

The Difference between Concepts and Terminologies in English /Arabic Translation Perspective

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Abstract

This paper addresses the difference between concepts and terminologies in English /Arabic Translation process. This paper uses descriptive analytic approach. First, it shed light on the difference between concepts and terminologies in cybersecurity, Islamic and Legal translation perspective then discuss then in the way that the translators analyze them terms of cultural variations. The main result concluded by this paper that the translators must be well equipped by bilingual ability and bi-cultural vision in order to create equivalent meaning generated by source language.

1. Introduction

1.1 The definition of the term is based on clarifying its formation and structure, describing its form, determining its function, listing its types, and explaining the reason for the consensus on it. As for the definition of the concept, it means mentioning its characteristics, stages of formation, development, trends, presenting the viewpoint of each trend, its background, and the differences we might encounter regarding it (Ammon News Agency, Twitter, 28/9/2023 in Arabic version).

The concept focuses on the mental image, while the term focuses on the verbal meaning of the concept. Moreover, the concept precedes the term; every concept is a term, but not vice versa. It should be emphasized that the concept is not the term, but rather the content of this word and the meaning of this term in the learner's mind. Therefore, defining the word or concept involves focusing on the conclusions and ideas that express a certain meaning or provide a deep understanding of something. The term focuses on the linguistic description and the specific formulation used to clarify concepts, making them easier to understand. The concept relates to intellectual understanding and inferences, while the term pertains to the linguistic description and the formulation used to refer to concepts. Each has its own role in clarifying and documenting knowledge in a specific field. Translated by The Researchers

The goal of the study is to focus on the difference between concepts and terminologies in cybersecurity, legal and Islamic English /Arabic translation perspective.

2. Related to Literature Review

The aim of this study is to discover the current body of research that encompasses research areas, theoretical reviews, providing a comprehensive analysis of strategies, cultural differences and ultimately drawing a well-rounded conclusion.

2.1 The Difference between Concepts and Terminologies in cybersecurity English /Arabic Translation

In the burgeoning field of cybersecurity, clarity in communication is paramount. As researchers, practitioners, and educators collaborate across linguistic and cultural barriers, understanding the distinction between concepts and terminology becomes crucial. This article explores these differences, focusing on how they apply to the translation of cyber-security terms from English to Arabic. We will provide insights from scholars and researchers to underline the importance of accurate translations in enhancing mutual understanding and building a robust cyber security framework.

2.1 .2 Concepts vs. Terminologies

When translating cybersecurity content, it is essential to differentiate between concepts and terminologies. For example, the concept of "encryption" is a fundamental principle in cybersecurity, referring to the process of encoding information to protect it from unauthorized access. In contrast, the term "ransom ware" is a specific type of malicious software that encrypts a victim's files and demands payment for their decryption.

2.1.3 Concepts in Cybersecurity

Concepts refer to abstract ideas or general notions that form the foundation of understanding in any field, including cybersecurity. According to Stahl (2020), "concepts serve as the building blocks for our knowledge and provide a framework within which specific terms can be defined and understood." For instance, the concept of "confidentiality" in cybersecurity encompasses the protection of information from unauthorized access — a broader idea that extends beyond any single term or phrase.

In the Arabic context, the translation of the concept of confidentiality is سرية المعلومات which captures the essence of the idea while allowing flexibility in how it can be expressed in various contexts.

2.1.4 Terminology in Cybersecurity

Terminology refers to the specific terms and phrases used to describe concepts within a particular field. Effective communication relies not just on the concepts themselves but also on the precision of terminology. As Meyer (2019) notes, "the use of standardized terminology is essential to ensure that all stakeholders have a common understanding, thereby minimizing risks associated with miscommunication."

2.1.5 Abstraction vs. Precision

- Concepts are abstract and can be widely interpreted. They often facilitate deeper discussions and understanding.
- Terminology is precise and standardized, focusing on specific definitions that are necessary for clear communication.

2.1.6 Application

- Concepts allow for broad discussions and theoretical exploration in academia, while terminology is essential in practical, applied contexts such as technical documentation and software development

2.2 The Difference between Concepts and Terminologies in Legal English /Arabic Translation

Language is one of the most important tools in the legal industry. Legal documents, contracts, and agreements are often complex and full of legal jargon and technical terms that can be difficult for non-lawyers to understand. This is where legal translation services come in, as they provide a bridge between legal systems and cultures. However, it is important to understand that context plays a critical role in legal translations. In this blog post, we will explore the importance of context in legal translations and provide examples specific to UK law.

Context refers to the circumstances or facts surrounding a particular situation or event. In legal translations, context is essential as it can significantly affect the interpretation of a legal document or agreement. Context includes various factors such as the type of legal document, the specific area of law, the target audience, and the

legal system in which the document will be used. Understanding the context of a legal document is crucial to ensure that the translation accurately reflects the intended meaning of the original document.

2.2.1 Legal terminologies and concepts

Legal terminologies and concepts vary from one jurisdiction to another, and even within the same jurisdiction, legal terminologies may differ depending on the specific area of law. For example, the legal terminologies used in a contract related to intellectual property may be different from that used in a contract related to employment law. The legal translator must understand the specific legal terminology and concepts in both the source and target languages to accurately translate the document.

2.2.2 Cultural differences

Cultural differences can significantly affect the interpretation of legal documents. For example, in some cultures, it is common to include non-binding provisions in contracts that are intended to build trust between the parties, while in other cultures, such provisions are seen as unnecessary and potentially misleading. A legal translator must be aware of these cultural differences and translate the document in a way that is culturally appropriate for the target audience.

2.2.3 Legal systems

Legal systems vary from one jurisdiction to another, and the legal concepts and principles in one legal system may not exist in another. For example, the concept of “fair dealing” in UK copyright law does not exist in US copyright law, where it is called “fair use.” A legal translator must be familiar with the legal system in both the source and target jurisdictions to

2.3 The Difference between Concepts and Terminologies in Islamic English /Arabic Translation

Newmark's (1988) translation strategies used in English and Arabic are: transference, literal translation, naturalization, functional equivalence, cultural equivalence, descriptive equivalence, synonymy, transposition, modulation, paraphrasing, translation label, equivalence, and adaptation.

2.3.1 Strategies in Translating Islamic Terms

There are two strategies of translation that are commonly used, literal translation and free translation. If literal translation focuses on word for word.

Translation is more creative in using the equivalence which is more than just a word meaning.

The importance of translating Islamic texts into English not only is circumscribed to the translation of Al-Qur'an but also subsumes all elements of Islamic knowledge. The forgoing represents an effort to develop English as an Islamic language so that many of the Islamic terms can be acceptably translated into English. In such a way, transliteration.

Supporting this concept, other common translation strategies are direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation consists of borrowing, calque, and literal translation, while oblique translation subsumes modulation, transposition, adaptation, and equivalence (Płońska, 2014).

2.3.2 Concept in Islam

The basic Islamic concept is that the whole universe was created by Allah, whom Islam calls Allah, and who is the Lord and the Sovereign of the universe, which He Alone sustains. He created man and appointed for each human being a fixed period of life that he is to spend upon the earth. Allah has prescribed a certain code of life

as the correct one for mankind, but has, at the same time, conferred upon man the freedom of choice as to whether or not he adopts this code as the actual basis of his life. One who chooses to follow the code revealed by Allah becomes a Muslim (believer) and one who refuses to follow it becomes a kafir (disbeliever). <https://www.iium.edu.my/deed/articles/bpsc.html>

2.3.4 Terminology in Islam

Deen: religion or way of life. Islam is referred to as AL deen, or way of life, because it covers every facet of human life. Dua: supplication; calling upon Allah. Dunya: this life; this world. As a religion, Islam stands for complete submission and obedience to Allah - that is why it is called Islam. The other literal meaning of the word "Islam" is "peace." This signifies that one can achieve real peace of body and of mind only through submission and obedience to Allah.

In a religious context, it refers to the total surrender to the will of Allah. A Muslim (مُسْلِم), the word for a follower of Islam, is the active participle of the same verb form, and means "submitter (to Allah)" or "one who surrenders (to Allah)".

2.3.5 The Role of culture in Translation

Culture is ultimately what leads to the creation of language, which means that the two are deeply connected. When it comes to translation, recognizing this connection is vital, and translators should make an effort to consider the culture of the language being translated to reveal the true meaning and context.

There are several ways that culture can affect religion. First, culture can influence what religious beliefs we hold. Second, culture can shape how we practice our religion. And third, culture can impact the way we think about and experience religious concepts like prayer, and ritual.

2.3.6 Foreignization and Domestication

As any concepts in translation studies, foreignization and domestication have their supporters and critics due to the risks of each one. Foreignization maintains the norms of the SL and the SC, thus introduces a different culture and knowledge to the TRs. This helps the translation to achieve the cultural and knowledge exchange between peoples which is one of the main aims of translation.

But at the same time it stands out the differences between the two languages and cultures that may expose the text to the risk of being abnormal and incomprehensible for the TRs. One the on the hand, Domestication helps the translator to overcome the linguistic and cultural differences which constitute the problems in translation. The target readers' understanding of the text is easier, as far as the translated text is close to their language and culture; a matter that helps to achieve the communication function of translation. The adoption of this method may be risky because it imposes the dominance of the TL and the TC on the original language and culture. Besides, it excludes the SC values and prevents the TRs from recognizing a different culture. Al-Bukhari Sahih

Reference: The translatability of culture-specific-terms in the Prophetic Hadiths: A case study of The Translation of the Meanings of Sahih Al-Bukhari

3 Discussion and Analysis

In cybersecurity, terms such as "firewall," "malware," and "phishing" have specific, agreed-upon meanings that convey particular practices and technologies. The Arabic translation of "firewall," for example, is جدار ناري, which directly reflects the protective nature of this technology.

Translating cybersecurity expressions from English to Arabic involves capturing both the concepts and terminologies accurately.

3.1 Here are some examples to illustrate the differences between concepts and terminology in cyber security translation:

No.	Term In English	Concept_ Meaning	Translation In Arabic (Terminology)
1	Data Breach	interpretation of the underlying concept of unauthorized access and exposure of sensitive information	اختراق البيانات: specific term used in cyber security to refer to a breach involving unauthorized access to data
2	Phishing	capture of the concept of deceitful attempts to trick users into sharing sensitive information	الصيد الاحتيالي: specific term used in cyber security to describe the practice of sending fraudulent emails to deceive recipients
3	Two-Factor Authentication	conveying the concept of using multiple forms of verification for enhanced security	المصادقة ثنائية العوامل: specific term used in cyber security to refer to the process of authenticating users with two separate factors
4	Malware	emphasizing the concept of malicious software designed to harm systems or steal data	برمجيات الخبيث: specific term used in cyber security to refer to software created to disrupt, damage, or gain unauthorized access to computer systems
5	Encryption	capturing the act of converting data into a coded form to prevent unauthorized access	التشفير: standard term used in cyber security to describe the process of encoding information to make it unreadable without the proper decryption key
6	Vulnerability	refers to weaknesses in a system's security defenses that can be exploited by attackers to compromise the system's integrity	ثغرة أمنية: This term is translated to "security loophole" in Arabic, identifying a specific security weakness
7	Vulnerability Assessment	conveying the concept of identifying weaknesses or flaws in a system	تقييم الثغرات: specific term used in cyber security to refer to the systematic review and analysis of potential vulnerabilities in an organization's security posture
8	Cyber Attack	an intentional attempt to breach a computer system, network, or device for malicious purposes, such as stealing sensitive information or causing damage	هجوم إلكتروني: This term is translated to "electronic attack" in Arabic, referring to attacks carried out in the digital realm
9	Ransom ware	a type of malware that encrypts a victim's files and demands payment (usually in crypto currency) in exchange for the decryption key to restore access	برامج فدية: This term is translated to "ransom programs" in Arabic, highlighting the extortion aspect of this malware.
10	Network Security	network security encompasses measures and technologies designed to protect the integrity, confidentiality, and availability of data transmitted over a network	أمان الشبكات: This term is translated to "network security" in Arabic, indicating the safeguarding of network communications
11	Cyber security Threat	potential dangers or risks to information systems and data that can exploit vulnerabilities and cause harm to organizations or individuals	تهديدات أمن المعلومات: This term is translated to "information security threats" in Arabic, emphasizing the risks to data protection
12	Social Engineering	a tactic used by attackers to	الهندسة الاجتماعية: This term is translated to

		manipulate individuals into divulging confidential information or performing actions that compromise security	"social engineering" in Arabic, reflecting the manipulation aspect of this attack method
13	Denial of Service (DoS)	an attack that disrupts services or resources by overwhelming a target system with a flood of illegitimate traffic, rendering it inaccessible to legitimate users	رفض الخدمة: This term is translated to "service denial" in Arabic, describing the impact of the attack on disrupting services
14	Denial of Service (DoS) Attack	a cyber-attack that floods a target system or network with excessive traffic, overwhelming its resources and causing disruptions to legitimate users accessing services	هجوم إنكار الخدمة: This term translates to "denial of service attack" in Arabic, describing the attack's intent to disrupt services
15	Patch Management	the process of identifying, acquiring, testing, and applying software updates or patches to address vulnerabilities and improve security in systems	إدارة التصحيحات: This term is translated to "patch management" in Arabic, emphasizing the systematic handling of software fixes
16	Intrusion Detection System (IDS)	a security tool designed to monitor network or system activities for signs of unauthorized access or malicious behavior, alerting administrators to potential threats	نظام الكشف عن الاختراق: This term is translated to "intrusion detection system" in Arabic, underscoring its function of detecting unauthorized intrusions
17	Cyber security Incident Response Plan	the procedures and actions to be taken in response to a security breach or cyber-attack to mitigate damage, restore operations, and prevent future incidents	خطة استجابة لحوادث الأمن السيبراني: This term is translated to "cyber security incident response plan" in Arabic, outlining the preparedness for addressing security incidents

By understanding these examples, translators can effectively convey the nuances of cybersecurity concepts and terminology in Arabic, ensuring accurate and comprehensive translations for a global audience.

Key Differences

The primary distinction between concepts and terminology lies in their intrinsic nature:

3.1.1 Cultural Variations

- Concepts can vary significantly across cultures, which may require translators to adapt them to fit local contexts. Conversely, terminology strives for standardization that transcends cultural differences, relying on universally accepted definitions.

3.1.2 The Role of Translation

In translating cybersecurity content from English to Arabic, one must navigate both concepts and terminology. A proficient translator must not only convert words but also ensure that the underlying concepts are accurately conveyed.

3.1.3 Adaptation of Concepts

To accurately translate concepts, understanding the cultural context is vital. Alshahrani (2021) notes that "translators must be culturally aware to ensure that the intended meaning resonates with the target audience." For example, the concept of "cybersecurity," translated as "أمن المعلومات" (Amn al-Ma'lumat), may carry different implications in Arab cultures, necessitating careful consideration of its application.

2.4 Standardization of Terminology

As cybersecurity evolves, maintaining updated and standardized terminology in Arabic is essential. Scholars such as Shope (2020) emphasize the need for collaborative efforts among linguists, cybersecurity experts, and policymakers to establish a cohesive terminology framework that ensures clarity and consistency across the Arabic-speaking world..

3.2 Terms and concepts according to Human Rights and International law:-

No	Terms	Definition	Arabic meaning	Concepts
1.	International Humanitarian Law	International humanitarian law is a set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, t	القانون الدولي الإنساني	مجموعة من القواعد التي ترمي إلى الحد من آثار النزاعات المسلحة لدوافع إنسانية
2.	Human Rights	Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.	حقوق الانسان	حقوق الإنسان هي حقوق نتمتع بها جميعنا لمجرد أننا من البشر، ولا تمنحنا إياها أي دولة
3.	International Criminal Law	International criminal law (ICL) codifies a body of law that defines international crimes such as genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and the crime of aggression, as well as the procedures to be applied before international courts and tribunals	القانون الجنائي الدولي	القانون الجنائي الدولي هو قسم من العام المصمم لحظر القانون الدولي فئات معينة من السلوك، يُنظر إليها عادةً بوصفها فظائع خطيرة، ويجعل مرتكبي هذا السلوك مسؤولين جنائيًا عن ارتكابه.
4.	International Criminal Court	International Criminal Court (ICC) investigates and, where warranted, tries individuals charged with the gravest crimes of concern to the international community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.	المحكمة الجنائية الدولية	هي محكمة دولية دائمة، تسعى إلى وضع حد للثقافة العالمية المتمثلة في الإفلات من العقوبة
5.	International Human Rights	These universal rights are inherent to us all, regardless of nationality, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status.	حقوق الانسان الدولية	حقوق الإنسان حقوق متأصلة في جميع البشر، مهما كانت جنسيتهم، أو مكان إقامتهم، أو نوع جنسهم، أو أصلهم الوطني أو العرقي، أو لونه، أو دينهم، أو لغتهم، أو أي وضع آخر. إن لنا جميع الحق في الحصول على حقوقنا الإنسانية على

				قدم المساواة وبدون تمييز. وجميع هذه الحقوق مترابطة ومتآزرة وغير قابلة للتجزئة
6.	Mass Atrocity Crimes	The term mass atrocities refers to large-scale, systematic violence against civilian populations. The term mass killing is generally used to refer to the deliberate actions of armed groups	الجرائم الوحشية الجماعية	الحاق ادي جسدى او روجي خطير باعضاء من الجماعة
7.	Genocide	Genocide is <u>an internationally recognized crime</u> where acts are committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.	الإبادة الجماعية	تعني الإبادة الجماعية أي من الأفعال التالية قتل أعضاء الجماعة-الحاق ازي جسدياو روجي-اخضاع الجماعة لظروف معيشية يراد بها تدميرها المادى كلياً او جزئياً
8.	War Crimes	War crimes are defined in Article 8 of <u>the Rome Statute</u> of the International Criminal Court as grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely, any of the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:	جرائم حرب	جرائم الحرب هي تلك الانتهاكات أو القانون الدولي لقوانين الحرب - التي تعرض شخصاً للمسؤولية الجنائية الفردية. وبينما يعود فرض قيود على التصرف في نزاع ... مسلح
9.	Crimes Against Humanity	Crimes against humanity are defined in Article 7 of <u>the Rome Statute</u> of the International Criminal Court as “any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic	جرائم ضد الإنسانية	والجرائم ضد الإنسانية، هي جرائم ارتكبت كجزء من هجوم واسع ومنهجي ضد أي مدنيين أو مجموعة من السكان، مع معرفة مسبقة بهدف الهجوم
10	Ethnic Cleansing	The term ethnic cleansing refers to the forced removal of an ethnic group from a specific geographic area.	التطهير العرقي	التطهير العرقي هو إستبعاد منهجي أو ازاله قسريه لواحد أو أكثر من الجماعات العرقية في إقليم معين من خلال الإستخدام المفرط للقوة والقتل الجماعي والترهيب والحرق وما إلى ذلك، بهدف جعل المنطقة متجانسة عرقياً،
11	An Agreement	An agreement is a manifestation of <u>mutual assent</u> by two or more persons to one another.	اتفاقية/ معاهدة	كمصطلح الاتفاق الدولي بمعناه الاوسع الاتفاقيات بمعنى معاهدات

12.	Charters	The term "charter" is used for particularly formal and solemn instruments, such as the constituent treaty of an international organization. The term itself has an emotive content that goes back to the Magna Carta of 1215. Well-known recent examples are the Charter of the United Nations of 1945 and the Charter of the Organization of American States of 1952.	المواثيق	يستخدم للإشارة الي صكوك رسمية ورسمية بشكل خاص مثل المعاهدات التأسيسية لمنظمة دولية
13.	Conventions	Convention as a generic term: Art.38 (1) (a) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice refers to "international conventions, convention" was regularly employed for bilateral agreements,	اتفاقيات	لها معني عام و خاص محدودهي مصدر للقانون
14.	Declarations	The term "declaration" is used for various international instruments. However, declarations are not always legally binding. The term is often deliberately chosen to indicate that the parties do not intend to create binding obligations but merely want to declare certain aspirations.	تصريحات	يستخدم كمصطلح للإشارة الي العديد من الصكوك الدولية
15.	Memoranda of Understanding	A memorandum of understanding is an international instrument of a less formal kind. It often sets out operational arrangements under a framework international agreement	مذكرة تفاهم	هي أداة دولية من نوع اقل رسمية
16.	Protocols	he term "protocol" is used for agreements less formal than those entitled "treaty" or "convention".	برتوكولات	يستخدم كمصطلح برتوكول للإشارة الي الاتفاقيات الأقل رسمية من معاهدة او اتفاقية
17.	Treaties	The term "treaty" can be used as a common generic term or as a particular term which indicates an instrument with certain characteristics.	المعاهدات	مصطلح معاهدة كمصطلح عام او كمصطلح خاص يشير الي أداة
18.	Signatories and Partie	he term "Parties", which appears in the header of each treaty, in the publication Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General,	الموقعون والاطراف	يستخدم مصطلح الأطراف الذي يظهر في راس كل معاهدة

		includes both "Contracting States" and "Parties".		
19.	Commercial law	is the body of <u>law</u> that applies to the rights, relations, and conduct of <u>persons</u> and organizations engaged in <u>commercial</u> and <u>business</u> activities. It is often considered to be a branch of <u>civil law</u> and deals with issues of both <u>private law</u> and <u>public law</u>	القانون التجاري	مجموعة من القواعد القانونية التي تحكم ممارسة الاعمال التجارية و التجار وتحدد النظام القانوني المطبق
20.	Maritime Commercial Law	Maritime commercial law was the branch of private law that regulated shipping by sea. It covered the legal relations of those involved in deep sea navigation.	قانون التجارة البحرية	وهي اسطول السفن التجارية المسجلة في بلد معين
21.	Crime	Conduct declared unlawful by a legislative body and for which there is a punishment of a jail or prison term, a fine, or both.	جريمة	ارتكاب كما فعل يخالف الحق و العدل
22.	Cross-Examination	Questions which a lawyer asks the opposing party or witness to test whether the person is telling the truth.	إعادة استجواب	يشمل الصطلح معني إعادة استجواب/ استجواب بدقة /استجواب مضاد
23.	Deposition	If a party to a lawsuit or a witness cannot be in court because of illness or other inability, that person's testimony may be transcribed by a court reporter sometime before trial. This testimony is then read at the trial. Attorneys for both sides are present when a deposition is taken. It may also be used to deny or contradict a witness's testimony or for the purpose of refreshing a witness's recollection.	الإيداع- الشهادة الشفوية	الإيداع او الشهادة الشفوية المسجلة التي يدلي بها احد الأطراف او الشهود قبل المحاكمة

Translation studies appeal to various strategies and methods that can be successfully used in the process of general and legal translation. Their analysis suggests that the most efficient of them are functional equivalence, descriptive paraphrase, translation transformation, and borrowing.

3.3 The Difference between Concepts and Terminologies in Islamic English /Arabic Translation Process

No	Terms	Definition of the Terms	Arabic Translation	Concepts
1.	The Quran	The Noble Quran has many names including Al-Quran Al-Kareem, Al-Ketab, Al-Furqan, Al-Maw'itha, Al-Thikr, and Al-Noor. Quran literally means "a reading or reciting. The Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad (May Allah bless and grand him peace) by the archangel Gabriel and written down in Arabic. The Quran consists of 114 units of varying lengths, known as suras ; the first sura is said as part of the ritual prayer. https://www.quora.com	القرآن	The Quranic content is concerned with basic Islamic beliefs including the existence of Allah and the resurrection. Narratives of the early prophets, ethical and legal subjects, historical events of Muhammad's time (May Allah bless him and grand him peace), charity and prayer also appear in the Quran.
2.	Alghaib	In Islam, "al-Ghaib" refers to the unseen or the hidden . It encompasses all that is beyond human perception and comprehension.	الغيب	Al-Ghayb (Arabic: الغيب) is an Arabic expression used to convey that that something is concealed (unseen). It is an important concept in Islam, encompassing what cannot be perceived or known by humans. This includes Allah, the attributes of Allah, the Last Day and its events, and the heart https://en.wikipedia.org .
3.	Paradise	paradise, in religion, a place of exceptional happiness and delight. The term paradise is often used as a synonym for the Garden of Eden before the expulsion of Adam and Eve..	الجنة	Paradise is often described as a garden free from imperfections, suffering, pain, etc. Paradise is a place of harmony where the righteous will be rewarded for being dedicated and loyal to Allah (SWT). Paradise is a powerful motivator for Muslims to fulfill their religious obligations and lead righteous lives. Quran Majeed Blog
4.	Pillars of Islam	The Five Pillars are Shahada (profession of faith), Salah (prayer), Zakat (almsgiving), Sawm (fasting), and Hajj (pilgrimage). Each Muslim is expected to fulfill each of these duties providing that they are physically able.	اركان الاسلام	There are five keys practices that all Muslims are obligated to fulfil throughout their lifetime. These practices are referred to as pillars because they form the foundation of Muslim life. The five pillars of Islam are Shahada, Salah, Zakat, Sawm, and Hajj. Reference :Islamic Relief Uk

5.	Disbelievers	in a way that shows that you do not believe that something is true or that somebody is telling the truth	الكافرين	Some Muslims say a disbeliever is anyone who does not believe in the Qur'an and the Prophet Mohammad. What the Qur'an says is not that simple. Only Allah can judge who is a disbeliever or a believer since only Allah knows what is truly in the heart of each person. Raj 5 /1441 H
6.	A painful Torment	great mental suffering and unhappiness, or great physical pain: endure torment The family said they had endured years of torment and abuse at the hands of their neighbors' Cambridge Dictionary.	عذاب اليم	Allah, has faith in the believers, and is a mercy for those who believe among you." Those who hurt Allah's Messenger will suffer a painful punishment.Quran.com
7.	Day of Resurrection	Islamic and Christian eschatology both have a "Day of Resurrection" of the dead (yawm al-qiyāmah), followed by a "Day of Judgement" (yawm ad-din) where all human beings who have ever lived will be held accountable for their deeds by being judged by Allah. https://en.wikipedia.org .	يوم القيامة	The day of resurrection will be the time when all of humankind will be brought back to their original physical form. There will be a time on earth when everything that God created will cease. Every human being, from the past to the present, will be resurrected and examined by their deeds. Al-Islam.org.
8.	Ablution	An ablution is a washing or a cleaning of oneself, for personal hygiene, or a ritual washing or cleaning associated with religious observance. https://www.vocabulary.com	الوضوء	O believers! When you rise up for prayer, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, and wash your feet to the ankles. And if you are in a state of 'full' impurity, 1 then take a full bath. https://www.quran.com
9.	Al-Isra and Al-Miraj	Isra' is the night journey from Makka to Masjid Al-Aqsa. Mi'raj is the journey from Masjid Al-Aqsa to the heavens.	الإسراء والمعراج	The night journey and ascension of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was a miraculous occurrence during which he travelled from Makkah to Masjid Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem before ascending to heaven, all in one night. Isra' is the night journey from Makka to Masjid Al-Aqsa. Mi'raj is the journey from Masjid Al-Aqsa to the heavens.

10.	The junction of two seas	What we have seen according to most of the authors of books of tafseer (Qur'aanic commentary) is that what is meant by the two seas here is the two well-known types of water that are found on earth: i)rivers of fresh water. (ii)seas of salty water.	مجمع البحرين	And [mention] when Moses said to his servant, "I will not cease [traveling] until I reach the junction of the two seas or continue for a long period." Koran 18:60, Tafsir Ibn Kathir, 18:60. That "junction of the two seas" is where the firmament and the waters above the firmament meet at the edge of the flat earth. Koran-contradiction. link
11.	Funeral prayer	After the announcement of death of the deceased person, the Muslims of the community gather to offer their collective prayers for the forgiveness of the dead. This prayer has been generally termed as the Salat al-Janazah (funeral prayer). Wikipedia	صلاة الجنازة	The body is placed in front of the Imam. If there is more than one body, then these should be put in front of the other. The spoken part of the prayer involves quietly reciting sura Al-Fatiha, then praying for Allah to bestow peace, mercy and blessings on Muhammad, and finally saying two du'as.
12.	Haram	The Arabic language has two separate words, ḥaram (حَرَم) and ḥarām (حَرَام) both derived from the same triliteral Semitic root Ḥ-R-M. Both of these words can mean "forbidden" and/or "sacred" in a general way, but each has also developed some specialized meanings (ḥarām most often means "forbidden by law").	الحَرَام	Related Content. An Arabic term meaning forbidden or unlawful. In the case of Islamic finance, Muslims cannot invest in, acquire, or otherwise engage in transactions that involve forbidden products and activities such as pork-related products, alcohol, gambling, and pornography. The opposite of haram is halal.
13.	Patience/ Sabr	Sabr (Arabic: صَبْرٌ, romanized: ṣabr) (literally 'endurance' or more accurately 'perseverance' and 'persistence') is one of the two parts of faith (the other being shukr) in Islam. Wikipedia	الصبر, Transliteration Sabr	the concept Sabr literally means "enduring," "bearing," and "resisting pain, suffering, and difficulty," and "dealing calmly with problems. In more general terms it means "patience," which is one of the most important actions of the heart mentioned in the Qur'an. Arabic Unlock
14.	Divorce	The Arabic word for divorce is talaq which means "freeing or undoing the knot" (Imam Raghīb). In the terminology of the jurists. Talaq signifies the dissolution of marriage, or the annulment of its legality by the pronouncement of certain words.	الطلاق	The most common is talaq, which literally means "release." Talaq is a unilateral repudiation of the wife by the husband, and does not require the wife's consent. She must observe a waiting period of approximately three months to be sure that she is not pregnant; then she is free

				to remarry. https://www.brandeis.edu
15.	Arrogant boaster	Arrogance means rejecting the truth and looking down on people, and A boaster is someone who is known for boasting—bragging, especially in a way that exaggerates or shows excessive pride about the boaster's skills, possessions, or accomplishments. https://www.vocabulary.com	مختال فخور	The Prophet (PBUH) said, "He who has, in his heart, an ant's weight of arrogance will not enter Jannah." Someone said: "A man likes to wear beautiful clothes and shoes?" Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, "Allah is Beautiful, He loves beauty. Arrogance means ridiculing and rejecting the Truth and despising people." "As for Al-Fakhour (the boaster): He is the one who boasts to the servants of Allah for what Allah has bestowed upon him of His bounties. https://www.islamweb.net
1.	The Oppressor and oppressed	The Meaning of Al-Zulm in Arabic. The word Al-Zulm (oppression) is opposite to the word Al-A'del (justice) and is derived linguistically from the word Zalama which means the following: Injustice, Darkness, Aggression, Doing the Inappropriate and Preventing a right etc The oppressor is a prisoner of anger, while the oppressed have no confidence in humanity. Therefore, both of them need to be liberated. He always wanted people to live with dignity and respect.	الظالم والمظلوم	The one who oppresses others should fear Allah and beware of transgression, because it will be counted as multiples of transgressions on the Day of Resurrection: one for him disobeying Allah, another for him oppressing his fellow Muslim, and a third for initiating and opening the gate of transgression and oppression.
17.	The Straight Path	Sirat al-Mustaqim (Arabic: الصراط المستقيم, romanized: al-ṣirāṭ al-mustaqīm) is an Arabic term that means 'the straight path'. It is commonly understood as the path that leads to Allah. In Islamic thought, the straight path is variously used as a reference to the Quran or Muhammad, or Islam as a whole.	الصراط المستقيم	Qur'anic verses 6:151–153 enumerate the various principles and practices that constitute part of the Islamic conception of this straight path, while verse 11:56 literally states that Allah Himself is on a 'straight path', meaning that 'Allah is upon the path of truth, is Just, and does not let wrongdoers escape Him
18.	Islamic Features	The Five Pillars of Islam: Profession of Faith (shahada). The belief that "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God" is central to Islam. ... Prayer (salat). Muslims pray facing	مميزات الاسلام	Thus the basic articles of Islamic faith are: (a) belief in the oneness of Allah, (b) belief in the prophets and in the guidance that they bequeathed, (c) belief in the angels, (d) belief in the books, (e) belief in the Day of

		Mecca five times a day: at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and after dark. ... Alms (zakat). ... Fasting (sawm). ... Pilgrimage (hajj) https://www.metmuseum.org .		Judgment, and (f) belief in fate. https://www.iium.edu .
19.	Maintaining kinship ties	“Upholding the ties of kinship means kind treatment of relatives according to the position of each of them. Sometimes it may be by giving money, sometimes by serving them, sometimes by visiting them, or greeting them, and so on	صلة الارحام	Relatives have to maintain good ties and extend physical and financial support in accordance with the relative exigencies and nearness of kinship. It is an injunction dictated by canonical laws, reason and human nature. https://www.islamonline.net
20.	Believers	These are upon guidance from their Lord. These are the successful. - (Qur'an 2:2-5) Mumin is an Arabic Islamic term, frequently referenced in the Quran, meaning "believer". It denotes a person who has complete submission to the Will of Allah and has faith firmly established in his heart, i.e. a "faithful Muslim".. https://www.quora.com	المؤمنين	The believers are those who spend in charity during ease and hardship and who restrain their anger and pardon the people, for Allah loves the doers of good.

In order to translate the Islamic terms, it is important to understand the meanings of the terms in an Islamic perspective. Some Islamic terms which do not have equivalent words in the target language

- Most of the Muslims tend to use the word Allah instead of God in translation in as much as they find it different in that the term God does not always mean Allah especially amid those of non-Muslims. There are more terms can be translated as transliteration such as Islam, Alghib, Quran, Halal, Quoran...etc.

The word ‘الكافرين’ is translated into ‘non-Muslims’ because the lexical synonyms ‘infidels’, ‘unbelievers’, etc. have negative connotations and are used with some apprehension by the target audience.

The translator reproduces the message of the original text in the target language and source language the meaning can be different perspective. The strategy of translation is modulation

Translating religious terms is not easy since religion is closely related to culture. In other words, the culture of the first language could be different from that of the target language so it is possible that the terms could not be found in the culture of the target.

- In the point of view of Islamic culture, halal and haram are connected with what is allowed and what is forbidden by Allah SWT. In the meantime, as shown in English language, the word lawful is general and can represent what is permitted by Allah and also by human laws. In this regard, halal as a borrowed word describes an object or action permitted by Islamic laws. In the same way, the word forbidden can be too general since it will represent what is prohibited by both Allah and human laws. The actual meaning of haram is an object or action forbidden by Allah in the perspective of Islamic law.

The word ‘ablution’ can be translated into ‘الوضوء’ and used as a near synonym to give a close equivalent.

3.4 Conclusion

Finally, understanding the difference between concepts and terminologies in cybersecurity, legal and Islamic are vital for effective communication, especially in translation. Concepts provide the necessary background for broad understanding, while terminologies ensure precision in discussions. By appreciating both aspects, translators can bridge linguistic gaps and foster collaboration in the cybersecurity and legal domain, ultimately enhancing collective knowledge and safeguarding digital infrastructures but Islamic translation needs more interpretation and it is based on the sayings of jurists in Quran and Sunnah.

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