Difficulties During Translation From Arabic To Azerbaijani

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Throughout the course of human history, societies have utilized translation as a means of communication for various purposes such as scientific, cultural, literary and diplomatic exchanges. This involves the transfer of knowledge and resources from one society or language to another, allowing for effective interaction and understanding between different cultures and languages. Translation is a process that involves certain guidelines and techniques, but it is also fraught with challenges. This study delves into the various obstacles that translators face in their line of work. In our research, we focus on addressing the issue of reading difficulty, which is caused by a structural problem. It is widely known that the Arabic language has very limited use of gestures, which makes it challenging to read consonants and hinders accurate interpretation and translation. This lack of gestural cues poses a significant obstacle to achieving correct meaning and conveying information effectively. Grammatical challenges can cause problems in the translation process. (Tanrıkulu 2016) Even individuals with a strong understanding of grammar may face obstacles. One solution to overcome these difficulties is by applying the rules of Arabic I'rab in practical situations and with ample exposure to written texts. The difficulties are further elaborated through the use of sample sentences and texts, and recommendations for successfully translating such sentences are provided. (Aydın, F 2006) **Keywords:** Arabic Language, Azerbaijan, Translation, Equivalence, Collocation, Harake, Poems

Introduction

The task of finding equivalent expressions can be challenging due to the differences in language structure, culture, and style between the source and target languages. These differences impose limitations on the possibilities of achieving a completely equivalent translation. Nevertheless, despite these obstacles, efforts have been made to identify potential equivalent translations that take into account the nuances of both languages and cultures. (Bulut 2000) The translation process can pose challenges due to the distinct features of languages, differences in cultural context, or the translator's own limitations. Overcoming these obstacles requires a deep understanding of both languages and their nuances, which enables the translator to produce an accurate and effective translation.

Another challenge in translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani is the cultural and historical context in which the original text was written. Arabic has a rich literary tradition that spans centuries. Translators must therefore take care to not only accurately convey the meaning of the text, but also to contextualize it within its broader cultural and historical context. For example, Arabic is a highly inflected language, with a complex system of verb conjugations, noun declensions, and grammatical cases. Azerbaijani, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language, which relies on the addition of affixes to a root word to convey different meanings and grammatical structures. This can make it difficult to accurately convey the nuances of the original Arabic text, as well as to find equivalent words and expressions in Azerbaijani that accurately reflect the meaning of the original. Overall, translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani requires a deep understanding of both languages and cultures, as well as a keen eye for detail and an ability to navigate complex linguistic and cultural nuances. While it can be a challenging process, with the right skills and expertise, it is possible to create accurate and nuanced translations that faithfully capture the meaning and intent of the original text. When it comes to translating Arabic into Azerbaijani, there are a number of challenging issues that can arise. These can range from linguistic differences

between the two languages, to difficulties in accurately conveying the intended meaning of the original text. Additionally, cultural nuances and historical context can also play a significant role in the translation process, making it all the more important for translators to have a deep understanding of both languages and cultures. One of the main challenges in translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani is the fundamental differences between the two languages themselves. While both are part of the larger family of Semitic languages, they have distinct grammatical structures, vocabularies, and writing systems that can make translation a complex and nuanced process. (Allahverdiyeva 2007)

The Arabic language is a Semitic language that belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family. It has a rich history spanning over 1,500 years and has played a significant role in the development of various fields such as literature, science, and religion. (Bulut 2014)

Origins and Pre-Islamic Period:

The Arabic language emerged around the 1st century CE in the Arabian Peninsula. It evolved from the ancient Semitic languages of the region, such as Old South Arabian and Ancient North Arabian. The people of pre-Islamic Arabia spoke various dialects and languages, but the Arabic language gradually gained prominence. The Arabic language of the pre-Islamic period is often referred to as Classical Arabic. It was primarily an oral language, used in poetry, storytelling, and trade. Arabic tribes valued eloquence and poetry, and poets held an esteemed position in society. Pre-Islamic Arabic poetry is known for its intricate rhyme and meter patterns. (Cary 1996)

The Advent of Islam and the Quran:

In the 7th century CE, the Islamic prophet Muhammad received revelations in Arabic, which later became the Quran, the holy book of Islam. The Quran played a pivotal role in shaping and standardizing the Arabic language. It became a central text for Muslims and a source of linguistic authority. The Arabic of the Quran, known as Quranic Arabic or Classical Arabic, served as a unifying force for the Arab tribes. It provided a standard form of the language and spread through the Islamic conquests. Classical Arabic became the language of administration, governance, and religious scholarship in the expanding Islamic empire. (El-Câbirî, 2009)

Development of Modern Standard Arabic and Dialects:

Over time, Classical Arabic evolved into what is now known as Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). MSA is the formal and standardized version of Arabic used in writing, media, literature, and formal speech across the Arab world. It is based on Classical Arabic but incorporates some changes in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

Arabic has a wide range of regional dialects, which differ significantly from one another and from MSA. These dialects developed as Arabic spread across different regions, assimilating local influences. Examples of Arabic dialects include Egyptian Arabic, Levantine Arabic, Gulf Arabic, and Maghrebi Arabic. Dialects are primarily spoken forms of Arabic and may differ in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar.

Arabic's Influence and Legacy:

Arabic has had a profound impact on various fields throughout history. During the Islamic Golden Age (8th to 14th centuries), Arabic became the language of science, mathematics, philosophy, and literature. Scholars translated and preserved ancient Greek, Roman, and Persian works into Arabic, contributing to the preservation and dissemination of knowledge. Arabic literature flourished, producing renowned works such as "One Thousand and One Nights" (Arabian Nights) and the poetry of Al-Mutanabbi and Al-Ma'arri. Many scientific, medical, and philosophical terms used in European languages today have Arabic origins, illustrating the language's enduring influence. Arabic remains an important language in the modern world. It is the native language of more than 420 million people and is an official language in 25 countries. (Demirezen 1991) It continues to evolve and adapt to contemporary needs while maintaining its historical and cultural significance. The beauty of the grammar of the Azerbaijani language lies in its intricacies and complexities. It is a language that has evolved over time, influenced by various cultures and languages that have interacted with Azerbaijani speakers throughout history. From its unique system of verb conjugation to its emphasis on suffixes and prefixes, Azerbaijani grammar is a fascinating study in linguistics. Azerbaijani grammar also places a great deal of emphasis on verb conjugation. Verbs must be conjugated based on the subject, object, and tense of the sentence. This means that there are a large number of verb forms in the language, which can make it challenging for non-native speakers to learn. One of the most interesting aspects of Azerbaijani grammar is its system of vowel harmony. This means that the vowels in a word must all come from the same group, either front or back. (Durmuş 2018) This adds an extra layer of complexity to the language, as speakers must be mindful of which vowels they use in order to maintain this harmony. Despite its complexities, the beauty of Azerbaijani grammar lies in its ability to express ideas and emotions with great precision and nuance. From the use of grammatical cases to convey specific meanings to the subtle differences in verb conjugations, Azerbaijani grammar is a rich and fascinating subject that continues to captivate linguists and language enthusiasts alike. Another intriguing feature of Azerbaijani grammar is its use of suffixes and prefixes. These affixes can change the meaning of a word entirely, and are used extensively in the language. (Allahverdiyeva 2007)

History of the Azerbaijani language
Middle Ages:

The Azerbaijani language has a rich history that spans centuries. It has evolved over time, and has been influenced by various cultures and languages. During the 9th and 10th centuries, the Arab conquests brought Islam and the Arabic language to Azerbaijan. During the Middle Ages, the region that is now Azerbaijan came under various dynasties and empires, including the Seljuks, Mongols, and Timurids. These political changes influenced the Azerbaijani language, which absorbed Persian and Arabic vocabulary. Azerbaijani literature also emerged during this period. Notable poets such as Nizami Ganjavi, Fuzuli, and Nasimi made significant contributions to Azerbaijani poetry, using a Turkic language heavily influenced by Persian literary traditions. As a result, many Arabic words were incorporated into Azerbaijani, and the language began to adopt Arabic script. In the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks conquered Azerbaijan and made it their capital. The Seljuks brought with them the Persian language and culture, which had a significant impact on Azerbaijani. (İmer 2011) Many Persian words were added to the Azerbaijani vocabulary, and the language began to be written in Persian script. After Azerbaijan gained independence in 1991, the government made efforts to promote the Azerbaijani language and restore its traditional script. Today, Azerbaijani is the official language of Azerbaijan and is spoken by over 39 million people worldwide. It continues to evolve and adapt to modern times, while still maintaining its rich historical roots. In the 16th century, the Safavid dynasty established itself in Azerbaijan and made Persian the official language of the region. However, Azerbaijani continued to be spoken by the people, and many Azerbaijani poets wrote in Persian. (Javadi 2018)

Russian Influence and Soviet Era:

In the early 19th century, the Russian Empire began to expand into the Caucasus region, including Azerbaijan. The Russian influence brought changes to the social, cultural, and linguistic landscape of Azerbaijan. During the Soviet era (1920-1991), Azerbaijani underwent further transformations. The Soviet authorities introduced Cyrillic script for Azerbaijani, replacing the previous Arabic script. This change aimed to facilitate literacy and education among the population. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Azerbaijan came under the rule of the Russian Empire and later the Soviet Union. During this time, Azerbaijani was written in Cyrillic script, and many Russian words were added to the vocabulary. The earliest evidence of Azerbaijani can be traced back to the 7th century. At this time, the language was known as Old Turkic, and was spoken by the people of the Turkic Khaganate. Over time, the language split into several dialects, including Azerbaijani. (İşler 2017)

When translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani, several problems may arise:
Language structure and grammar: The structure and grammar of the Arabic language may differ from many other languages. This implies that the meanings and expressions may be lost without a proper and accurate translation. The various differences in Arabic, such as the forms of tense, gender, and number, as well as the correct arrangement of words, can limit the accuracy of translations. Therefore, it is imperative to ensure that translations are precise and faithful to the original text.
Partner meaning of phrases: The intricacies of the Arabic language, enriched by its cultural and religious heritage, may pose a challenge when it comes to translation. The nuances and connotations embedded within Arabic phrases and content may not necessarily transfer seamlessly into other languages, leading to a potential loss of meaning and comprehension. As such, it is important to recognize the importance of contextual awareness and linguistic expertise in ensuring accurate understanding and interpretation of textual materials.
Cultural and literary differences: The Arabic language is widely prevalent in a region with diverse literature and culture. However, this poses a challenge to translation as the cultural and literary expressions and understandings of the target language may not be familiar, making it difficult to accurately translate them. The unique expressions, content, and understandings of the culture and literature present in the Arabic language may not carry the same meaning in Azerbaijani, thus limiting the accuracy and meaning of the translation.
Semantic dissimilarity: When translating from Arabic, certain words may have the same meaning in Azerbaijani. This can allow for effective communication between the two languages. However, it is important to be aware of any cultural or linguistic nuances that may affect the accuracy of the translation. Additionally, it is important to consider the context in which the words are being used to ensure that the translation is as accurate and effective as possible. Ultimately, accurate translation is essential for effective communication and understanding between different cultures and languages.When translating from one language to another, the meaning of words and expressions may not be exactly the same. Different words, expressions, and content in one language may carry a different meaning and nuance in the target language. This limits the accuracy and reliability of translations. Some words, expressions, and content in Arabic may carry a different meaning and nuance in Azerbaijani, which limits the accuracy and comprehensibility of translations. (El-Galâyînî 1993)
Differences in language structure: Language structure can vary significantly between different languages, and understanding these differences is important for effective communication. For example, some languages use a subject-verb-object word order, while others use a subject-object-verb order. Additionally, the way that verbs are conjugated and how words are inflected can also vary widely between languages. Moreover, the way that words are formed and used in different languages can also be a point of confusion for speakers of other languages. For example, some languages use complex inflection systems to indicate tense, aspect, and mood, while others rely on auxiliary verbs or other means of expressing these concepts. Ultimately, the ability to

navigate these differences in language structure can be a powerful tool for building connections and understanding between people from different cultures and backgrounds. By recognizing and respecting the diversity of language and communication styles, we can create more inclusive and effective communities both locally and globally. (Kasımov 2005) These differences in language structure can have important implications for how speakers of different languages communicate with each other. For example, someone who speaks a language with a subject-verb-object word order might find it difficult to understand someone who speaks a language with a subject-object-verb order, as the basic sentence structure can be quite different. As a result of these differences, it is important for anyone who wants to communicate effectively across language barriers to have a solid understanding of the structures and conventions of different languages. This might involve studying grammar and syntax in detail, or simply becoming familiar with the basic rules and patterns that govern different languages. It is possible for there to be differences in the structure of the Arabic language and the Azerbaijani language. These differences can affect the accuracy of translations, such as in the correct order of words and phrases, tense forms, and gender forms. Analyzing these issues can help ensure the accuracy of translations.

Grammar differences: Grammar rules used in Arabic and Azerbaijani may differ. This can affect the accuracy of the translation in terms of differences in sentence structure, word order, and composition. In conclusion, the grammar of Arabic and Azerbaijani are significantly different. While Arabic is a highly complex language with intricate grammar, Azerbaijani is a simpler language with a more straightforward grammar. Understanding these differences is essential for anyone who wants to learn and communicate effectively in either language. Finally, the syntax of Arabic and Azerbaijani also differs. Arabic has a flexible word order, which means that the order of words in a sentence can change without affecting the meaning of the sentence. Azerbaijani, on the other hand, has a more rigid word order, with the subject usually coming before the verb and the object coming after the verb. On the other hand, the grammar of Azerbaijani is relatively simpler compared to Arabic. Azerbaijani is an agglutinative language, which means that words are formed by adding suffixes and prefixes to a base word. The language also has a system of declension, which is similar to case endings in Arabic. However, the declension system in Azerbaijani is much simpler and more straightforward compared to Arabic. Another difference between the grammar of Arabic and Azerbaijani is their verb systems. Arabic has a highly complex system of verb conjugation, with multiple forms for each tense, mood, and aspect. Azerbaijani, on the other hand, has a more straightforward verb system, with fewer verb forms and simpler conjugation rules. In Arabic, the grammar is highly complex and intricate. The language has a rich system of inflection, which means that the endings of words change depending on their position in a sentence, their function, and the tense of the sentence. Arabic also has a system of case endings, which are affixes that indicate the grammatical function of the noun in a sentence. The Arabic language and the Azerbaijani language are two distinct languages that are unique in their own way. One of the most notable differences between these two languages is their grammar. (Suçin 2007)

Sports phrases and terms: Sports phrases and terms in Arabic can be expressed with different phrases and terms in Azerbaijani. This can make it difficult to correctly translate sports-related texts.

Translation of cultural items: Cultural items often included in Arabic texts may lose their meaning when translated into another language. For example, Arabic idioms, proverbs or traditional expressions may not be expressed in exactly the same way in other languages. Understanding the meaning and context of the use of these cultural elements is essential for correct translation.

Vocabulary and polysemy: Arabic vocabulary is often rich and a word can have more than one meaning. This means that translators may find it difficult to determine the correct meaning of a word and maintain the comprehensibility of the text. It is important to choose the correct meaning and translate the text according to its context.

Administrative Written Language Difference: There is a clear difference between spoken Arabic and administrative written language. Administrative writing is used in areas such as official documents, legal texts or academic writing and has a more complex grammatical structure and word usage. Translating such texts requires the ability to understand and convey this particular form of language.

In conclusion, Arabic is a challenging language to learn due to its unique writing system, complex grammar rules, rich vocabulary, various dialects, and distinct pronunciation. However, with commitment and dedication, it is possible to overcome these challenges and become proficient in this beautiful language. To elaborate, Arabic is a complex language with a unique writing system, which is different from most other languages. The script has a variety of shapes and forms that can change depending on the position of the letter in a word. This can make it challenging to read and write Arabic. Many language learners find Arabic to be a difficult language. There are several reasons for this. Lastly, Arabic language learners may face difficulty in mastering the pronunciation of Arabic words, as they have different sounds that are not present in other languages. Furthermore, Arabic has different dialects that vary depending on the region and country. This can make it difficult for learners to communicate effectively with native speakers, as they may not understand certain words or phrases. Additionally, Arabic has a complex grammar system that includes various verb conjugations, noun declensions, and case endings. This can be overwhelming for learners who are not familiar with such intricate grammar rules. Moreover, Arabic has a rich vocabulary that includes numerous words that have multiple meanings. This can create confusion for learners who are trying to understand the meaning of a particular word in a specific context.

Arabic is considered a difficult language for many language learners. There are several reasons for this:

A different alphabet: Arabic uses a writing system called the Arabic alphabet. This alphabet differs from the Latin alphabet and is written from right to left. The shapes of the letters can vary, and some letters are used in dotted or connected shapes. Therefore, learning and reading the Arabic alphabet can take some time.

Phonological difficulties: Arabic has some sounds that are not found in other languages. For example, saying the sound known as "ayn" or making the "q" sound in "sarika" meaning "thief" can be difficult for some language learners.

Grammatical Complexity: Arabic's grammatical system can be complex compared to other languages. It is necessary to take into account features such as the plural of words, their gender and other grammatical rules. In addition, verb conjugations and sentence structure can also be difficult for some students.

Vocabulary: Arabic has few words in common with other languages. Therefore, it can be difficult to acquire new vocabulary while learning Arabic. In addition, additions and changes to word roots in Arabic can completely change the meaning of a word, which can cause difficulties in understanding and using the dictionary.

Idiomatic expressions and idioms: Idiomatic expressions and idioms are widely used in Arabic. These expressions have meaning and meaning different from the main expression. Difficulties may arise for the translator to translate these expressions according to their meaning and to find an equivalent of these idiomatic expressions in the Azerbaijani language.

Slang and dialects: Arabic has slang and dialects, which can lead to expressions that are difficult to understand during the translation process. It is important to do further research and study to translate these expressions.

Full translation of the meaning: During the translation of the full meaning of the sentences in the Arabic language into Azerbaijani, problems such as the opposite translation of the meaning, wrong translation of the meanings or giving a nonsensical translation may arise. Additional information, context, and the structure of the Arabic language should be examined in detail for the correct translation of the meaning. Despite the difficulties of the Arabic language, many people choose to learn it due to its rich cultural heritage and importance in the Islamic world. With patience, consistent education, and proper resources, it is possible to acquire proficiency in the Arabic language.

Despite the difficulties, professional translators can achieve success in Arabic translation if they possess grammatical and cultural knowledge, conduct the necessary effort and research to accurately convey the meaning of the text. Furthermore, the development of translation software through technological advancements has also aided in the progress of translation.

Reading Difficulty

Although it seems that the simplest and shortest way to overcome the difficulty of reading in Arabic is to use the characters called hareke, in practice this is not the case. As is well known, today harake is used more often in the Quran, dictionaries and language teaching kits. Apart from these, the use of harakes is almost non-existent. Because using verbs for each word creates difficulty for both the writer and the reader. It can be difficult for the author to place each word, and for the reader to match letters and syllables while reading. Gestures are used to make words read in the Arabic alphabet, which is made up of unique letters. "Since syllables are separate from letters, the syllables of the text bring certain errors. These syllables are often overwritten by the carelessness of the scribe, copyist, or publisher, instead of the letter for which it should be written." (Kaya 2012) The wrong syllables in the texts with Harake cause difficulties for the translator or the reader or he cannot find the correct meaning. Anyone who works or studies Arabic often encounters erroneous texts. It is seen that even in language learning sets, there may be misspellings when spelling errors should be zero or close to zero. In short, fully animated texts are less likely to contain erroneous gestures. Since it is not possible for scribes, copyists, or publishers to reproduce all texts, "prevention where misreading is a concern can largely solve the problem." (Mustafa 2004) "One of the most problematic issues of the Arabic language is that haraks are not shown as letters in the text." The following statements also represent criticisms of the texts: The main problem with an article that doesn't appear to be Hareke is that no one but experts who know the language and grammar very well will be able to read the article correctly. Because a word that does not pass into the form of harake has the possibility of being read more than once. To be able to read it correctly, first of all, you need to know what this word means, its structure as a word and its place in the sentence. In order to be aware of these features of a word, it is necessary to read or even analyze the words that come before and after the word in question, often the entire sentence. At this point, the following statement of the Egyptian writer Kasim Emi is noteworthy: "There is a strange difference between the writing of the Arabic language and the writing of other languages. In other languages, people read to understand. But in order to read a text written in Arabic, one must first understand it." (Mulla 2004) Muhammad Abid al-Jabiri expresses the same situation in similar terms: "In order to read Arabic correctly, one must first understand it." (Suçin 2007) Having more than one chance to read a word creates reading problems. But these possibilities are not endless. Some words are not even possible to pronounce and have only one way of reading. It can be understood from the meaning and content of the sentence that the words beginning with the letter م (mîm) in particular in the mezīd chapters will be read as ism-i failed or ism-i meful. In Arabic, which is a continuous language, there are different patterns

of nouns and verbs in terms of nouns and genders. A translator's or reader's mastery of all these patterns and Arabic i'rab rules will play a key role in proper reading and comprehension and translation skills.

The translation of these texts can create a number of differences and difficulties in grammar, semantics, culture, and more. In our research, we have categorized these difficulties under various headings and provided some suggestions. One of the structural difficulties in the Arabic language that we discussed in our study is the difficulty of reading. (Shirvani 2005) The simplest and fastest way to overcome this is to use symbols called "harakat." However, except in some exceptional texts, the use of harakat in the Arabic script is virtually non-existent. Even those who know the language at an intermediate or advanced level face difficulty reading without them. The solution to this problem is to indicate the letters that are concerned about incorrect reading by adding dots above them. This will also play a crucial role in understanding and correctly reading examples of nouns, verbs, and the I'rab rules of the Arabic language. Within languages, there are cultural differences due to the presence of cultural elements. For instance, when translating metaphors, idioms, and proverbs, the focus should be on the meaning rather than the literal translation, in order to achieve an accurate representation in the target language. Grammar intricacies also contribute to translation difficulties, even for those with a strong grammatical understanding. However, mastering the theoretical and practical aspects of Arabic grammar rules and gaining experience with rich texts can help overcome these challenges. Translation requires experience in the field of translation as a first requirement. In addition to field experience, a clear and understandable translation is ensured by a good understanding of the source language's expression style and culture. In the translation process, instability may occur. Appropriate strategies should be identified to minimize translation losses and make accurate decisions. This research highlights personal translation difficulties encountered through example sentences and texts, rather than theoretical issues such as translation theories and the detailed history of translation. In necessary cases, suggestions and proposals have been voiced, and the location of each problem from a translation scientific perspective has been identified. Additionally, although there are differences between languages and cultures, the possibility of translation has been noted, and in many cases, appropriate equivalency has been found. The difficulties encountered in translation research often arise from differences between source and target languages. Each language has its own unique structure and cultural nuances must be taken into consideration when translating. Texts containing cultural elements must be conveyed in the target language with necessary equivalency. The existence of the Arabic language's rich and diverse vocabulary demands attention to both its polysemy and the use of classical and contemporary dictionaries. This attention will ensure clear, concise, and fluid translations. It is possible to encounter many translation difficulties caused by various reasons during the translation process. To minimize the loss and difficulties that may arise during translation, attention must be paid to the specific structures and cultural elements of the languages involved.

We will be discussing the analysis of the phonemic system used in the Arabic language and its discrepancies when compared to the Azerbaijani equivalents. Additionally, we will explore the significance of the importance given to the emphatic sounds in Arabic and the difficulties in translating them into Azerbaijani. The challenges in translating the Arabic pharyngealized sounds and their corresponding Azerbaijani equivalents will also be examined. We will further delve into the impact of the Arabic phonemic unity and its influence on the translation process. Lastly, we will address the difficulties in translating the Arabic rhythmic style, known as vurma, into Azerbaijani. Through this exploration, we aim to provide an elegant and persuasive analysis of the intricacies of Arabic and Azerbaijani phonetics.

Studying the phonetic and phonological features of the Arabic language is an important step that will help you understand the causes of difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani. The topics that can be presented are as follows:

Phonetic system: Analysis of discrepancies between the phonetic system used in the Arabic language and its vowels in the Azerbaijani language.

Consonantal sounds: The importance of consonantal sounds in Arabic and difficulties in their translation into Azerbaijani.

Interjections: Interjections used in Arabic and difficulties in their translation into Azerbaijani.

Consonance and schooling: Consonance in Arabic and its impact on the translation process.

Multiplication: Multiplication style in Arabic and difficulties in its translation into Azerbaijani.

These topics will allow to study the phonetic and phonological system of the Arabic language and the corresponding structures of the Azerbaijani language. These studies can clarify the reasons and difficulties of translating sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani in a correct and meaningful way.

The grammar system of the Arabic language is another important stage that will help to understand the difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani. Below is a ranking of topics related to the grammatical features of the Arabic language:

Verb Structures: Arabic has a well-developed system of verb structure, stem composition, and root availability. Difficulties and errors in translating these structures into Azerbaijani.

The composition and marking of nouns: explanation of the rules related to the number and gender of nouns in Arabic and the difficulties encountered in the process of translation into Azerbaijani.

Muslim Supplication System: The Muslim Supplication System existing in Arabic and its impact on the translation process.

Egedal benefits: The system of edal benefits in Arabic and the difficulties caused by the translation of this system into Azerbaijani

Composition structure and syntax: The study of the rules related to the syntax and composition structure of sentences in Arabic and the analysis of their compliance in the process of translation into Azerbaijani language. These topics will provide a detailed analysis of the grammatical system of the Arabic language and help to clarify the difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic into Azerbaijani in a correct and meaningful way. These analyzes will reveal the causes of misunderstandings and mistranslations by identifying differences and similarities between language structures.

The lexical system of the Arabic language is another important stage that will help to understand the difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani. Below is a ranking of topics related to the lexical features of the Arabic language:

Meaning and polysemy of words: The polysemy of words in Arabic and the difficulties they create in the translation process.

Relations between words in Arabic and Azerbaijani: The equivalents of the words used in the Arabic language in Azerbaijan and the difficulties experienced in translating these words.

For example, both Arabic and Azerbaijani use a three-letter root system to form words. In Arabic, these roots are known as "three-letter roots" and consist of three consonants that can be combined with different vowels and prefixes to form different words. Azerbaijani has a similar system known as "tripartite", which involves using three consonants to form a word and then adding various suffixes and prefixes to change their meaning. Finally, it is worth noting that the connections between the Arabic and Azerbaijani languages go beyond mere linguistic similarities. Both cultures have a long and rich history of literature, poetry and art and have influenced each other over the years. For example, many Azerbaijani poets were inspired by Arabic poetry and vice versa. Thus, the relationship between words in Arabic and Azerbaijani languages is not only linguistic, but also cultural and historical. One of the most striking similarities between the Arabic and Azerbaijani languages is their shared history. Arabic has long been a prominent language in the Middle East and North Africa, with a rich literary and cultural tradition dating back centuries. The Azerbaijani language has its roots in the Turkic languages of Central Asia, but has been strongly influenced by Persian and Arabic languages over the years. This led to significant overlap in vocabulary and grammatical structures between the two languages. In addition to these structural similarities, there are also many common words and expressions between Arabic and Azerbaijani languages. This is largely due to the historical interaction between the Arab and Turkic worlds, which has had a lasting impact on both languages. For example, many common words in the Azerbaijani language are of Arabic origin, such as "kitab" (book), "salam" (hello) and "Allah" (God). There are similarities and connections between the Arabic language and the Azerbaijani language, especially in terms of the relationships between words. These connections can be seen in various aspects of languages, including their grammatical structures, vocabulary, and even cultural influences. These topics will provide a detailed study of the lexical system of the Arabic language and will help clarify the difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic into Azerbaijani in a correct and meaningful way. Lexical research will clarify the meaning of Arabic words, polysemy, inconsistencies between terms and dictionaries, and differences in language structures, revealing the causes of misunderstandings and mistranslations.

Semantic features of the Arabic language

The Arabic language is known for its extensive use of figurative language and metaphor. This is reflected in its poetic tradition, which has produced some of the most beautiful and complex poetry in the world. Arabic poets often use elaborate metaphors and similes to convey a range of emotions and ideas, and this tradition has influenced the language as a whole. Today, Arabic remains a vibrant and dynamic language with a rich semantic tradition that continues to inspire and challenge its speakers. The semantic system of the Arabic language is another important stage that helps to understand the difficulties in translating sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani. Below is a ranking of topics related to the semantic features of the Arabic language:

Effective translation of meaning: accurate translation of the meaning of Arabic words and phrases into Azerbaijani and the difficulties experienced in this process.

Conceptual Differences: Analysis of Arabic concepts, differences from meanings, concepts and concepts to equality and their correspondence in Azerbaijani translation.

Bad translation: Mistranslation of the meaning of Arabic expressions and the difficulties caused by this in the Azerbaijani language.

Semantic differences between cultures: Differences in meanings, cultures and cultures in Arabic and Azerbaijani and the impact of these differences in the translation process.

Semantic Identities: Semantic Identities in Arabic and Azerbaijani and their collective difficulties in the translation process.

These topics will provide a detailed study of the semantic system of the Arabic language and will help to clarify the difficulties in the correct and meaningful translation of sentences from Arabic into Azerbaijani.

To ensure the accuracy of your translation, you can consult with a professional translator who is fluent in both Arabic and Azerbaijani languages. They can provide you with a more accurate and nuanced translation that takes into account the cultural context and idiomatic expressions of both languages. When translating sentences, it is important to pay attention to the nuances of meaning and tone. For example, a sentence that

may be considered polite in Arabic may come across as too formal or even rude in Azerbaijani. Therefore, it is important to choose the appropriate words and phrasing that accurately convey the intended meaning. Finally, it is always a good idea to proofread your translation and make any necessary revisions to ensure that the final product is accurate and easy to understand. By following these steps, you can ensure that your translations are of the highest quality and meet the needs of your audience. First of all, it is important to have a good understanding of the grammar rules and sentence structure of both languages. This will help you to identify the correct word order and use appropriate vocabulary. You can follow the following steps to translate sentences from Arabic to Azerbaijani correctly and according to their meaning:

Analysis of the text: First, the Arabic text to be translated should be analyzed in its entirety. It is important to think about the content, theme, structure and meaning of the text.

Translation of words: In order to correctly translate the meaning of the words in the Arabic text, it is necessary to know the meaning of the words in the Arabic language and to find the appropriate equivalents in the Azerbaijani language. You can use lexical dictionaries, dictionaries and other dictionaries.

Preservation of the meaning and style of the translation: It is important to accurately convey the meaning and style of the Arabic text into the Azerbaijani language. Protection of the thought and thought expressed by the text ensures the accuracy of the translation.

Alignment of language structures: Arabic and Azerbaijani have different language structures. For this reason, it is important to adapt the language structures and follow the language rules when translating the Arabic text into the Azerbaijani language.

Editing and proofreading: It is necessary to check the result of the translation process and make corrections on errors, security and phrasing. It is desirable to avoid the linguistic error of the text, the side and the accidental changes in the meaning of the translation.

Bu mərhələlər, ərəb dilindən Azərbaycan dilinə mənasına uyğun tərcümənin təmin edilməsini mümkün edəcəkdir. Due to the difficulties and reasons, you can consider the following ways to solve the translation from Arabic to Azerbaijani language:

A. Language structure and function:
In order to understand the structure and function of the Arabic language, one must be familiar with the study of the language. To expand your language skills, it can be useful to attend language courses, connect with Arabic language experts and take additional studies in Arabic.

B. Obvious translation difficulties:
When translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani, it is important to understand the meaning of the phrase and apply a suitable translation strategy in order to fully convey the meaning of the phrase. It is possible to better understand the meaning of idioms by using dictionaries, dictionaries and idiom analysis books.

C. Culture and cultural differences:
Culture and cultural differences can also cause expected difficulties when translating from Arabic to Azerbaijani. It is important to conduct cross-cultural research, gather information about the culture and customs of the target language, and connect with the culture to understand the issues.

D. The Role and Skills of the Interpreter:
The translator plays an important role in the translation process from Arabic to Azerbaijani. The translator must have language skills, translation techniques and skills to translate the meaning of the text correctly using articles. It is important to have a high level of Arabic and Azerbaijani language skills and to know how to use modern translation methods.

E. Impact of innovative technologies on the translation process:
Innovative technologies can help to solve the difficulties in text translation. For example, machine translation, translation compilers, and translation editors can help translators translate text more quickly and efficiently. Proper use of these technologies and translators making full use of their capabilities will be beneficial in the translation process. These methods will help to fully translate the meaning of the translation from Arabic to Azerbaijani and solve the difficulties. Studying accurately and in detail at each stage, improving and evaluating language skills will help overcome difficulties.

Conclusion

In this study, the difficulties that may be encountered during the translation from Arabic to Azerbaijani language are discussed and classified. In addition to the problems of finding appropriate equivalence and expressing the translation, some grammatical difficulties were also found. The Arabic alphabet, which consists of consonants, is difficult to read. Wide spread of movement, command of Arabic i'rab rules and experience of abundant texts will help to overcome this difficulty. Although some difficulties in translation are classified as explained above, in most cases the source language can be formally transferred to the target language. The translation difficulties noted in the study usually arise from differences between the source language and the

target language. Every language has its own structure. When translating between Arabic and Turkish, which belong to different language families, it is necessary to take into account the cultural differences between the speakers of these languages. It is not easy for the target language reader to understand the cultural elements in the source text. For this reason, it is necessary to convey cultural differences in the target language in a comprehensible manner without disrupting the flow of the text. The polysemous and huge vocabulary of the Arabic language requires consideration of both the phenomenon of polysemy and the use of classical and modern vocabularies. This attention will ensure that expressions are translated clearly, simply and fluently. As a result, the problem of loss in translation can arise due to differences in the unique structure of languages, translators, and social and cultural contexts. It is always possible to encounter difficulties during translation for various reasons. The person who undertakes the work of translation can firstly know the characteristics of the languages in depth, and then bring these different cultures closer to each other, minimizing the losses and difficulties that will occur in the translation process. Today, it is necessary to view translation activities as social, cultural, economic, and historical realities. Translation has always existed as a part of historical processes, depending on various factors. Over time, translation methods have changed to adapt to the particularities of different eras. Societies have different lifestyles and perspectives, and cultures differ from one community to another. Inter-cultural communication is achieved through the use of translation. Translation acts as an invaluable bridge between societies, cultures, and languages. Each culture must draw from various sources to enrich its language, thoughts, and art, and engage in communication with different cultures. Literary texts are important elements that create connections between various cultures and societies. There are literary works that reflect the characteristics of each society from various aspects, including cultural, scientific, ethical, and social dimensions. Societies communicate these institutions through translation. This way, they can also get to know the cultures of other societies. Communication and relationships between cultures and societies are thus ensured. Translation is one of the important methods used in language teaching. One of the main goals of foreign language education is to equip students with the ability to translate examples of expression from one language to another in both their native language and the target language. To achieve this skill, various texts are used in translation activities and foreign language teaching processes.

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