

An Examination of Translated Works from English to National Languages in Kabul Universities during (2019-2020)

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Abstract

This research employs an analytical-statistical approach to investigate the extent of translation utilization in four universities located in Kabul, Afghanistan. This research has been initiated across 96 academic disciplines in 25 public universities in Afghanistan. The study aims to illustrate the landscape of translation activities during the academic year (2019-2020) and assess the progress made in comparison to preceding years. The research findings reveal a noteworthy increase in the number of subject registrations for translation in the four prominent Kabul universities, demonstrating an approximate 30% difference between the academic year 1398 and its antecedent. While the overall quantity of translated works may not be exceptionally high, it signifies a positive and significant stride toward augmenting materials and resources for academic research in the country. The primary focus of inquiry was on establishing an effective translation process within Afghan universities to leverage the works and research conducted by scholars from other nations. The unprecedented resurgence observed in the academic year 1398 in Kabul universities stands in stark contrast to the academic landscape of the 1990s.

Keywords: Translation, Objectives, Motivation, Scholarly Needs, Kabul Universities.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is recognized as a crucial and essential method in the realms of education, data transfer, and problem-solving, facilitating the transmission of ideas from one language and culture to another. Moreover, it serves as a means for the dissemination of theories, perspectives, mentalities, and methodologies in both scientific and literary studies across nations.

Contemporary Afghan society, particularly the academic and scientific community, is experiencing an unprecedented need for access to academic texts. Undoubtedly, translation stands poised to address many of these needs, offering exposure to relevant, enriched, and significant texts.

With a history spanning thousands of years, translation has been an integral aspect of human communication, enabling the exchange of ideas and knowledge across diverse languages and cultures. While translation has always played a role as a principle of language interaction, there are instances when its importance becomes paramount, and neglecting its significance can have unforeseen consequences on society.

Throughout history, numerous books have been translated from various languages into national languages, with certain periods witnessing fervent translation movements. Following the advent of Islam, Muslim translators played a significant role in translating works from other languages into Arabic, the language of governance, religion, and science. Despite experiencing fluctuations in different historical periods, the progress of translation activities in Afghan universities has consistently been hindered by chaotic and unstable conditions.

Upon closer examination, it becomes apparent that successful translation endeavors in other countries have been driven by specific objectives and motivations, contributing to the flourishing of this practice. The absence of clear objectives and motivations poses a significant

obstacle to reaching desired outcomes. For instance, Mohammad Qazi cites his motivation for translation as rooted primarily in a passion for the craft and subsequently as a financial necessity.

Our exploration and examination of translations in Kabul universities during the year 1398, overseen by the Ministry of Higher Education, reveal that in the early 1990s, amidst the challenges faced by the people of Afghanistan, little attention was dedicated to the translation process. However, in the latter half of this decade, we have observed a relative growth in this trend. It is hoped that this positive trajectory, aligned with the societal needs and the Ministry of Higher Education's focus, will continue to strengthen and expand in the future. (Basel & Asmati, 2023).

To date, no research has been conducted in this particular field. Only a similar study by Seyed Azimullah Asmati and Dr. Gul Muhammad Basel was initiated in 2019 at higher education institutions in Afghanistan. The findings of their research were published in the Translation Studies Journal of Allameh Tabataba'i University. Despite this, our review did not reveal any specific articles or writings pertaining to translation activities within Kabul universities in Afghanistan. Consequently, we have undertaken the task of producing an article focusing on the translation endeavors from English to national languages in this context.

This article critically examines and delves into the scientific and research translation processes within Kabul universities in Afghanistan during the year 1398. It also scrutinizes aspects of translation services in these universities aimed at elevating the academic standing of professors. In this vein, the present article is characterized by its scientific rigor, original content, and substantial significance.

The primary objective of this translation research in Kabul universities is to illuminate the services provided by the academic staff in these higher education institutions in Afghanistan. Its specific goals encompass evaluating the extent of translation services offered in response to current needs and determining whether the academic faculty have translated a diverse range of works, particularly from living languages such as English, to meet the academic demands..

The establishment of translation in Afghanistan's universities was initially geared towards facilitating the exchange of knowledge and ideas across languages, fostering academic and scientific collaboration, and addressing the linguistic needs of the academic community.

While the exact number of academic works translated through universities in Afghanistan is unspecified, it is crucial to assess the quantity and availability of translated works to gauge the extent to which the academic community's needs have been met.

The translation of foreign-language works into Afghanistan's national languages has the potential to significantly contribute to the scientific process in the country. Making valuable knowledge and research available in local languages enhances accessibility, supports indigenous scholarship, and cultivates a deeper understanding and utilization of academic resources within the nation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research adopts a statistical approach to examine the subject matter. The statistical population comprises data sources from the Research, Authorship, and Translation Directorate of the Ministry of Higher Education. The methodology involves the initial categorization of registered subjects for translation based on the university, followed by the faculty, department, and desired promotion. Subsequently, we present the compiled data in tables and conduct an analysis of the translated works received in four Kabul universities: Kabul University, Medical Sciences, Polytechnic, and Education during the year 1398.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, comprehensive discussions were conducted on the definition, background, objectives, value, and questions surrounding the practice of translation. The research findings illuminate a growing motivation for translation among the academic members of Kabul universities, fostering optimism for the future trajectory of the translation process. Notably, among higher education institutions, the highest motivation for translating works from English to national languages is observed among professors at Kabul University, followed by professors at Medical Sciences, Polytechnic, and Education universities. Insights from academic members and researchers highlight significant improvements in both the quantity and quality of translated works, with the conceptual (free meaning) approach emerging as the most frequent and successful method in the year 1398.

The Significance of the Translation Process in Universities and Academic Fields:

Translation, recognized as one of the simplest yet most effective tools of communication, has consistently garnered special attention throughout history. The demands of the current technological era and the communication revolution of the present century have interlinked the lives of nations. In the multidimensional landscape of the communication age, contemporary individuals are compelled to gain awareness of each other's circumstances and understand respective needs. Thus, university professors are obligated to establish a foundation for improved translation services of works from English to national languages. It is imperative to note that translation is not a facile task accessible to anyone; rather, it demands a highly precise skill set and engages with a challenging field of knowledge. The smallest error in a critical section of a text or subject matter can have a detrimental impact on the entire content. A minor slip in translation has the potential to spark conflicts between individuals, groups, institutions, and even nations, fueling animosity and discord. Historical misunderstandings and controversies have arisen due to incorrect translations (Nazht, 1395: 148).

Contrary to misconceptions about translation being a simple and effortless task, it is a nuanced and demanding endeavor that necessitates diligence, effort, and hard work. Some erroneously believe that the challenges of translation outweigh those of authorship. Ya'qub Sarraf, the editor-in-chief of Mokhtaf magazine, emphasizes that translation is not a straightforward undertaking; in fact, it is more intricate and problematic than authorship. Unlike authors, translators are constrained by meanings and lack the same freedom in choosing words. Additionally, translators must adhere rigorously to principles of integrity; otherwise, they cannot be considered true translators (Bekar, 2016: 8).

The Fundamental Purpose of Studying translation in universities

Given that each language possesses its distinct manner of expressing words and concepts, the task of translation becomes intricate. It is posited that "languages have special expressive forms to convey meanings, and speakers of each language employ different methods to clothe words with the dignity of meanings." Consequently, variations in the expression of concepts across two languages are deemed unavoidable.

Conversely, roles and conversations undergo transformations based on individual idiosyncrasies, sentence context, and the overarching text. Each word assumes logical meanings contingent upon its position in the sentence, denoted as the nominal and foundational meaning of the word. The performative meaning of an expression pertains to the speaker's intention and purpose in uttering that word, and this performative meaning is divorced from the syntactic structure of the sentence. For instance, a sentence classified as declarative in terms of syntax may, in specific extralinguistic conditions, carry a performative meaning of "request." This raises

the pivotal question of whether the translator should adhere to the norms of the source text or align with the norms of the target culture and language (Asmati, 1395: page).

The primary objective of translation in this article is to examine the number of works translated from English into national languages during the year 2019. Translation fundamentally relies on two indispensable skills: understanding the meaning in the source language and expressing it in the target language. "Understanding" necessitates familiarity with the source language to the extent of extracting various aspects of meaning from the text, while "expression" involves rewriting the meaning and content of the original text based on the linguistic and cultural criteria of the target language. Mastery of these two key skills demands extensive practice, precision, patience, and perseverance. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect that translation skills can be acquired through a simple study. Nevertheless, a book like this can prove valuable and effective for those interested in translation and willing to invest time, precision, and effort to unravel its intricacies (Nazemian, 1386: 7).

Historical Overview of Translation in Afghan Universities

Translation activities in Afghanistan, particularly from European languages, notably English, commenced in the earlier years of the 13th century. During the era of Amir Sher Ali Khan, distinguished translators such as Qazi Abdul Qadir, Noor Mohammad Qandahari, and Qazi Abdul Rahman were prominent figures in this endeavor. The period of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan also saw notable translators, including Saif al-Din Babri, Mohammad Hasan Khan, Abdul Subhan Khan, Abdul Wahab Tashqurghani, and Mahmoud Tarzi.

An appreciable portion of our country's newspapers and magazines is enriched with translations, predominantly from English, French, German, and Russian into national languages. In recent centuries, translators have focused on translating subjects encompassing philosophy, logic, politics, law, economics, history, sociology, historical geography, linguistics, and literature. A German author named Paul Kayser remarked in the late 19th century that translation should be as free as possible, both under literal terms and as necessary. Today, the significance of translation and its profound impact on vitality is undeniable.

The translation landscape in Afghanistan was the second focal point of a gathering held in Oqposala, the historical capital of Sweden, on 7th Hoot 1389 (26th February 2011, BBC Persian). The proposal suggested the necessity for cultural institutions such as the Writers' Union and the Afghan Pen Association to establish specialized translation groups due to the lack of a coherent plan and initiative in the official Afghan translation landscape. These groups could contribute to the qualitative and specialized growth of translation, especially in the realm of translating works essential for university needs.

Contemporary Afghan society, particularly the academic, political, and scientific segments, exhibits a heightened demand for access to academic, analytical, and political texts. Undoubtedly, translation can address many of these needs and introduce relevant, enriched, and significant texts to our community.

Translation plays a crucial role in fostering constructive discourse among nations, political societies, and intellectuals. It serves as the most effective and impactful tool, helping societies connect, establish contact, and forge constructive paths.

In a world where globalization is no longer a mere concept, the growth of the internet and social networks has further solidified it, breaking down cultural, racial, and geographical barriers. People of every nation and language communicate with each other, and through online translations, they have minimized the challenges of comprehension and understanding.

In a scenario where the need for translation and access to translated texts intensifies daily, we require individuals who can present contemporary knowledge regardless of cultural, political, and geographical constraints. Therefore, Kabul's universities in Afghanistan, being the cradle of

knowledge, and their academic faculty, considered intellectual assets of the society, are expected to contribute their valuable share to the brilliance of this process. The translated works from English into national languages during the year 1398 are presented in the following table.

Table of Registered Works for Translation

Period: 1398

Educational Institutions: Kabul University, Medical Sciences University, Polytechnic University, and Education University

	Translation Title	University	Faculty	Department	The desired academic rank
1	Natural Products Chemistry Practical Manual for Scenic and pharmacy courses, written by AneesA .Siddiqui and seemi Siddiqu	Kabul University	Pharmacy	Pharmacognosy	Associate Professor
2	Livestock production Management, written by N.S.RSASTRY CK.THOMAS	Kabul University	Jurisprudence	Islamic Culture	پوهنوال
3	Natural Products Chemistry Practical Manual for Scenic and pharmacy courses), written by AneesA .Siddiqui and seemi Siddiqu	Kabul University	Pharmacy	Pharmacognosy	Associate Professor
4	How to write Your first thesis)	Kabul University	Literature	English	Associate Professor
5	Managerial skills and practices for global leadership	Kabul University	Psychology and Educational Sciences	Educational Management	Associate Professor
6	Exploring Translation Theories, written by ANTHONY PYM)	Kabul University	Literature	Pashto	Associate Professor
7	Applied Thermodynamics for Meteorologists written by SAMMILLER	Kabul University	Geology	Hydrometeorology	Associate Professor
8	Engineering Ethics Fourth Edition written by fleddermann.charles)	Kabul University	Engineering	Flood	Associate Professor
9	The Basics of sociology	Kabul University	Social Sciences	Sociology	Associate Professor

10	Contemporary Sociology	Kabul University	Social Sciences	Philosophy and Sociology	Associate Professor
11	Basic Mathematics for Economists: mike Rosser and Piotr lies written by	Kabul University	Economics	Econometrics	Associate Professor
12	theory in to practice An Introduction to Literary criticism: Annbm.Dobie	Kabul University	Fine Arts	Dramatic Literature or Playwriting	Associate Professor
13	Heat and thermodynamics: mark w.zomansky Richard dittman	Kabul University	Physics	Nuclear and Atomic Physics	Associate Professor
14	How to write Your First Thesis: paul Gruba and jusin zobel	Kabul University	Literature	English	Associate Professor
15	Argumentation:janes A .Herrick)	Kabul University	Literature	English	Associate Professor
16	An introduction to Plant Biology	Kabul University	Biology	Botany	پوهنځی
17	principles of Electronic communist systems, written by Louis e frenzel	Kabul University	Physics	Physics and Electromechanics	Associate Professor
18	(Textbook of Engineering Geology, written by R.Annadurai & rnaalakshmi	Kabul University	Geology	Geology	Associate Professor
19	Agricultural Extension with Global innovations. Dr. sagar Mandal	Kabul University	Agriculture	Economics of Agricultural Development	Associate Professor
20	farm Management in indie; sscjjoma amd maromderpa; singh	Kabul University	Agriculture	Agricultural Economics	Associate Professor
21	general zoology laboratory guide	Kabul University	Science	Biology	پوهنځی
22	Screenplay Building Story Through Character_ jule selbo	Kabul University	Fine Arts	Dramatic Literature or Playwriting	Associate Professor
23	Recent Advances in Weed Management _ bhagirath s. Chauhan.gulshan mahajan)	Kabul University	Veterinary Medicine	Clinic	Associate Professor
24	wie schreibt man wissenschaftleche	Kabul University	Literature	Germany	Associate Professor

	Arbeiten von der Themenfindung bis Abgabe : dr.ulrike pospiech				
25	Sheep and Goat Production- tex Book: mulugeta Ayaew Eweneta	Kabul University	Veterinary Medicine	Animal Husbandry	Associate Professor
26	Artifial Insemination Infarm Animals: milad manafi	Kabul University	Veterinary Medicine	Clinic	Associate Professor
27	propagation of Horticultural crops: Dr.,R.R sharma	Kabul University	Agriculture	Horticulture	Associate Professor
28	Veterinary Parasitology: jons parrewon	Kabul University	Veterinary Medicine	Paraclinic	Associate Professor
29	Satanic techniques in Business and Economics:Douglas Alind.william G MARCHAL	Kabul University	Economics	Statistics	Associate Professor
30	Meos human physiology systemic and Applied :sultan Ayoub meo	Kabul University	Supplementary Health	Physiology	Associate Professor
31	understanding Film theory: Ruth Doughty an Christine Etherington	Kabul University	Fine Arts	Simna	Associate Professor
32	Grammar of the shot Bowen: Christopher.j)	Kabul University	Fine Arts	Simna	Associate Professor
33	Human Resources Management for Public and Nonprofit Organza tons: e.pynes	Kabul University	Economics	Administration and management	Associate Professor
34	A Text book of Medicinal Chemistry: munedra mohan Varshney and Asif	Kabul University	Pharmacy	Shamik Pharmacy	Associate Professor
35	Honey Bee Biology and Beekeeping_ Dewey M.Caron with Lawrnce john	Kabul University	Veterinary Medicine	animal breeding	Associate Professor
36	Afghanistan A CULTURAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY – thonas Barfield_ PRINCETIN	Kabul University	Social Sciences	Contemporary history of Afghanistan	Associate Professor

	UNIVERSITY PRESS PRINCETON AND OXFORD				
37	Soil pollution: from Monitoring to Remediation	Kabul University	Agriculture	Soil science and irrigation	Associate Professor
38	clinical Immunology and serology A Laboratory perspective	Kabul University	Microbiology		Associate Professor
39	PERSONAL CONNECTIONS IN THE DIGITAL AGE;DIGITAL AGE	Kabul University	Literature	English	Associate Professor
40	Cloud Computing - SondeepBhowmik	Kabul University	Computer Science	Software engineering	Associate Professor
41	Introductory Microeconomics_ dr deepashree amd shri ram	Kabul University	Economics	National economy	Associate Professor
42	Gendered lives communication Gender and culture Natalie Fixemer ,oraiz	Kabul University	Journalism	public relations	Associate Professor
43	gastrointestinal physiology	Kabul Medical University	Health Supplement	Physiology	Associate Professor
44	Clinical Oncology; carmen j.allegra	Kabul Medical University	Health Supplement	imaging	Associate Professor
45	Clinical Oncology:Lippincitt Williams Wikins(Kabul Medical University	Health Supplement	imaging	Associate Professor
46	Essentials Clinical Infection Diseases” Approach to orthopedic infections	Kabul Medical University	Medical	Tuberculosis	Associate Professor
47	clinical Anesthesia Eighth Edition, written by Louis e frenzel	Kabul Medical University	Health Supplement	Anesthetic	Associate Professor
48	moor clinically oriented anatomy Eight Editions	Kabul Medical University	Medical	para clinic	Associate Professor
49	Schwartz s principles Of surgery tenth editioin..Dana K	Kabul Medical University	Medical Therapy	Emergency surgery and trauma	Associate Professor
50	Shobha Tandon Paediatric dentistry	Kabul Medical University	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Pediatric stomatology	Associate Professor

51	Blended Learning in English as Foreign Language Classes an article review	Kabul Medical University	Medical	English	Associate Professor
52	clinical immunology and serology A Laboratory Perspective Fourth edition)	Kabul Medical University	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Medical technology	Associate Professor
53	Recent advance Minimal Access Surgery	Medical University	Public Health	Ventricular surgery	Associate Professor
54	Approach to pulmonary infections :Essentials of Clinical infectious Diseases	Medical University	Medical	Infectious tuberculosis	Associate Professor
55	Harrison's Principle of Internal Medicine 19th edition	University of Medical Sciences	Medical	Cardiovascular interior	Associate Professor
56	system of orthopaedics and Trauma	University of Medical Sciences	Medical	Surgery and orthopedics	Associate Professor
57	outline of orthopedic	University of Medical Sciences	Medical Therapy	Orthopedics	Associate Professor
58	Essentials of Abdomino-pelvic Sonography	University of Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Medical imaging and radiological sciences	پوهنځی
59	System of orthopaedics and Trauma	University of Medical Sciences	Medical	Orthopedic surgery	Associate Professor
60	Moor Clinically Oriented Anatomy_ Keith.moore.Arthur.f dalley	University of Medical Sciences	Medical Therapy	anatomy	Associate Professor
61	Biophysics _Roland Glaser	Medical Sciences	Nursing	Medical physics	Associate Professor
62	Impacted Third Molars: john wayland	University of Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Maxillofacial surgery	Associate Professor
63	Manual of Local Anesthesia in Dentistry _AP chitre	University of Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Maxillofacial surgery	Associate Professor
64	pediatric surgery simplified :Minakshi Nalbale-bhosale	University of Medical Sciences	Public Health	Pediatric surgery	Associate Professor
65	Recent Advances in Surgery:puneet	University of Medical Sciences	Public Health	Ventricular surgery	Associate Professor

66	Text book of orthopedic-5th edition, john ebnezar	University of Medical Sciences	Medical	orthopedics	Associate Professor
67	5G Network, fundamental requirements, enabling and operations management	University of Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	it	Associate Professor
68	Making Health Policy second edition: kent Buse, Nicholas Mays	University of Medical Sciences	Public Health	it	Associate Professor
69	NEETTERS ESSETAL BIOCHEMISTRY	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	biochemistry	Associate Professor
70	Population Based public Health third edition: patricia M, Schoon	Medical Sciences	Nursing	Nursing	Associate Professor
71	Practical Diabetes Care 4th edition, David Levy, Wiley Blackwell	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Endocrinology	Associate Professor
72	Bailey and Loves Short practice of surgery ed 27 written by p.ronan	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Thoracic surgery	Associate Professor
73	Schwartz's principles of surgery tenth edition volume 2 written by danaK . Andersen, Chapter 31-33	Medical Sciences	Public Health	Thoracic surgery	Associate Professor
74	practical Diabetes Care 4th edition	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Endocrinology	Associate Professor
75	American Academy Ophthalmology	Medical Sciences	Medical	Eye	Associate Professor
76	concise Hematology 1st edition sunita sharma prak ash Tragi Richa	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Endocrinology	Associate Professor
77	clinical Oncology 5th edition: carmenj allegra	Medical Sciences	Health Sciences (Complementary Medicine)	imaging	Associate Professor
78	concise Haematology 1st edition sunita sharma som Prakash Tyagi Richa Chauhan	Medical Sciences	Stomatology (Dentistry)	Endocrinology	Associate Professor
79	clinical neuroanatomy :Richard.s.snell	Medical Sciences	Medicine	anatomy	Associate Professor
80	clinical Anesthesia Eighth edition	Medical Sciences	Health Supplement	Anesthetic	Associate Professor

81	smith and Tanaghos General Urology 18th editon	Medical Sciences	Public Health	urology	Associate Professor
82	Water Power Engineering written by MMDandekar and K N	Polytechnic University	Water Resources and Environmental Engineering	Hydraulic	Associate Professor
83	Engineering Economy: sixteenth ed; William G SULLIVAN)	Polytechnic University	Civil Engineering	Industrial buildings	Associate Professor
84	Design of masonry structure: S,R.Davies. B.P.Sinha. A .w.Hendry	Polytechnic University	Civil Engineering	Industrial buildings	Associate Professor
85	Linear algebra-kenneth Hoffman Ray kunze	Polytechnic University	Mechanical Engineering	Excellent mathematics	Associate Professor
86	Electronic Devices Conventional Current Version:Thomas L. floyd.)	Polytechnic University	Mechanical Engineering	Electricity supply	Associate Professor
87	Lianyan zhang:Engineering properties of Rocks:lianyan zhang	Polytechnic University	Civil Engineering	rail	Associate Professor
88	Public- place- Urban Spaces- the Dimension of Using_Taner oc,tim heath.	Polytechnic University	Civil Engineering	Urban	Associate Professor
89	Walter Borchardt-O tt crystallography An Introduction third edition	Polytechnic University	Geological Mines		Associate Professor
90	Mineral resources Economics and the Environment--Stephen E. Kesler and Adam C. Simon.)	Polytechnic University	Geological Mines	Engineering exploration	Associate Professor
91	PSYCHOLOGY OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCEES	University of Education	General Psychology	Psychology	Associate Professor
92	Video art	University of Education	Painting	beautiful arts	Associate Professor
93	sociology Of rural life	University of Education	Sociology	social Sciences	Associate Professor

94	General Psychology: s.k.Manga	University of Education	Psychology	General Psychology	Associate Professor
95	Research Methods Linguistics: Lia Litosseliti	University of Education	Literature	Pashto	Associate Professor

CONCLUSION

After concerted efforts in the current research initiative, we successfully gained access to a comprehensive database documenting the practical subjects undertaken by professors specializing in translation management within the Department of Research, Compilation, and Translation at the Ministry of Higher Education. The registration of professors' works in the database was contingent upon the translator's name, educational institution, and aspired academic ranking. Certain details were intentionally omitted, with a primary focus on enumerating the titles of the works, the associated faculty and department, and the year of publication. Concerning the translated subjects, it is noteworthy that a predominant portion of the translations revolved around specialized topics, aligning with the expertise of the respective academic groups or fields. It is evident that the majority of translated works emanated from the English language. Translators in Afghan universities predominantly employed the method of semantic translation, commonly known as conceptual translation, which aligns with the prevailing and accepted approach endorsed by the Ministry of Higher Education in Afghanistan. The outcomes of this research signify that the highest number of registered works for translation in the year 2019 originated primarily from Kabul University. Following this, there were contributions from Medical Sciences University, Polytechnic University, and Education University. The succinct presentation of these findings is encapsulated in the chart provided below.

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