

ChatGPT to Translate Sacred Qur'anic Texts into English

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Received 05/12/2025

Accepted 19/05/2026

Published 01/07/2026

Abstract

This study examines the distinctive translational approaches of ChatGPT in comparison to traditional and widely accepted translations of Qur'anic verses. It focuses on how the meaning of the verses is presented and communicated in both approaches. By analyzing translations of five key Qur'anic themes—the Quran as an enlightened way of life, the unique creation of Allah (God), human rights, death and the afterlife, and character and manners—drawn from four chapters of the Qur'an, the study highlights clear and important differences in style, structure, and word choice. The analysis shows that both approaches are generally effective and successful in conveying the meanings of the verses. However, the words and expressions used to communicate these meanings often differ significantly between the two. ChatGPT's translations are usually clear, concise, and easy to understand. They tend to present the meaning in a simple and easy-to-understand way that allows readers to grasp the main ideas quickly. In contrast, the accepted traditional translations are often more detailed, interpretive, and explanatory. They use a more conversational style and are enriched with cultural, historical, and religious context, which *helps explain deeper and more complex* meanings more fully. However, ChatGPT does not naturally capture the subtle theological, spiritual, or symbolic implications found in some verses. It may also lack depth when reflecting historical, cultural, or contextual nuances unless it is clearly guided. As a result, some layers of meaning may not be completely represented. Therefore, while ChatGPT can be a very useful supplementary tool for understanding Qur'anic translations, it works best when it is used together with traditional tafsir (exegesis) and scholarly interpretation. Combining both approaches helps ensure a more complete, accurate, and richer understanding of the Qur'anic text.

Keywords: ChatGPT; Translation; Quran; Tafsir.

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Journal of Languages & Translation © 2026. Published by University of Chlef, Algeria.

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المخلص

تتناول هذه الدراسة الأساليب المتميزة لترجمة ChatGPT مقارنة بالترجمات المعتمدة لآيات القرآن الكريم. وتركز على كيفية عرض معنى الآيات وتوضيحه وتوصيله في كلا الطريقتين. من خلال تحليل ترجمات خمسة مواضيع رئيسية في القرآن الكريم — القرآن كأسلوب حياة مستنير، خلق الله الفريد، حقوق الإنسان، الموت والآخرة، والأخلاق والآداب — من أربعة فصول من القرآن، تسلط الدراسة الضوء على اختلافات واضحة وهامة في الأسلوب والبنية واختيار الكلمات. يُظهر التحليل أن كلا الطريقتين فعالان وناجحان بشكل عام في نقل معاني الآيات. ومع ذلك، غالبًا ما تختلف الكلمات والتعبيرات المستخدمة لتوصيل هذه المعاني بشكل كبير بين الطريقتين. عادةً ما تكون ترجمات ChatGPT مباشرة وواضحة وموجزة ورسمية. وتميل إلى تقديم المعنى بطريقة بسيطة وسهلة الفهم تسمح للقراء باستيعاب الأفكار الرئيسية بسرعة. في المقابل، غالبًا ما تكون الترجمات المعتمدة أكثر تفصيلاً وتفسيراً وشرحاً. وتستخدم أسلوباً أكثر حوارية، وغنية بالسياق الثقافي والتاريخي والديني، مما يساعد على توضيح المعاني العميقة والمعقدة أحياناً بشكل أفضل. في الوقت نفسه، لا يستطيع ChatGPT بطبيعته التقاط الدلالات اللاهوتية أو الروحية أو الرمزية الدقيقة في بعض الآيات. وقد يفتقر أيضاً إلى العمق عند عرض الفروق التاريخية أو الثقافية أو السياقية ما لم يتم توجيهه بوضوح. ونتيجة لذلك، قد لا يتم تمثيل بعض طبقات المعنى بالكامل. لذلك، بينما يمكن أن يكون ChatGPT أداة مساعدة مفيدة جداً لفهم ترجمات القرآن، إلا أنه يعمل بشكل أفضل عند استخدامه مع التفسير التقليدي والتأويل العلمي. يساعد الجمع بين كلا الطريقتين على ضمان فهم أكمل وأكثر دقة وغنى للنص القرآني.

الكلمات الدالة : ChatGPT ؛ الترجمة؛ القرآن الكريم. التفسير

1. Introduction

The Qur'an, the sacred text of Islam, is believed by Muslims to be the direct and divine speech of Allah (God), serving as the foundation of Islamic faith and practice globally. It provides a comprehensive code of conduct, addressing all aspects of human life and offering guidance on a wide array of concerns. The Qur'an delivers profound moral lessons, historical narratives, examples, and parables, making it an enduring source of wisdom and reflection. Structured into 114 chapters (*Surahs*) comprising individual verses, the Qur'an is celebrated as a literary masterpiece in Arabic. Its teachings on specific topics are interwoven across various *Surahs* and sections, rather than confined to a single chapter, reflecting its holistic and interconnected approach. According to Syed Mumtaz Ali, the Qur'an encompasses seven key themes: beliefs, laws, prophethood and divine guidance, death and resurrection, moral teachings, creation and nature, and human history. Renowned scholars like Abdullah Yusuf Ali and Talal Itani have translated the Qur'an, producing widely accepted versions that are read by Muslims worldwide. The primary goal of translation is to convey the meaning of written or spoken content from one language to another. A high-quality translation does not simply substitute individual words but seeks to faithfully communicate the essence and intent of the entire text, ensuring its message is accurately and effectively understood across linguistic and cultural boundaries.

Given the importance of conveying the meanings of the Qur'an to a wider audience, the role of translation becomes essential. In this regard, recent technological developments have significantly shaped how texts are translated across languages. The advancement of machine translation (MT) systems has transformed language processing, with neural machine translation emerging as a key focus in natural language processing for automating translations between languages (Kocmi & Federmann, 2023; He et al., 2022; Stahlberg, 2020). Despite significant progress, MT systems still face challenges, such as accurately handling idiomatic expressions, translating low-resource languages, managing rare words, and maintaining coherence in translations (He et al., 2022). The introduction of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT has further accelerated advancements in MT (Wei et al., 2022; Ouyang et al., 2022; Chen et al., 2021; Brown et al., 2020). One groundbreaking feature of LLMs is their ability to perform zero-shot translation—translating between languages without explicit training on those language pairs—achieving

accuracy levels comparable to supervised MT systems. Beyond translation, LLMs demonstrate exceptional versatility across a wide range of NLP applications, highlighting their potential for broader use cases (Jiao et al., 2023; Wei et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023).

ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022 (Ouyang et al., 2022), showcases advanced capabilities in interpreting instructions and generating detailed responses. As a Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) model, it has been trained on vast datasets to master the intricacies of human language across diverse topics with minimal direct supervision. Like Neural Machine Translation (NMT) systems, GPT models predict word sequences based on context, leveraging extensive training to develop a deep understanding of grammar, syntax, and semantics in multiple languages. One of ChatGPT's standout features is its proficiency in translating low-resource languages such as Vietnamese, Japanese, and Korean. Its translations in these languages often surpass those of specialized machine translation systems, thanks to its use of sophisticated deep learning techniques. These techniques enable the model to extract meaningful insights from limited input, producing more accurate translations (Nguyen et al., 2023). Notably, ChatGPT's translation abilities are not the result of targeted training but rather a byproduct of its extensive language processing capabilities. As a transformer-based model, ChatGPT leverages natural language understanding to generate translations. Unlike dedicated machine translation systems that rely heavily on large collections of parallel data, ChatGPT achieves accurate translations by learning language structures and context from a smaller dataset of monolingual texts. This approach highlights its adaptability and effectiveness in a wide range of linguistic tasks.

The main issue this study addresses is the challenge of achieving accurate and faithful translations of complex religious and cultural texts, such as the Qur'an, through modern AI tools. Although neural and generative models have made impressive progress, there are still concerns about how well they can preserve meaning, tone, and context in sacred or highly nuanced texts. While machine translation systems generally face difficulties with issues such as idiomatic expressions, low-resource languages, rare words, and coherence, models like ChatGPT have shown improved performance in many low-resource language scenarios due to their large-scale pretraining and contextual learning abilities. However, despite this strength, Qur'anic Arabic represents a highly nuanced and stylistically complex form of language, where meaning is deeply tied to rhetoric, context, and interpretation, making it a persistent challenge even for advanced AI systems. Therefore, this research aims to explore how effectively ChatGPT renders Qur'anic verses while maintaining their intended meaning and stylistic features. It also seeks to identify the main differences in ChatGPT's translation performance across different contexts. The study assumes that ChatGPT, with its stronger contextual and semantic understanding, will produce translations that more closely reflect the original meaning and style compared to traditional reference translations.

This study focuses on ChatGPT as a representative example of recent AI-based translation tools. The choice is motivated by its ability to understand context and generate fluent, coherent translations across different types of texts. Unlike traditional machine translation systems, which mainly rely on direct text matching, ChatGPT processes language more flexibly, allowing it to handle complex and nuanced material. This makes it particularly suitable for examining the translation of Qur'anic verses, which require both linguistic accuracy and sensitivity to meaning. In addition, its widespread use and accessibility make it a relevant and timely subject for investigation.

This study addresses the following research question: How effectively does ChatGPT convey the meaning and stylistic features of Qur'anic verses compared to traditional translations? It also examines whether differences in clarity, depth, and contextual representation affect translation quality. The study hypothesizes that ChatGPT offers greater clarity and accessibility, whereas traditional translations provide deeper interpretive and contextual richness.

2. Literature Review

Radford et al. (2019) explained that ChatGPT leverages deep learning to generate text based on context, excelling in creative scenarios or tasks requiring a deeper understanding of subject matter. This capability often results in more personalized translations. However Ali (2023). noted that while ChatGPT produces fluent translations, it may lack the precision of tools like Google Translate, particularly when handling technical terms or idiomatic expressions. According to Majji (2025), Google Translate is an effective tool for bridging language gaps. It works well for short texts, factual content, and languages that are similar, but it can struggle with complex texts, subtle meanings, and low-resource languages. Despite these limitations, GT remains a useful tool for basic communication, emphasizing the importance of further improvements in language processing and specialized training.. As highlighted by (Radford et al., 2019), ChatGPT's training involves processing extensive text datasets to grasp the complexities of human language. This enables it to generate coherent responses and maintain contextual relevance in conversations, although translation was not its primary design focus. Research by (Peng et al., 2023) indicates that while ChatGPT can perform translations, its true strength lies in understanding and generating natural language. It often provides contextual translations that are more nuanced than those from traditional systems. However, its lack of specialization in translation can result in inconsistencies, particularly in technical or domain-specific content.

Sennrich et al. (2016) highlighted limitations in neural machine translation (NMT) systems, particularly in handling rare words and achieving high precision in technical and specialized texts. Their findings remain relevant to modern transformer-based systems, including large language models such as ChatGPT, which build upon NMT architectures but still face similar challenges in domain-specific translation. Their comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights into ChatGPT's performance across various linguistic and contextual applications. Khoshafah (2023) conducted a focused study on ChatGPT's effectiveness in Arabic-English translation, specifically examining the model's accuracy in cross-cultural communication. Using the ChatGPT 3.5 model, the study analyzed translations across multiple text genres, including historical, literary, media, legal, and scientific works, comparing them to those produced by professional human translators. The evaluation, which assessed language accuracy and contextual coherence, revealed that ChatGPT performed well with simpler content but struggled with more complex material, highlighting its limitations in interpreting and translating intricate texts.

Although many studies have explored machine translation and, more recently, AI language models, most of them focus on general texts rather than complex religious ones like the Qur'an. In addition, there is still limited work that directly compares AI-generated translations with well-established Qur'anic translations across different themes. This creates a gap in understanding how well these tools handle not only accuracy, but also deeper meaning, style, and context. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by comparing ChatGPT with traditional translations, with a focus on clarity, depth, and the way meaning is conveyed.

3. Methodology

This study adopts a qualitative comparative approach to evaluate the effectiveness of ChatGPT in translating Qur'anic verses in comparison with a widely accepted human translation, namely the English translation of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali. The focus is on Qur'anic Arabic due to its linguistic richness, rhetorical depth, and contextual complexity, which make it particularly challenging for translation, especially through artificial intelligence systems.

The analysis is based on selected Qur'anic verses representing five key thematic categories derived from Sayyid Mumtaz Ali's classification of Qur'anic themes, namely beliefs (way of life), creation of Allah, human rights, death and the afterlife, and moral character and manners. These themes were selected to ensure a comprehensive representation of the main conceptual and ethical dimensions of the Qur'an.

Each selected verse is translated using ChatGPT and then compared with the human translation of the Qur'an by Abdullah Yusuf Ali (The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary). The comparison focuses on three main criteria: semantic accuracy, clarity and readability, and contextual and stylistic fidelity. These criteria are used to assess how accurately the meaning of the original Qur'anic Arabic is preserved, how clearly it is conveyed in English, and how well the rhetorical and cultural features of the text are maintained.

The study follows a descriptive-comparative method, where translations are analyzed side by side to identify similarities and differences in meaning and expression. Special attention is given to linguistic challenges such as metaphorical expressions, religious terminology, and context-dependent meanings, which are central to Qur'anic discourse. It is expected that ChatGPT will provide fluent and contextually adaptive translations due to its advanced language model architecture, while the translation of Abdullah Yusuf Ali will demonstrate stronger interpretive depth and theological nuance. Through this approach, the study aims to highlight the strengths and limitations of ChatGPT when applied to the translation of sacred and linguistically complex texts.

4. Results and Discussion

Peng et al. (2023) noted that users often experience a more interactive engagement with ChatGPT, as it can participate in dialogue and offer explanations, enhancing overall understanding. ChatGPT excels in contextual comprehension, frequently producing translations that feel more natural and intuitive. Its ability to clarify ambiguous phrases by considering the broader context adds to its effectiveness in translation tasks. This study conducted a comparative analysis of multiple Qur'anic translations generated by ChatGPT and their accepted counterparts. For each of the selected Qur'anic themes, two verses were translated using ChatGPT and compared with the widely recognized translations. This section presents the translations, analyzing the strengths and limitations of ChatGPT. It highlights the tool's handling of complex language, religious connotations, and the contextual nuances embedded within the Qur'anic text.

4.1 The Holy Qur'n Is An Enlightened Way Of Life

The central theme of this chapter emphasizes that the Qur'an serves a profound purpose: to offer humanity a true understanding of Allah (God) and the wisdom behind His creations. Its teachings aim to guide individuals toward a path of righteousness, addressing their spiritual, social, and cultural needs. By following the Qur'an's guidance, individuals can attain inner peace and achieve success in both their worldly lives and the Hereafter.

Both translations convey the essence of the first verse shown in Table 1, emphasizing the divine origin of the Qur'anic revelation and its purpose as guidance and glad tidings for believers. However, they differ in tone, word choice, and explanatory details. Chatgpt translation is more formal and concise reflecting a direct rendering of the Arabic text; it uses the term "Holy Spirit", staying closer to the literal Arabic term "رُوحُ الْقُدُس", which is often simply understood in Islamic tradition as referring to Jibreel (Gabriel) but leaves room for interpretation; while the accepted translation adopts a more conversational and explanatory tone explicitly identifies "Holy Angel (Jibreel)", even in parentheses clarifying the identity for readers unfamiliar with the Islamic understanding of "رُوحُ الْقُدُس".

In the second verse of Table 1, both translations effectively communicate Allah's commandments for justice, goodness, and generosity while prohibiting immorality, injustice, and oppression. However, their styles and phrasing differ noticeably. ChatGPT's translation employs concise, contemporary language such as "justice, excellence (in conduct), and giving to relatives" and "immorality, wrongdoing, and oppression," which is straightforward and accessible to modern readers. In contrast, the accepted translation adopts a more descriptive and formal tone, using expressions like "justice, the doing of good, and generosity to kith

and kin" and "all shameful deeds, and injustice and transgression." The use of "kith and kin" reflects a more traditional and poetic style, appealing to those who appreciate classical phrasing. Furthermore, ChatGPT's version concludes with "so that you may take heed," emphasizing the reader's personal responsibility to reflect on Allah's commands, while the accepted translation ends with "that you may receive admonition," highlighting Allah's role as a guide and instructor.

Table 1. Qur'an is an enlightened way of life

Quranic text	Chatgpt	Accepted translation
فَلْ تَرَكْهَ رُوْحُ الْقُدُسِ مِنْ رَبِّكَ بِالْحَقِّ لِيُثَبِّتَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَهُدًى وَبُشْرَى لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ ﴿١٠٢﴾ (16:102)	"Say, [O Prophet], 'The Holy Spirit has brought it down from your Lord in truth to strengthen those who believe, and as guidance and good news for the Muslims.'"	"(O Prophet) Say, the Holy Angel (Jibreel ؑ) has brought the Revelation from your Lord in Truth, in order to make the believers steadfast (on their Imaan), and as a Guide and Glad Tidings for Muslims."
إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ ۚ يَعْظُمُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾ (16:90)	"Indeed, Allah commands justice, excellence (in doing of good, and generosity conduct), and giving to relatives. And He forbids all shameful deeds, and immorality, wrongdoing, and oppression. He admonishes you so that you may take heed."	"Allah commands justice, the doing of good, and generosity to kith and kin, and He forbids all shameful deeds, and injustice and transgression: He instructs you, that you may receive admonition."

4.2 Unique Creation Of Allah (God)

In numerous verses of the Holy Qur'an, Allah (SWT) beautifully narrates the signs, purpose, and ultimate objectives of His creations. Every element in the universe has a defined purpose and is part of his divine master plan. This concept is highlighted in verses given in Table 2.

In the first verse of the table, both ChatGPT and the accepted translation effectively capture the core message, highlighting Allah's mastery over the universe through signs in nature and human experience; for example, describing the sun movement and the moon phases. However, they differ in style, tone, and choice of phrasing. ChatGPT's translation is concise and contemporary, employing straightforward language like "withdraw the daylight" and "floating in perfect harmony." This style appeals to readers who prioritize clarity and simplicity while still preserving the grandeur of the original message. In contrast, the accepted translation adopts a more elaborate and vividly descriptive tone when describing natural phenomena, with phrases such as "strip the day out of it" and "destined route of destination," adding a sense of rich dynamism. Its use of slightly poetic expressions, like "like the old twig," gives it a traditional, classical feel that resonates with readers who appreciate a richer, more expressive style.

The second verse in the table, underscores the extraordinary natural phenomenon of two contrasting bodies of water joining but not mixing, illustrating Allah's power and precision in creation. The "barrier" (بَرْزَخ) serves not only as a physical divider but also as a symbol of the divine system that preserves the distinct properties of each body of water, showcasing Allah's wisdom in maintaining balance and harmony in the universe. ChatGPT's translation ("And He is the One who merges the two bodies of water...") offers a concise and literal rendering of the Arabic, focusing on neutrality and clarity while preserving the essence of the verse. It employs the terms "barrier" and "impassable boundary" to succinctly describe the separation. In contrast, the official translation ("And it is He who merged the two seas...") provides a more

visual and functional interpretation, incorporating phrases like "flow side by side" and "so that they remain unmixed," which enhance the reader's understanding of the phenomenon and its significance. This additional detail aids in visualizing the miraculous coexistence and underscores the barrier's purpose.

Table 2. verses on unique creations of Allah (God)

Quranic text	Chatgpt	Accepted translation
وَايَةً لَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ نَسْلَخُ مِنْهُ النَّهَارَ فَإِذَا هُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ ۝ وَالشَّمْسُ تَجْرِي لِـمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ ۝ وَالْقَمَرَ قَدَرْنَاهُ مَنَازِلَ حَتَّىٰ عَادَ كَالْعُرْجُونِ الْقَدِيمِ ۝ لَا الشَّمْسُ يَنْبَغِي لَهَا أَنْ تُدْرِكَ الْقَمَرَ وَلَا اللَّيْلُ سَابِقُ النَّهَارِ وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ يَسْبَحُونَ ۝ (36:37 – 42)	<i>"And a sign for them is the night: We withdraw the daylight from it, leaving them in darkness. And the sun runs its course to its appointed place. That is the determination of the Almighty, the All- Knowing. And as for the moon: We have ordained phases for it until it becomes like an old, withered palm stalk. It is not for the sun to overtake the moon, nor does the night outstrip the day. Each is in an orbit, floating in perfect harmony."</i>	<i>"Another sign for them is the night: We strip the day out of it—and they are in darkness. And the sun moves towards its destined route of destination. Such is the design of the Almighty, the All-Knowing. And the moon: We have disposed of it in phases until it returns like the old twig. The sun is not to overtake the moon, nor is the night to outpace the day. Each of them floats in an orbit."</i>
وَهُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ الْبَحْرَيْنِ هَذَا عَذْبٌ فُرَاتٌ وَهَذَا مِلْحٌ أُجَاجٌ وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَهُمَا بَرْزَخًا وَجِجًا مَّخْجُورًا ۝ (25:53)	<i>"And He is the One who merges the two bodies of water: one fresh and sweet, and the other salty and bitter. And He placed between them a barrier and an impassable boundary."</i>	<i>"And it is He who merged the two seas (flow side by side); one fresh and sweet, and another one salty and bitter; He placed between them a barrier, and an impregnable veil (so that they remain unmixed)."</i>

The Qur'an stands as the Divine Constitution, outlining fundamental rights that promote harmonious coexistence among all people. In Islam, these rights are divided into two categories: the rights owed to Allah and the rights owed to fellow humans. The rights of Allah call for total submission and sincere worship of Almighty Allah alone. Meanwhile, the rights of humans pertain to mutual responsibilities, both at an individual and collective level. Upholding both sets of rights is an essential obligation for every Muslim, embodying the Islamic principle of balancing spiritual devotion with social responsibility.

In the first verse of Table 3, both translations effectively convey the meaning of the verse, emphasizing Allah's justice and meticulous accounting on the Day of Judgment. However, there are subtle differences in tone and phrasing that cater to different audiences and interpretive preferences. ChatGPT's translation uses "Day of Resurrection," which is a concise, clear, and widely understood term in English, while the accepted translation opts for "Day of Qiyamah," retaining the Arabic term. This choice in the accepted translation may resonate more with readers familiar with Islamic terminology. ChatGPT translates "حَاسِبِينَ" as "accountants," which is accurate but more modern in tone, whereas the accepted translation uses "Reckoners," which adds a formal and slightly traditional tone but less accessible to those outside the faith.

In the second verse of table 3, both translations effectively convey the essential meaning of the verse but differ in tone, phrasing, and emphasis on certain aspects. ChatGPT translation uses caution and the seriousness command "Do not approach the property of the orphan" is more literal and closely mirrors the original Arabic ("وَلَا تَقْرُبُوا"); while the accepted translation adds an interpretive layer not explicitly stated in the Arabic. It uses "Do not come near the property of the orphan" conveys the same caution but uses a slightly less formal tone, which may feel more conversational to some readers. ChatGPT translation: "Give full measure and weight in justice" emphasizes fairness as a guiding principle; the while accepted translation: "Give full weight and full measure, equitably" uses "equitably," which adds a nuance of balance and fairness but feels less direct than "in justice."

Table 3. verses on human rights.

Quranic text	Chatgpt	Accepted translation
وَنَضَعُ الْمَوَازِينَ الْقِسْطَ لِيَوْمِ الْقِيَمَةِ فَلَا تُظْلَمُ نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا وَإِنْ كَانَ مِثْقَالَ حَبَّةٍ مِنْ خَرْدَلٍ أَتَيْنَا بِهَا ط وَكُفَىٰ بِنَا حَاسِبِينَ ﴿٢١:٤٧﴾	<i>"And We will set up the scales of justice for the Day of Resurrection, so no soul will be wronged in the least. And if there is [even] the weight of a mustard seed, We will bring it forth. And sufficient are We as accountants."</i>	<i>"We will set up the scales of justice for the Day of Qiyamah, so that no soul will suffer the least injustice. And even if it (deed) be the weight of a mustard-seed, We will bring it up. Sufficient are We as Reckoners"</i>
وَلَا تَقْرُبُوا مَالَ الْيَتِيمِ إِلَّا بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ حَتَّىٰ يَبْلُغَ أَشُدَّهُ ۖ وَأَوْفُوا الْكَيْلَ وَالْمِيزَانَ بِالْقِسْطِ ﴿٢١:٥٠﴾	<i>"And do not approach the property of the orphan except in a manner that is best, until he reaches maturity. And give full measure and weight in justice."</i>	<i>"And do not come near the property of the orphan, except with the best intentions, until he reaches maturity. And give full weight and full measure, equitably."</i>

4.4 Death And Afterlife

The Qur'an describes life as consisting of two phases: the temporary, worldly life and the eternal life after death, known as Akhirah. This earthly existence is not a permanent dwelling for humanity, as death ultimately marks its end. In Islamic belief, all individuals will be assigned their final and everlasting destinations in the Akhirah.

In the first verse of Table 4, both translations effectively convey the core message of the verse but cater to different audiences: ChatGPT for a more **literal, formal, and concise rendering**, and the accepted translation for a more **interpretive and explanatory approach**. ChatGPT's translation is formal and concise, offering a straightforward rendering of the moment of death: "No! When the soul reaches the collarbones..." It emphasizes the inevitability of the event with "No!" and maintains a direct structure that closely reflects the Arabic text. In contrast, the accepted translation takes a more **expansive and explanatory approach**, adding interpretive elements such as "one leg (of this world) is entangled with another leg (of the next world)," which unpacks the metaphorical imagery to make the meaning clearer for readers unfamiliar with Qur'anic symbolism. This makes the verse more accessible and visually descriptive.

In the second verse of the table, both ChatGPT and the official translation effectively convey the core message, emphasizing the persistent defiance of those who reject belief in the Hereafter, even when shown mercy and relief by Allah. ChatGPT adopts a **formal and structured tone**, using expressions like "deviating from the Straight Path" and "persist in their transgression, wandering blindly," maintaining close alignment

with the original wording. In contrast, the official translation employs a more **interpretive and reader-friendly style**, opting for phrases such as "swerving from the path" and "relieved their problems," which simplify the language while preserving meaning and making the message more accessible to general readers.

Table 4. verses on death and Afterlife

Quranic text	Chatgpt	Accepted translation
كَلَّا إِذَا بَلَغَتِ الرَّاقِيَ ۖ وَقِيلَ مَنْ رَاقٍ ۖ وَظَنَّ أَنَّهُ الْفِرَاقُ ۖ وَالتَّقَبُّ السَّاقُ بِالسَّاقِ ۖ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ الْمُسَاقُ ۖ (75:26 – 30)	"No! When the soul reaches the collarbones, And it is said, 'Who will cure [him]?' And the dying person realizes it is [their] separation. And the legs are entangled [in death], To your Lord, that Day, will be the procession."	"Indeed, when soul reaches the collarbone, and it is said, who is the healer (at this critical moment)?" And He would certainly realize that it is the real departing time. And one leg (of this world) is entangled with other leg (of the next world). On that Day is the drive to your Lord."
وَ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْآخِرَةِ عَنِ الصِّرَاطِ لَنُكَيِّبُونَ ۖ وَلَوْ رَحِمْنَاهُمْ وَكَشَفْنَا مَا بِهِمْ مِنْ ضُرٍّ لَلَجُّوا فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ ۖ	"And indeed, those who do not believe in the Hereafter are deviating from the Straight Path. And even if We were to have mercy on them and remove their affliction, they would persist in their transgression, wandering blindly."	"But those who do not believe in the Hereafter are swerving from the path. Even if We had mercy on them, and relieved their problems, they would still blindly persist in their defiance."

4.5 Character And Manners

The Qur'an teaches that those who believe in Allah (SWT) and perform righteous deeds will be rewarded with eternal bliss in Heaven. Moral virtues such as righteousness, honesty, piety, good manners, and ethical conduct are essential for cultivating a strong moral character. Good character, virtuous behavior, and proper manners are among the most valuable treasures in human life.

In the first verse of Table 5, both translations effectively communicate the message, inviting believers to reflect on the metaphor of a good word as a good tree, characterized by its firm roots, lofty branches, and continuous fruitfulness through Allah's will. However, the phrasing in ChatGPT's translation is formal and rhetorical, encouraging a contemplative tone that draws the reader's attention. In contrast, the accepted translation highlights a direct comparison, making the analogy more tangible. For instance, ChatGPT's use of "producing its fruit at all times" emphasizes an ongoing process, closely aligning with the Arabic phrase "كل حين".

In the second verse, both translations convey the essential message of the verses, urging caution in speech and actions while emphasizing accountability and humility. However, they differ in tone, phrasing, and interpretive choices. Both accurately communicate the prohibition against pursuing matters without knowledge and the warning that hearing, sight, and the heart will be held accountable. They also discourage arrogance and emphasize human limitations. However, the translation differs in wording. Chatgpt "Do not pursue that of which you have no knowledge" emphasizes active pursuit, aligning closely with the Arabic "وَلَا تَقْفُ". Also, "The hearing, the sight, and the heart—each of these will be held accountable" reflects a formal tone, with "held accountable" implying responsibility and consequence. The accepted translation "Do not occupy yourself with what you have no knowledge of" suggests a broader prohibition, encompassing both action and thought, though it is a slight interpretative departure from the

Arabic. "The hearing, and the sight, and the brains" uses "brains" instead of "heart," which is a less typical translation for "الْفؤَاد" but may appeal to modern readers. "Walk arrogantly on earth" is more direct and contemporary in tone.

Table 5. Character and Manners

Quranic text	Chatgpt	Accepted translation
أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ۚ تُؤْتِي أُكْلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا وَيَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ Surah Ibrahim 14:24-25	"Have you not seen how Allah presents the example of a good word? It is like a good tree—its roots are firm, and its branches are in the sky, producing its fruit at all times by the permission of its Lord. And Allah sets forth examples for people so that they may reflect."	"Do you not see how Allah compares a good word with a good tree? – its root is firm, and its branches are in the sky. It yields its fruits every season by the will of its Lord. Allah presents the examples to the people, so that they may reflect."
وَلَا تَفْهُمُوا مَا لَيْسَ لَكُم بِهِ عِلْمٌ ۚ إِنَّ السَّمْعَ وَالْبَصَرَ وَالْفُؤَادَ كُلُّ أُولَٰئِكَ كَانَ عَنْهُ مَسْئُولًا ۚ وَلَا تَمْشُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا ۚ إِنَّكَ لَن تَخْرِقَ الْأَرْضَ وَلَن تَبْلُغَ الْجِبَالَ طُولًا ﴿٣٦﴾ (Surah Al-Isra 17:36-37)	"And do not pursue that of which you have no knowledge. Indeed, the hearing, the sight, and the heart—each of these will be held accountable. And do not walk upon the earth with arrogance. Surely, you will neither pierce the earth nor reach the mountains in height"	"And do not occupy yourself with what you have no knowledge of. The hearing, and the sight, and the brains – all these will be questioned. And do not walk arrogantly on earth. You can neither cleave the earth, nor can you match the mountains in height."

Conclusion

This study compared ChatGPT translations of Qur'anic verses with widely accepted traditional English translations. The findings show that both approaches generally succeed in conveying the main meaning of the Qur'anic text, but they differ in important ways. ChatGPT provides clear, simple, and direct translations that are easy to understand and suitable for quick reading. Traditional translations, on the other hand, offer more detailed explanations and include cultural, historical, and religious context, which helps the reader understand deeper meanings.

The main point of this study is that ChatGPT is useful for basic understanding and improving accessibility, while traditional translations are more suitable for deeper study and interpretation. This means that both approaches are important and work better when used together rather than separately.

Based on this, it is recommended that ChatGPT be used as a supporting tool for learning and general understanding, especially for students and non-specialist readers. However, it should not replace traditional translations in academic or religious study, where accuracy and interpretation are more important.

Future research could compare ChatGPT with other AI translation tools on Qur'anic and religious texts, and also explore how readers understand and evaluate AI-generated translations. It would also be useful to study how these tools affect comprehension across different languages and cultural backgrounds.

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