

Examining the Arabic-to-National Language Translation Process in Afghan Higher Education Institutions in 1388

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Abstract

In the modern era and globalization that increasingly emphasizes the importance of sustainability, companies are required to adopt environmentally friendly business strategies to improve their competitiveness and performance. The concept of green corporate performance is one of the main indicators to measure the success of companies in implementing sustainability principles. This study examines general insurance companies, which have an important role in the financial sector and are strongly influenced by environmental factors and government regulations. The purpose of this study is to analysed the effect of green innovation, green knowledge management, and green transformational leadership on green corporate performance, with risk as a mediating variable. This research is expected to provide insight for management in formulating business strategies that are more sustainable and responsive to environmental challenges. The method used is a quantitative approach with statistical analysis to test the relationship between variables with 307 respondents. The results showed that green innovation has a direct influence on green corporate performance. Green innovation on risk has a direct influence. Green knowledge management has a direct effect on green corporate performance and green knowledge management has a direct effect on risk. Furthermore, green transformational leadership shows a direct influence on green corporate performance and green transformational leadership has a direct influence on risk. Risk has a direct influence on green corporate performance. In the mediation role analysis, it is found that green innovation mediated by risk has a partial mediation effect on green corporate performance. Green knowledge management mediated by risk has a partial mediation on green corporate performance. Green transformational leadership mediated by risk shows a partial mediation effect on green corporate performance. This finding indicates that although green innovation, green knowledge management, and green transformational leadership directly contribute to improving green corporate performance. The role of risk as a mediator also provides a partial influence (partial mediation) in strengthening the relationship. Therefore, general insurance companies need to pay attention to risk assessment and mitigation strategies in implementing green innovation, green knowledge management, and green transformational leadership to improve green corporate performance.

Keywords: *Green innovation, Green knowledge management, Green transformational leadership, Risk, Green corporate performance*

INTRODUCTION

Translation in the Process of Education and Data Transfer: A Vital Approach. Translation plays a crucial role in the process of education and data transfer from one language and culture to another. Moreover, it facilitates the sharing of theories, perspectives, mentalities, and scientific-literary approaches among nations. Today's Afghan society, particularly the academic and scientific community, needs access to academic texts more than ever. Undoubtedly, translation can respond to many of these needs, providing us with relevant, enriched, and important texts.

Translation has a history of several thousand years, and humans have used this approach to exchange ideas and knowledge since ancient times. Translation has always been a fundamental principle of language interaction. However, sometimes translation becomes a vital necessity that, if neglected, can cause unpredictable harm to society. Although numerous books have been

translated from other languages into Persian and other languages, there have been periods where the enthusiasm for translation was so high that it was referred to as a "translation movement." After the advent of Islam, Muslim translators played a significant role in translating texts from other languages into Arabic, the language of government, religion, and science. The translation process has experienced many ups and downs throughout history. However, the unstable and tumultuous conditions have always hindered the progress of translation activities in Afghanistan. Despite the efforts of some Afghan translators living in other countries or within Afghanistan, their work has not been sufficient to meet the needs of society. If we examine the translation process in other countries, we find that it has been driven by specific objectives and motivations, which have contributed to its success. For instance, Muhammad Qazi mentions his motivation for translation as "love for translation" and then "material needs." Similarly, every translator has expressed their motivation for engaging in translation. Although the historical trajectory of translation in Afghanistan has been studied from different perspectives by translators abroad, we have investigated the translations conducted in 1399 in Afghan higher education institutions, led by the Ministry of Higher Education. The results show that in the early 1990s, due to the problems afflicting the Afghan people, translation activities were neglected. However, in the latter half of this decade, we have witnessed a relative growth in this process. We hope that the trend initiated by the Ministry of Higher Education in response to societal needs will receive more attention and support, leading to its consolidation and expansion.

Background of the Study

There is a dearth of research on translation in higher education institutions in Afghanistan, and our review of the existing literature did not yield any relevant articles or writings on this topic. We only came across a single study that examined translation in higher education institutions in 1399. Therefore, we decided to write an article about the activities related to translation from other living languages into national languages.

Significance and Importance of the Study

This article investigates the process of scientific-research translation in higher education institutions in Afghanistan in 1399. It also discusses the aspects of translation services in higher education institutions that are intended to promote the scientific advancement of professors. From this perspective, the present article is novel in terms of its content and holds high significance.

Research Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to explore the translation services provided by academic staff members in higher education institutions in Afghanistan. The secondary objectives are to estimate the extent to which translation services meet the current needs and to determine whether the translated works are sufficient to address the academic needs of the country. Additionally, this study aims to shed light on the significance of this process, accompanied by empirical evidence, to enable students and researchers to simply understand the number of essential works that have been translated by academic staff members so far.

Research Questions

What was the primary purpose of establishing translation services in Afghan academic institutions?

How many academic works have been translated and made available to meet the needs of the Afghan academic community so far?

To what extent can the translated works from Arabic into national languages contribute to the scientific progress of Afghanistan?

Educational Institution: Kabul University

No.	Unive rsity	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
9	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Mujtama walasara fi al-Islam" by Dr. Mohammad Tahir Al- Jawabi	98-1- 6
20	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-'Alaqt al-'Usariyya fi al- Quran al-Karim" by Salwa Salim Shalabi	
45	Kabul	Sharia	Jurisprudence and Principles of Jurisprudence	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Qawa'id al-Fiqhiyya ma'a al- Sharh al-Mujaz" by Izzat Ubaid al-Da'as	98-1- 20
84	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	پوهندوی	"Al-Sunan wal-Mubtada'at fi al- Ibadat" by Amr Abdul-Naim Salim	98-2- 17
85	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Taa'dudiyya al-Siyasiya fi al- Dawla al-Islamiyya" by Dr. Salah Al-Sawy (Chapters 1-3)	98-2- 17
101	Kabul	Sharia	Jurisprudence and Principles of Jurisprudence	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Uloom Usul al-Fiqh" by Abdul Wahab Khalaf	98-2- 24
112	Kabul	Sharia	Jurisprudence and Principles of Jurisprudence	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Zubdat al-Asrar fi Sharh Mukhtasar al-Manar" by Ahmad bin Muhammad bin Aref Al-Zailai Al-Siyawasi	98-2- 31
160	Kabul	Sharia	Belief and Philosophy	Assistant Professor	"Taysir al-Aqa'id al-Islamiyya" by Dr. Anwar Al-Baz	98-3- 28
163	Kabul	Agricult ure	Animal Sciences	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Effects of Mint Nutrition on Weight Gain and Meat Quality"	98-3- 28
203	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Nizam al-Iqtisadi fi al-Islam" by Professor Dr. Omar Fayzan	97-4- 11
223	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Fusul fi al-Amira wal-Amir" by Said Havi	97-4- 11
353	Kabul	Sharia	Tafsir	Associate Professor	"Tafsir Ayat Muntakhab Surahs: Al-Hujurat, Al-Waqi'a, Al- Mujadila, Al-Mumtahina, and Al- Jum'a"	98-5- 29

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
469	Kabul	Law	Criminal Law	Assistant Professor	"Al-Jara'im Al-Masmuha fi al-Islam" by Omar Mohi al-Din Houri	98-7-23
479	Kabul	Literature	Arabic	Associate Professor	"Asloub al-Shart wal-Qasam fi al-Ahadith al-Mukhtara min Sahih al-Bukhari: A Comparative Study"	98-7-30
525	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Usul al-Akhlaq al-Islamiyya" by Khalid bin Hamid bin Mubarak Al-Hazimi	98-8-28
711	Kabul	Soil Science and Irrigation		Assistant Professor	"Theory of Rights: Lecture at Helwan University"	98-11-21
713	Kabul	Private	Law	Assistant Professor	"Theory of Rights: Lecture at Helwan University"	98-11-21
777	Kabul	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Al-Faid fi Muhimmat al-Tawhid" by Dr. Abdul Qadir Mohammad Ata	98-12-20

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
46	Takhar	Literature	Dari	Assistant Professor	"Al-Lugha Al-Arabiya Bayna Al-Lughat Al-Mu'asira" by Dr. Abdul Majid Tayyib Omar	98-1-20
71	Takhar	Sharia	Islamic Education	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Taysir fi Usul wa Ittijahat al-Tafsir"	98/2/3
519	Takhar	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Teaching Assistant	"Al-Nizam Al-Siyasi fi Al-Islam" by Dr. Sulaiman bin Qasim Al-Abd	98-8-28
574	Takhar	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Mabahith fi I'jaz Al-Quran" by Dr. Mustafa Muslim	98-9-19

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
73	Al-Biruni	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Al-Tahrir fi Usul al-Tafsir"	98/2/3
167	Al-Biruni	Literature	Arabic	Assistant Professor	"Al-Sharh al-Muyassar 'ala Al-Fiyyah bin Malik fi al-Nahw wal-Sarf" by Dr. Abdul Aziz bin Ali Al-Harir	98-3-28

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
346	Al-Biruni	Literature	Pashto	Assistant Professor	"Adab al-Islami fi 'Ahd al-Nubuwwah wa Khilafah al-Rashidah" by Dr. Nayef Ma'aruf	98-5-29
43	Al-Biruni	Sharia	Islamic Education	Teaching Assistant	"Ahkam al-Zakat" by Hafiz Abu Bakr Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Yahya	98-1-20

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
638	Badakhshan	Literature	Arabic	Assistant Professor	"Al-Nahw al-Tatbiqi" by Khalid Abdul Aziz	98-10-17
642	Badakhshan	Literature	Arabic	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Mubtada wal-Khabar fi al-Lugha al-Arabiya wa Tatbiqahuma fi Surati Al-Baqarah wa Al-Imran"	98-10-17
302	Badakhshan	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Al-Sunnah Al-Nabawiyyah fi Muwajahat al-Tahaddiyat wa al-Shubah al-Mu'asirah" by Dr. Ayman Mahmoud Mahdi	98-5-1
595	Badakhshan	Literature	Dari	Assistant Professor	"Al-Naqd al-Arabi al-Qadeem: Nusoos fi al-Ittijah al-Islami wal-Khalqi"	98-9-26
176	Badakhshan	Literature	Arabic	Assistant Professor	"Tarjamah ye Marja' Dasturi Zaban Arabi (Mukhtasar al-Nahw)"	98-3-28

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
572	Nangarhar	Literature	Arabic	Assistant Professor	"Ilm al-Bayan: Darasah Tahliliyah li al-Masa'il al-Bayan" by Dr. Basyuni Abdul Fattah	98-9-19
652	Nangarhar	Sharia	Tafsir and Hadith	Assistant Professor	"Al-Muharrif fi Uloom al-Quran" by Musa'id bin Sulaiman Al-Tayyir	98-10-24
5	Nangarhar	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Al-Ba'ith al-Hathith: Sharh Ikhtisar Uloom al-Hadith"	98-1-6

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
769	Education and Training	Literature	Arabic	Associate Professor	"The First and Second Abbasid Era Revisited"	98-12-20

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
172	Education and Training	Islamic Education	Fiqh and Law	Assistant Professor	"Al-Madkhal al-Wasat li Darasah al-Shari'a al-Islamiyya wal-Fiqh wal-Tashri' " by Professor Dr. Nasir Farid Muhammad Wasil (May Allah have mercy on him)	98-3-28
688	Education and Training	Islamic Education	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Al-Akhlaq al-Fadhila: Qawa'id wa Mantalqat li Ikhsabah"	98-11-15

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
693	Sayyid Jamaluddin	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Muqaddimah Ibn al-Salah: Uloom al-Hadith"	98-11-15
565	Sayyid Jamaluddin	Nursing	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Al-Nizam al-Iqtisadi fi al-Islam" by Professor Omar bin Faihan Al-Marzouqi and other members; respected candidate for the new book.	98-9-19
288	Sayyid Jamaluddin	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Dhamkanah al-Imam Abu Hanifa bayna al-Muhaddithin" by Dr. Muhammad Qasim Abd al-Harith	98-4-25

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
114	Sheikh Zayed	Sharia	Fiqh and Law	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Usul al-Iftaa wa Adabuh" by Muhammad Taqi Usmani	98-2-31

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
437	Tabi	Nursing	Islamic Culture	Teaching Assistant	"Fiqh al-Taa'amul Bayn al-Zawjayn" by Sheikh Mustafa bin Al-Adwi	98-7-16

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
781	Ghazni	Sharia	Islamic Education	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Jiz fi Ta'rif Kutub al-Hadith"	-
618	Ghazni	Sharia	Fiqh and Law	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Nahw al-Thaqafah al-Islamiyyah al-Asliyah" by Dr. Omar Suleiman al-Ashqar	98-10-10

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
651	Ghazni	Sharia	Fiqh and Law	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Usul al-Fiqh" by Dr. Hussain Hamid Hassan	98-10-24

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
392	Kunduz	Law	Judicial Studies	Assistant Professor	"Al-Makkiyah fi al-Shari'ah al-Islamiyyah ma'a al-Muqarana bil-Shari'ah al-Wad'iyyah" by Sheikh Ali Khafif	98-6-12
465	Kunduz	Education	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Darasat fi Uloom al-Quran" by Dr. Fahd bin Abdul Rahman bin Suleiman al-Rumi	98-7-23
348	Kunduz	Education	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Mukhassir fi al-Mu'amalat" by Khalid bin Ali bin Muhammad al-Mushaiq	98-5-29

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
619	Kandahar	Sharia	Islamic Education	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Taysir fi Rasat al-Asanid lil-Mubtadi'een" by Amr Abdul Moneim Salim	98-10-10
72	Kandahar	Sharia	Fiqh and Law	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Wajiz fi Usul al-Fiqh"	98/2/3
527	Kandahar	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Rasa'il fi al-Aqidah" by Muhammad bin Ibrahim	98-8-28

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
161	Herat	Sharia	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Al-Madkhal ila al-Thaqafah al-Islamiyyah" by Ibrahim bin Hamad Al-Rais and Khalid bin Abdullah Al-Qasim	98-3-28
779	Herat	Literature	Arabic	Assistant Professor	"Funun al-Adab al-Alami"	98-12-20
391	Herat	Sharia	Tafsir	Assistant Professor	"Maqarana al-Adyan: Darasah fi Aqa'id wa Sadir al-Adyan al-Musaweeh: Al-Yahudiyyah, Al-Masihyyah, Al-Islam,	98-6-12

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
					wa al-Adyan al-Wad'iyyah: Al-Mandusiyyah, Al-Jainiyyah, wa Al-Budiyyah"	

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
277	Polytechnical	Engineering	Islamic Culture	Assistant Professor	"Al-Suluk al-Ijtima'i fi al-Islam: Pa Islam ke da Tulaniz Chalan" by Hassan Ayub	98-4-25

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
524	Panjshir	Sharia	Islamic Education	Senior Teaching Assistant	"Al-Tafsir wa al-Tawil fi al-Quran" by Dr. Salah Abdul Fattah Al-Khalidi	98-8-28

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
10	Parwan	Law	Diplomacy Management	Assistant Professor	"Mabadi al-Qanun al-Idari" by Dr. Fawad Muhammad Al-Nadi	98-1-6

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
523	Baghlan	Sharia	Islamic Education	Assistant Professor	"Uloom al-Quran al-Kareem" by Dr. Noor al-Din Atar	98-8-28

No.	University	Faculty	Department	Desired rank	Title	Date
162	Bamyan	Agriculture	Forestry	Assistant Professor	"Tawafuq Duhqeen ba Taghayurat Iqleemi dar Wilayat Bamyan"	98-3-28

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a statistical approach to investigate the research problem. The data source was the Office of Research, Compilation, and Translation of the Ministry of Higher Education. Our methodology involved several key steps:

Data Collection: Data regarding translated works from all Afghan universities was collected. This information included titles, authors, and publication dates.

Data Presentation: The data was presented in separate tables for each university. These tables also included details related to various academic fields and specializations.

Data Analysis: After presenting the data, a comprehensive analysis was conducted on the

translated works across all Afghan universities for the year 1398. This analysis focused on identifying patterns, trends, and comparisons between universities.

Conclusion: The results obtained from these analyses helped to identify strengths and weaknesses in the fields of translation and authorship within Afghan universities.

Regarding the data collection process, as previously mentioned, by consulting the Office of Research, Compilation, and Translation and sharing the topic with the translation department head, I was able to gain access to a relevant database. Subsequently, we went through several stages: first, we identified the year relevant to the research, and then we examined the data for that specific year, which was quite extensive and lengthy. In the next stage, we organized it in a single-university format. After completing this process, we began the analysis, and ultimately, we reached conclusions that are observable.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General information

As discussed earlier, our study explored the definition, background, objectives, significance, and research questions related to translation. The findings of this study indicate that the motivation for translation has increased among some academic staff members. This increase brings hope for the translation process in the coming years. Among the academic institutions, the University of Kabul has the highest motivation for translating works from international languages into the national language, followed by Nangarhar University, and then the academic staff members of Herat and Balkh Universities. The experience of academic staff members and researchers suggests that there have been significant improvements in both the quantity and quality of translated works. The most frequent and effective translations in 1399 were those that employed the conceptual (free meaning) approach (sayed Azimullah esmati, 1402a).

"The Importance of Translation in Academic Fields

Translation, as one of the simplest and most effective tools of human communication, has always been of special attention and concern throughout history. The current era of technology and communication revolution has interconnected the lives and destinies of countries. The multi-dimensional reliance on communication has necessitated contemporary humans to be aware of each other's situations and understand each other's needs. Arabs and non-Arabs cannot fulfill their religious, jurisprudential, and Islamic needs without accessing religious texts, which are mostly written in Arabic. Therefore, Muslims are compelled to use translated texts in their national and mother languages. It should be noted that translation is not a simple and easy task that anyone can accomplish; rather, it is a precise and extremely difficult science. A small mistake in an important part of the text or subject can damage the entire text and subject, and may even lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between two individuals, groups, institutions, or even countries, as has often occurred throughout history due to the translator's error. (Abdul Rahman Nahza 2024, و.آخ.; Journal 1929, و.آخ.) "

"Some people have misconceptions about translation and consider it a simple task that requires no effort or hard work. However, translation is not an ordinary task and requires diligence and perseverance. Many believe that the challenges of translation are more numerous and complex than those of writing. In this regard, Ya'qub Saruf, the editor of the journal "Mughtataf", says that translation is not a simple task, ((Journal 2020, و.آخ.; Online; Esmat & Esmati, 2024; S. Azimollah Esmati, د.ت.; sayed Azimullah esmati, 1402a) but rather a more difficult one than writing, because the author has complete freedom to choose words and meanings, whereas the translator is bound by the original text and does not have the same freedom. Moreover, the translator must maintain complete fidelity to the original text and cannot deviate from it. If not, they cannot be considered a true translator (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2015, 2015; SaThierbach 2015, و.آخ.; sayed Azimullah esmati, 1402b).

The fundamental goal of translation in academic institutions. Since each language has its own way of expressing words and concepts, translation becomes a challenging task. As it is said, "Languages have their own unique ways of expressing concepts, and speakers of each language use different methods to convey meanings." Therefore, differences in expression and meaning inevitably arise between two languages (S. Azimollah Esmati, د.ت).

On the other hand, the roles and dialogues change according to the individuals and context of the sentence and text. Each word carries a logical meaning based on its position in the sentence, which is also referred to as the semantic and underlying meaning of the word ((Mendeley Reference Manager, 2024, مجاهدی وآخ., 2019, 2018, عصمتی, 1399; سيدعظيماله عصمتی, د.ت). The executive meaning of a word is the intention and main goal of the speaker. The executive meaning of a word has no connection to the grammatical structure of the sentence. For example, a sentence that is grammatically a statement may have an executive meaning of "request" in certain extralinguistic contexts. Therefore, the question we are seeking to answer is whether the translator should adhere to the norms of the original text or those of the target language and culture ("Abdi As Sami", 2005; Izzuddin Muhammad Najib, 2005; 2009, رمضان, د.ت; برمان, 2010; رمضان, 2009; فن, د.ت).pdf, الترجمة.

"The main objective of translation in this article is to discuss the topics that have been published in 2020, including the number of works translated from living languages of the world into national languages ((كتاب 2008) درى و عربى; د.ت, Pdf, عن الترجمة-بول ريكور-ترجمة حسين خمرى- (كتاب 2008) سيد, د.ت, Chen وآخ., 2018, 1402a; sayed Azimullah esmati, عظيم اهل عصمتی کاربرد 1 بدل در زبان فارسی Translation is essentially based on two major skills: understanding the concept from the source language and expressing it in the target language (Journal 1929, وآخ.). Understanding refers to familiarity with the source language to the extent of extracting various aspects of meaning from the text, and expression refers to rewriting the concept and content of the original text based on the linguistic and cultural criteria of the target language (رمضان, 2009; رمضان, د.ت).pdf, معجم المصطلحات الأساسية في الترجمة). Possessing these two major skills requires long-term practice, precision, patience, and perseverance. Therefore, it cannot be expected that proficiency in translation can be achieved through a single reading, but such a book can be beneficial and effective for those who are interested in translation and willing to learn its subtleties, in addition to spending time, being precise, and persevering. (Nazemian, 2007: 7)."

"Therefore, Afghanistan's universities, which are the hubs of knowledge, and their academic staff, who are considered the scientific and academic assets of that society, are expected to play a valuable role in promoting this process. The translated works from foreign languages in 1388 are presented in the following tables.

Table of Registered Translations

Time: 1399

Educational Institution: Kabul University"

Let me know if you have any further queries!

	University	The number of books was recorded		University	The number of books was recorded
1	Kabul	18	10	Ghazni University	3
2	Al-Biruni University	4	11	Badakhshan University	6
3	Kunduz University	3	12	Takhar University	4
4	Bamiyan University	1	13	Baghlan University	1
5	Herat University	3	14	Parwan University	1
6	Polytechnic University	1	15	Nangarhar University	3
7	University of Education	3	16	Sheikh Zayed University	1

8	Kandahar University	3	17	Medical Sciences University	1
9	Sayed Jamal al-Din University	3	18		

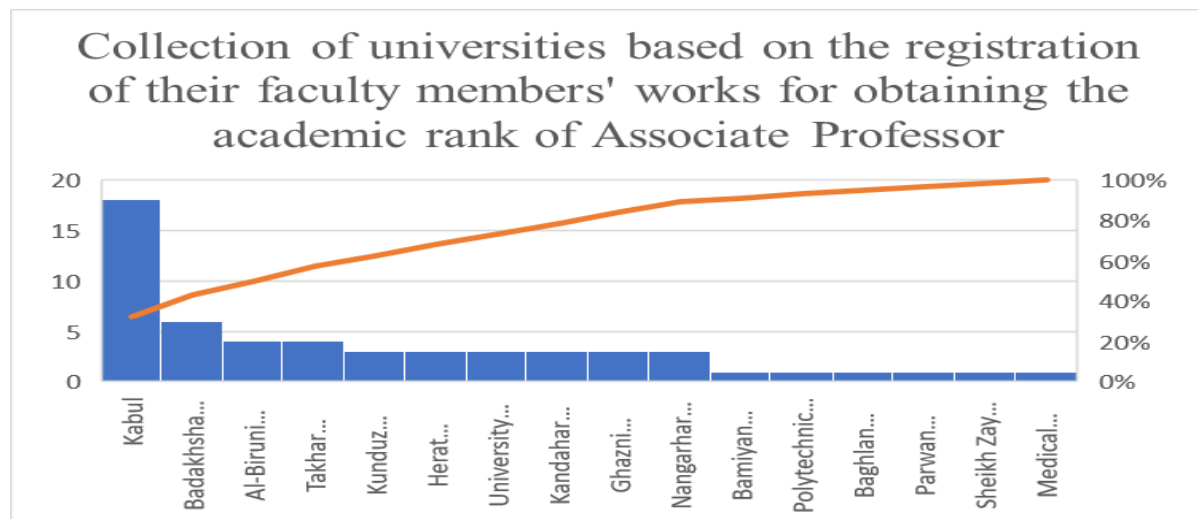
Database of Registered Academic Topics of Faculty Members at the Research, Compilation, and Translation Department of the Ministry of Higher Education

CONCLUSION

After making immense efforts and overcoming numerous challenges, we were able to access the relative database of the "Research, Compilation, and Translation" Directorate of the Ministry of Higher Education, which contains the practical topics of professors. The registration of professors' works in the scientific topics database is based on the translator's name, educational institution, and academic rank. However, we omitted some of the information and only included the title of the work, faculty, department, and year.

Regarding the translated topics, it can be said that most of them were specialized and translated according to the expertise of the group or field mentioned. In total, it can be stated that translation has been carried out at 19 universities across the country, with 63 works translated by professors from these academic institutions. The translators in Afghan higher education institutions have mainly used semantic methods (conceptual translation), which is the usual and acceptable approach of the Ministry of Higher Education in Afghanistan.

The results of the present research indicate that the highest number of translated works was in the year 1398 (2019), with Kabul University leading the list with 18 books, followed by Nangarhar University with 6 books, Takhar University with 5 books, Badakhshan University with 4 books, and others, as shown in the diagram below.



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