
		BN: they relegated him	Insertion	Yes (multiple interpretation)	No
		GT: they used to give him			
3	والتحقق من خصائصه السيكومترية الدوسري, سعيد بن عبدالله مبارك, و زايد, أحمد محمد أحمد أحمد. (2022)	MTr: <u>its</u>properties	Substitution and insertion	Yes (inaccurate referential meaning)	Yes (personal to neutral pronoun)
		BN: <u>its</u>properties			
		GT: <u>its</u>properties			
4	يسهل ورده على النفس المازني, إ. ع (2022).	MTr: it is easier for <u>him</u> to come to the soul	Substitution and insertion	Yes (inaccurate referential meaning)	Yes (neutral to masculine pronoun)
		BN: it is easy to receive <u>it</u> on the soul	Insertion	No	No
		GT: it is easy for the soul to come in	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning)	Yes (unclear surface and deep structure)
5	يوطأ له حجاب السمع	MTr: is stepped on for <u>it</u>	Substitution and insertion	No	No

	المازني, ا. ع (2022).	BN: is stepped on for <u>it</u>			
		GT: it is trampled <u>he has</u>			

Table 3: Translation of the inflectional affix (تاء التانيث)

S. no	Arabic	MTs	Type of Error	Is there semantic ambiguity?	Is there syntactic ambiguity?
1	فتبطل النظريات القديمة الجديدة زينب خليفة حسين الكدي, & عادل عمر المبروك (2022).	MTr: <u>invalidating</u> the new old theories	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (Missing part of speech which affects the surface and deep structure)
		BN: <u>invalidating</u> the new old theories			
		GT: thus <u>invalidating</u> new and old theories.			
2	أنجبت قوانين السقوط الحر أبو دبة، أيوب عيسى أيوب, 2016)	MTr: a rigorous scientific methodology that exploded with Galileo and <u>gave</u> <u>birth to</u> the laws of free fall	Deletion	Yes (unclear referential meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (unclear surface and deep structure)
		BN: a rigorous scientific methodology that exploded with Galileo and <u>gave</u> <u>birth to</u> the laws of free fall			
		GT: a strict scientific methodology that exploded with Galileo and <u>gave</u> <u>birth to</u> The laws			

		of free fall			
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Table 4: Translation of the inflectional affix (تاء المتكلم)

S. no	Arabic	MTs	Type of Error	Is there semantic ambiguity?	Is there syntactic ambiguity?
1	وقد حرصتُ على أن يكون محمد , (2022) رسول	MTr: has been keen	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	
		BN: <u>I</u> was keen	Insertion	No	No
		GT: <u>I</u> was keen	Insertion		
2	فقد جمعتهُ بحول الله محمد , (2022) رسول	MTr: <u>it</u> has collected	Substitution and insertion	Yes (inaccurate referential meaning)	Yes (first person pronoun to third neutral pronoun)
		BN: <u>it</u> has collected			
		GT: <u>I</u> collected	Insertion	No	No

Table 5: translation of the inflectional affix (هاء الغيبة)

S. no	Arabic	MTs	Type of Error	Is there semantic ambiguity?	Is there syntactic ambiguity?
1	وكانت هذه التجارب بمثابة الركيزة التي استند إليها (Castelvecchi & Gibney, 2022)	MTr: pillar on <u>which</u> the creation of a range of quantum technologies was based	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (unclear surface and deep structure)
		BN: <u>These experiments</u> served as the basis for the	Substitution and insertion	No	No (the pronoun was replaced with the noun it refers to)
		GT: <u>These experiments</u> served as the basis for	Substitution and insertion	No	No (the pronoun was replaced with the noun it refers to)
2	وإلى مستوى عملية الإعداد نفسها رأفت عبدالعزيز (et al. البوهي)	MTr: the preparation process the same in	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (unclear surface and deep structure)

	2018)	BN: the preparation process <u>itself</u>	None	No	No
		GT: the preparation process itself			
3	المحكوم والتزامات عليه فيها (محمد, 2020)	MTr: and the obligations of the convicted person.	Deletion	Yes (incomplete meaning which allows multiple interpretation)	Yes (missing phrase affects the structure)
		BN: and the obligations of the convicted person			
		GT: and the obligations of the convict <u>therein</u> .	None	No	No
4	طرح عندهم مشكل مخارج الحروف وضبطها. صنباري، كريمة (2015)	MTRr: they posed the problem of the exits of the letters and <u>adjusted</u>	Substitution	Yes (incomplete meaning)	Yes (incomplete surface and deep structure)
		BN: they posed the problem of the exits of the letters and <u>adjusted</u> ,			
		GT: the problem of exiting the letters and <u>setting them</u> was presented to them	Substitution and insertion	No	No