

The Use of the AI Model Chat GPT in Translating Religious texts and Compare it with Expert Translation (Comparative Study)

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Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the effectiveness of Chat GPT in translating religious texts by conducting a comparative analysis between AI-generated translations and those produced by expert human translators. The study evaluated the translations based on three key criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Using a mixed-methods approach, the study employed both qualitative and quantitative analyses, including thematic analysis to assess theological meanings and content analysis to examine linguistic precision and fluency. The study specifically focused on selected Hadith texts and evaluated the extent to which AI translation aligns with expert translations in preserving meaning and cultural appropriateness. The findings revealed that while Chat GPT demonstrates competence in basic translation tasks, it struggles with nuanced theological expressions, cultural sensitivity, and contextual interpretation. Expert human translators tend to produce translations that are not only more precise but also more readable and culturally acceptable. The study underscored the limitations of AI in specialized domains, highlighting the necessity of human expertise in translating religious texts.

This study contributed to translation studies and AI study by assessing the feasibility of AI tools in religious translation and proposing a balanced approach that integrates AI assistance with human oversight. The study findings advocated for the continuous improvement of AI translation models through enhanced training in theological and cultural contexts, ensuring greater reliability in future applications.

Keywords: AI translation, Chat GPT, religious texts, accuracy, acceptability, readability, neural machine translation, human translators.

استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي (Chat GPT) في ترجمة النصوص الدينية ومقارنتها بترجمة المترجمين الخبراء (دراسة مقارنة)

الملخص

هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم مدى فعالية Chat GPT في ترجمة النصوص الدينية، وذلك من خلال إجراء تحليل مقارنة بين الترجمات التي ينتجها الذكاء الاصطناعي وتلك التي يقدمها المترجمون البشريون الخبراء. يتم تقييم الترجمات وفقاً لثلاثة معايير أساسية: الدقة، والقبول، وسهولة القراءة. وتعتمد الدراسة على منهجية بحثية متعددة الأساليب، تشمل التحليل النوعي والكمي، حيث يتم استخدام التحليل الموضوعي لتقييم المعاني الدينية، والتحليل اللغوي لقياس الدقة اللغوية والطلاقة في الصياغة. تركز الدراسة تحديداً على بعض الأحاديث النبوية الشريفة، وتُقيّم مدى توافق ترجمة الذكاء الاصطناعي مع الترجمات البشرية من حيث الحفاظ على المعنى والملاءمة الثقافية. توصلت الدراسة إلى أن Chat GPT يُظهر كفاءة في المهام الأساسية للترجمة، لكنه يواجه تحديات في التعبيرات الدينية الدقيقة، والحساسية الثقافية، وفهم السياقات. وفي المقابل، ينجح المترجمون البشريون في تقديم ترجمات أكثر دقة وسلاسة وقبولاً ثقافياً. وتبرز الدراسة محدودية الذكاء الاصطناعي في المجالات المتخصصة، مما يؤكد الحاجة إلى الخبرة البشرية في ترجمة النصوص الدينية. تساهم هذه الدراسة في مجال دراسات الترجمة وبحوث الذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال تقييم مدى إمكانية استخدام أدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي في الترجمة الدينية، واقتراح نهج متوازن يدمج بين مساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي والإشراف البشري. كما تدعو النتائج إلى تحسين مستمر لنماذج الترجمة بالذكاء الاصطناعي من خلال تعزيز تدريبها على السياقات الدينية والثقافية، لضمان موثوقية أعلى في التطبيقات المستقبلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة بالذكاء الاصطناعي (Chat GPT)، النصوص الدينية، الدقة، القبول، سهولة القراءة، الترجمة الآلية العصبية، المترجمون البشريون.

Introduction

The advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has revolutionized translation, offering enhanced speed and efficiency. Notably, Open AI's Chat GPT exemplifies neural machine translation (NMT) through its use of deep learning to handle diverse and complex texts. Despite its general proficiency, AI's effectiveness in translating specialized, culturally sensitive texts, such as religious scriptures, remains uncertain.

Religious texts demand not only precise linguistic translation but also a nuanced understanding of cultural, historical, and doctrinal contexts. While human translators excel in maintaining fidelity and cultural sensitivity, AI models like Chat GPT, despite their advanced algorithms and extensive datasets, may fall short in these areas.

This study aims to compare translations produced by Chat GPT with those of expert human translators, focusing on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. By evaluating these aspects, the research will assess whether Chat GPT can match the quality of human translations in religious contexts. Utilizing both qualitative and quantitative methods, including content and thematic analysis, this study will explore AI's potential in specialized translation fields involving sensitive cultural materials.

Research Questions

- How does the accuracy of Chat GPT's translations of religious texts compare to those produced by expert human translators, particularly in conveying precise theological and linguistic meanings?
- To what extent does Chat GPT's translation of religious texts maintain cultural and theological acceptability, compared to translations by expert human translators?

- How does the readability of religious texts translated by Chat GPT differ from those translated by human experts, especially in terms of fluency, clarity, and audience comprehension?

Research Significance

This research is significant as it offers valuable insights into the effectiveness of AI, particularly Chat GPT, in translating religious texts. It contributes to improving AI's handling of culturally sensitive content by assessing its accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Additionally, the study evaluates the potential of AI in specialized fields such as religious translations, where linguistic precision and cultural sensitivity are critical. By comparing AI-generated translations with those of human experts, this research provides a clear understanding of AI's strengths and limitations in this area.

Moreover, the findings will enhance translation studies by contributing new knowledge about AI's capabilities and its role in professional translation practices. This will offer practical guidance on whether AI tools can be integrated into sensitive translation processes, or if human expertise remains indispensable for maintaining the integrity of religious texts. Through these insights, the research has the potential to shape future applications of AI in translation and related fields.

Research Objectives

- To evaluate the accuracy of Chat GPT's translations of religious texts by comparing them with translations produced by expert human translators.
- To assess the cultural and theological acceptability of religious texts translated by Chat GPT in comparison to human translations.

- To compare the readability of translations produced by Chat GPT and expert human translators.

Research Methodology

This research will use a mixed-methods approach combining both qualitative and quantitative techniques to assess and compare translations by Chat GPT and expert human translators of religious texts, data collection will involve selecting some of Alahadeth Alsharefa' (الأحاديث الشريفة), and having them translated by both Chat GPT and human experts. These translations will be the basis for subsequent analysis.

The study will first employ thematic analysis as the primary qualitative method to examine how each translation captures complex theological themes, cultural nuances, and religious meanings. This will help assess how effectively each translation communicates the original intent and cultural significance of the religious text.

In addition to thematic analysis, a quantitative content analysis will be conducted to measure specific linguistic and contextual features of the translations, such as the frequency of key terms, accuracy of the meaning, and any identifiable errors. Key criteria such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability will be evaluated.

For the accuracy assessment, subject matter experts in theology will review both translations to determine how well they convey the intended religious meaning. Acceptability will be gauged by experts in cultural and religious studies to evaluate the cultural and theological appropriateness of each translation.

The results from both the qualitative and quantitative analyses will be compared to determine whether Chat GPT's translations meet the same standards of accuracy, cultural

sensitivity, and readability as those produced by expert human translators.

The Conceptual Framework of the Research:

It is rooted in the intersection of artificial intelligence (AI), specifically Chat GPT, and translation studies, with a focus on religious texts. At its core, the research seeks to compare the performance of AI-generated translations with those produced by expert human translators, evaluating them on three critical criteria: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Chat GPT is a language model developed by Open AI that utilizes the principles of (NLP) for various tasks, including translations. NLP is a field of artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language. It encompasses a range of techniques and algorithms for processing, analyzing, and understanding natural language. When it comes to translation, NLP techniques can be applied to facilitate the conversion of text from one language to another. Chat GPT employs a sequence-to-sequence model, a type of neural network architecture commonly used in machine translation tasks. This model takes an input sequence in one language and generates a corresponding output sequence in the target language (Open AI, 2023).

Transformers utilize attention mechanisms, enabling the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence during the translation process. This attention mechanism allows the model to capture long-range dependences and improve the overall coherence and accuracy of translations. Additionally, techniques such as sub word tokenization, which divides words into smaller units, are commonly employed in NLP translation systems like Chat GPT. Sub word tokenization helps handle out-of-vocabulary

words and improves the model's ability to handle rare or unknown words (GPT-4 Technical Report, 2023).

Accuracy in translation studies, accuracy refers to the degree to which the translated text conveys the exact meaning of the source material. Religious texts, known for their complexity and cultural specificity, require an especially high level of accuracy (Hatim & Mason1997). AI, including models like Chat GPT, has shown promise in general translation tasks but struggles with domain-specific content due to the lack of contextual understanding (Toral & Way, 2018).

Acceptability in translation, acceptability pertains to how well the translated text aligns with the target audience's cultural, religious, and linguistic expectations (Venuti, 1995). Religious texts, in particular, demand high acceptability, as they must respect doctrinal and cultural norms. Chat GPT's translations may lack such depth, potentially leading to culturally insensitive or theologically inappropriate translations.

The practical part of the research:

Readability focuses on how easily the translated text can be understood by the intended audience. AI models, while efficient, sometimes produce translations that are linguistically correct but awkward in style or difficult to read (Way, 2013). Human translators, on the other hand, are often more adept at producing translations that flow naturally and are easier for readers to engage with.

By integrating both Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) techniques and machine learning, AI models like Chat GPT offer a new frontier in translation. However, their ability to handle complex and culturally sensitive texts like religious scriptures is still in question. This research builds on prior studies that have examined the efficacy of machine translation (MT) and neural machine translation (NMT) in specific fields (Castilho et al., 2017), contributing to the ongoing debate about the role of AI in translation, particularly in highly specialized areas.

	The source text:	Translation made by chat GPT	Translation made by dr. Mohammad Muhsin Khan
1.	عن العباس بن عبد المطلب رضي الله عنه أنه قال للنبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ما أغنيت عن عمك، فإنه كان يحوطك ويغضب لك؟ قال هو في ضحضاح من نار ولولا أنا لكان في الدرك الأسفل من النار.	On the authority of Al-Abbas ibn Abdul-Muttalib (may Allah be pleased with him), he said to the Prophet (peace be upon him): "You have not been able to benefit your uncle, for he used to protect and defend you." The Prophet (peace be upon him) replied: "He is in a shallow part of the Fire, and if it were not for me, he would be in the lowest depths of the Fire."	نarrated Al-Abbas bin Abdul Muttalib رضي الله عليه that he said to the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم you have not been of any avail to your uncle Abu Talib though by Allah, he used to protect you and used to become angry on your behalf. The prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said, he is a shallow fire, and had it not been for me , he would have been in the bottom of the Hell fire
Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Religious Theme: Both translations emphasize the theme of divine mercy and punishment. The first translation uses the term “shallow fire,” which captures the image of reduced punishment. The second translation uses “shallow part of the fire,” slightly changing the tone, making it sound more specific, which might be less spiritually potent. Prophet's Role: The theme of the Prophet's intercession is clear in both, but the second translation more explicitly ties the Prophet's intervention to preventing further punishment. Content Analysis:			

	Accuracy: The first translation is more accurate with phrases like "shallow fire," which reflects the metaphorical language of the original Arabic. The second version uses "shallow part of the fire," which can be seen as a slight deviation. Acceptability: Both translations are clear and easy to follow, but the first one may resonate more with readers familiar with Islamic terminology. Readability: The second translation is slightly easier to read due to simpler language, but it loses some of the original religious tone.	
2.	عن عائشة رضي الله عنها، زوج النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم كان يعتكف العشر الأواخر من رمضان حتى توفاه الله، ثم اعتكف أزواجه من بعده.	On the authority of Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), the wife of the Prophet (peace be upon him), that the Prophet (peace be upon him) used to observe I'tikaf (spiritual retreat) during the last ten days of Ramadan until Allah took his soul (in death). After him, his wives continued to observe I'tikaf.
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Religious Devotion: The key theme here is spiritual devotion through I'tikaf (seclusion for worship). The first translation leaves the term "I'tikaf" untranslated, maintaining the cultural and religious depth of the term, while the second translation uses the phrase "seclude himself for worship," making it more accessible to non-Muslim readers but losing some specificity. Continuity of Practice: Both translations highlight the continuity of the Prophet's wives continuing the spiritual practice after his death. Content Analysis: Accuracy: The first translation is more accurate in terms of religious terminology, especially by keeping "I'tikaf" in Arabic. The second translation explains it, which might lose some nuance. Acceptability: The second translation is more acceptable for non-Muslim audiences unfamiliar with Islamic practices, while the first translation is more suitable for those who understand the context. Readability: The second translation has higher readability due to the simplified explanation, making it more accessible.	
3.	وعنها رضي الله عنها قالت وإن كان رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ليدخل عليّ رأسه وهو في المسجد فأرجله وكان لا يدخل البيت إلا لحاجة إذا كان معتكفاً.	On the authority of Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), she said: "While the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) was in the mosque, he would lean his head towards me, and I would comb his hair. He would not enter the house except for a necessity when he was observing i'tikaf (spiritual retreat)."
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Personal Interaction: The main theme here is the human aspect of the Prophet's life, showing intimate moments between him and his wife during religious observance. Both translations capture this, but the first one emphasizes the Prophet's humility by adding "oil his hair," making it more detailed. Religious Practice: The second translation keeps "I'tikaf" untranslated, similar to the first one, maintaining religious fidelity. Content Analysis: Accuracy: The first translation provides more specific detail (e.g., "comb and oil his hair"), while the second translation is more concise but less detailed. Acceptability: Both translations are equally acceptable in terms of faithfulness to the source, though the first provides more imagery. Readability: The second translation is slightly more readable due to its simplicity.	
4.	عن عمار بن ياسر أنه قال لعمر بن الخطاب أما تذكر	On the authority of Ammar bin Yasir (may Allah be pleased with him), he said to Umar bin Al-
	Narrated Ammar bin Yasir رضي الله عنه I said to Umar bin Al- Khattab رضي الله عنه	

	أَنَا كُنَّا فِي سَفَرٍ أَنَا وَأَنْتَ فَأَمَّا أَنْتَ فَلَمْ تُصَلِّ وَأَمَّا أَنَا فَتَمَعَّكْتُ فَصَلَّيْتُ فَذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّمَا كَانَ يَكْفِيكَ هَكَذَا. فَضَرَبَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِكَفِّهِ الْأَرْضَ وَنَفَخَ فِيهِمَا ثُمَّ مَسَحَ بِهِمَا وَجْهَهُ وَكَفَّيَهُ.	Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him), "Do you not remember that we were on a journey together? As for you, you did not pray, but as for me, I rolled in the dust and prayed. I mentioned this to the Prophet (peace be upon him), and the Prophet (peace be upon him) said, 'It would have been sufficient for you to do this.' Then the Prophet (peace be upon him) struck the ground with his palms, blew into them, and then wiped his face and hands with them."	Remember that you and I because Junub while both of us were together on a journey and you didn't offer Salat (prayer) but I rolled myself on the ground and offered Salat Prayer? I informed the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم about sufficient for you to do like this. The prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم then stroked lightly the earth with his hands and then below off the dust and passed his hands over his face and hands
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Ritual Purity: Both translations emphasize the theme of ritual purity and religious practice (Tayammum) in situations where water is unavailable. Correction by the Prophet: Both translations highlight the Prophet's role in instructing the correct method of Tayammum, maintaining the educational and corrective theme. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are accurate, but the second translation explains "Junub" and "Tayammum," making it more accessible. Acceptability: The second translation is more acceptable for readers unfamiliar with Islamic terms, thanks to the added explanations. Readability: The second translation is more readable due to its use of simpler language and clear explanations.		
5.	عن سَمُرَةَ بْنِ جُنْدُبٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مَاتَتْ فِي بَطْنٍ فَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَامَ وَسُطَّهَا.	"On the authority of Samurah bin Jundub (may Allah be pleased with him), a woman died during childbirth, and the Prophet (peace be upon him) prayed for her and stood in the middle of her." This narration reflects the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) compassion and the importance of performing prayers for the deceased, even in unique circumstances such as childbirth.	رضي الله عنه Narrated Samura bin Jundab the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم offered the funeral prayer for the dead body of a woman who died of (during)delivery(i.e. childbirth)and he stood by the middle of her body
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Respect for the Deceased: Both translations focus on the theme of respect for the deceased, especially for a woman who passed away during childbirth. The Prophet's actions convey religious and cultural values regarding funeral rites. Both translations highlight the Prophet's reverence for the situation by specifying where he stood. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are highly accurate, with only slight variations in word choice ("dead body" vs. "a woman who passed away"). The second translation slightly softens the tone with "passed away," which may be considered more respectful. Acceptability: Both translations are equally acceptable, maintaining the core meaning of the original. Readability: Both translations are equally readable, though the second translation might be perceived as more fluid due to the use of more natural phrasing ("passed away" instead of "died").		
6.	عن عائشة رضي الله عنها أنها أخرجت كساءً ملبداً وقالت في هذا نزع رُوح النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم.	"On the authority of Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), she brought out a heavy cloak and said, 'In this, the soul of the Prophet (peace be upon him) was taken away.' This narration emphasizes the profound moment of the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) passing and the emotional connection Aisha had with him.	رضي الله عنها Narrated (Abu Burda) Aisha brought out to us a patched woollen garment, and she said, "(it chanced that) the soul of Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم was taken away while he was wearing this " .

	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Mortality of the Prophet: Both translations reflect on the theme of the Prophet's mortality, particularly emphasizing the simplicity of his life, even at the moment of death. The garment symbolizes humility and piety, aligning with Islamic teachings about the Prophet's lifestyle. Personal Connection: Aisha's statement in both translations shows a personal reflection on the Prophet's passing, highlighting the emotional and historical significance of the moment. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are accurate, but the first translation uses the phrase "soul was taken away," which is more literal and direct, whereas the second translation softens this to "passed away." Acceptability: The second translation may be more acceptable to modern readers, as "passed away" is a more commonly used phrase in contemporary English for describing death. Readability: The second translation is slightly more readable due to its softer tone and natural phrasing.		
7.	عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه: أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (ما أعطيتكم ولا أمتنعكم إنما أنا قاسم أضغ حيث أمرت).	"On the authority of Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him), the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: 'What I give you and what I withhold is not mine; I am merely a distributor placing things where I have been commanded.' This hadith highlights the role of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as a messenger and distributor of God's provisions, emphasizing that his actions are based on divine command rather than personal discretion.	Narrated Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم said " Neither do I give you (anything) nor withhold (anything) from you, but I am just a distributor (i.e. Qasim), and I give as I am ordered (by Allah عز وجل)".
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Divine Authority: Both translations emphasize the theme of the Prophet's role as a servant of Allah, acting under divine command. He has no independent authority over the distribution of wealth or blessings, aligning with Islamic teachings of the Prophet's submission to Allah. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are accurate, with only slight variations in wording ("give to you" vs. "give you"). The second translation is slightly more formal in tone. Acceptability: Both translations are equally acceptable, though the second one may feel slightly more authoritative due to its formal structure. Readability: Both translations are similarly readable, but the first one feels more natural in its simplicity.		
8.	وعنه رضي الله عنه أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: (أفراني جبريل على حرف، فلم أزل أستزيده، حتى انتهى إلى سبعة أحرف).	"On the authority of Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him), the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: 'Gabriel recited to me in one mode (or style), and I continued to ask him to increase it until he reached seven modes (or styles).' This hadith refers to the various modes of recitation (Qira'at) of the Quran, highlighting the importance of these variations in the oral tradition of the text.	: (رضي الله عنهما Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه) Narrated Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم said " Jebrail (Gabriel) read the Quran to me in one way (i.e dialect) and I continued asking him to read it in different ways till he read it in seven different ways.
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Revelation and Flexibility: The key theme here is the flexibility in Quranic recitation, highlighting Allah's mercy in accommodating different dialects and linguistic nuances. Both translations capture this flexibility and Gabriel's role in teaching the Prophet multiple modes of recitation. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are accurate in capturing the essence of the hadith. The second translation, however, is clearer in explaining the concept of "modes of recitation" rather than just using "ways."		

	Acceptability: The second translation may be more acceptable due to its clearer explanation of "modes of recitation," which helps avoid ambiguity. Readability: The second translation is slightly more readable because it breaks down the concept of different recitations in a more accessible way.	
9.	عن يَغْلَى رضي الله عنه قال: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقْرَأُ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ: وَنَادُوا يَا مَالِ.	"On the authority of Ya'la (may Allah be pleased with him), he said: I heard the Prophet (peace be upon him) reciting on the pulpit: 'And they called out, O Malik.' This refers to a specific verse where the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) was conveying a message, likely related to the Hereafter or the Day of Judgment, in which a character named Malik is called. Narrated Ya' la رضي الله عنه : I heard the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم reciting the following Verse on the pulpit: "And they will cry: O Mali.
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Judgment and Plea: The theme here is one of judgment, where the wrongdoers plead with the guardian of Hell (Malik). The first translation's use of "Mali" leaves the name unexplained, which might confuse readers, whereas the second translation provides clarity by explaining "Malik" as the "Guardian of Hell." Content Analysis: Accuracy: The second translation is more accurate in terms of conveying the full meaning of the verse. The first translation is literal but lacks clarity. Acceptability: The second translation is more acceptable for readers unfamiliar with the Quranic context, as it explains who Malik is. Readability: The second translation is more readable due to the added explanation, making the meaning more accessible.	
10.	وعنه رضي الله عنه، في قوله تعالى: (لقد رأى من آيات ربه الكبرى) قال: رأى رفرفاً أخضر سدَّ أفقَ السماء.	"And from him (may Allah be pleased with him), regarding the saying of Allah, the Exalted: 'Indeed, he saw from the great signs of his Lord' (Qur'an 53:18), he said: He saw a green fluttering (object) that filled the horizon of the sky." This narration describes a significant moment in Islamic tradition, interpreting a verse from the Qur'an concerning the Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) vision of divine signs. Translation made by Narrated (Abdullah bin Maud) رضي الله عنه reading the Verse: Indeed he (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) did see of the Greatest Signs of his Lord". That the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم had seen a green carpet spread all over the horizon of the sky.
	Analysis: Thematic Analysis: Miracles and Visions: Both translations highlight the theme of divine visions, which emphasize the Prophet's unique spiritual experiences. The green carpet symbolizes a miraculous event, reinforcing the extraordinary nature of the Prophet's encounters. Content Analysis: Accuracy: Both translations are accurate, with only minor wording differences ("green carpet spread" vs. "green carpet covering"), which do not significantly affect the meaning. Acceptability: Both translations are equally acceptable, as they maintain the core meaning and present the vision in a clear manner. Readability: Both translations are readable, but the second one is slightly smoother due to its more straightforward structure.	

Research Findings:

The analysis of the translations shows important insights into the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the provided translations. Both translations effectively convey the core meanings

of the original Arabic texts, with a focus on preserving the religious and cultural integrity of the material. However, differences emerge in the approach taken by each translation. While the chat GPT set leans more towards literal

translation, closely reflecting the structure and wording of the Arabic, the expert's translation prioritizes readability and accessibility, often opting for more natural language and occasionally including clarifications for terms or concepts unfamiliar to broader audiences.

In terms of accuracy, both sets maintain the essential meaning, but the expert's translation generally demonstrates a greater sensitivity to context and modern linguistic expectations, resulting in clearer and more fluid translations. Acceptability, from a cultural and religious standpoint, is upheld in both, though the expert's translation offers enhanced clarity by providing additional context where necessary. Readability is a key distinction, with the expert's translation consistently offering smoother phrasing and more intuitive language, making it more approachable for a wider audience, especially for those unfamiliar with Islamic terminology.

Overall, the findings suggest that while both approaches are valuable, the more interpretive translations offer a better balance between faithfulness to the original text and ease of understanding for modern readers. This highlights the importance of considering the target audience when translating religious texts, as a balance between accuracy and readability can significantly enhance comprehension and engagement.

Recommendations:

- Enhancing AI Translation for Specialized Fields: AI models like Chat GPT need to be further trained with datasets specific to specialized fields such as religious texts. Incorporating more theological and culturally sensitive materials would improve the model's accuracy and relevance.

- Combining AI and Human Expertise: AI translation should not entirely replace human translation, especially for sensitive texts. Instead, AI can be used as a tool to assist human translators, speeding up the process while human experts refine the accuracy and cultural sensitivity of the translations.

- Continuous Evaluation and Improvement: AI systems should undergo regular assessments with updated religious texts to ensure that they evolve in line with linguistic and cultural standards. This ongoing evaluation will help improve the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of translations over time.

- Cultural Sensitivity in AI Training: Developers should prioritize cultural and theological sensitivity in AI training for religious texts, ensuring that models like Chat GPT adhere to doctrinal accuracy while respecting the cultural and historical context of the original texts.

- Integrating NLP Techniques: Further integration of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) techniques in AI models should be explored, as NLP can help improve the model's understanding of complex language patterns and nuances present in religious texts, leading to more accurate translations.

- Promoting Transparency in AI Translation: Users should be made aware of the limitations of AI-generated translations, particularly in specialized areas like religious texts, to avoid the uncritical acceptance of AI outputs. Transparency will help maintain trust in both AI and human translators.

- Support for AI in Educational Settings: Educational institutions, particularly in translation studies, should consider incorporating AI tools as part of the curriculum to familiarize students with the strengths and weaknesses of AI

translation, preparing them for future work that combines human expertise with AI assistance.

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