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**| RESEARCH ARTICLE**

## **Comparative Analysis of Quranic Text Translation into English Using ChatGPT and Google Translate**

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**| ABSTRACT**

This study looks at how Google Translate and ChatGPT translate Qur'anic verses into English and compares their approaches. It focuses on seven themes: belief, laws, prophethood, death and resurrection, moral teachings, creation and nature, and human history. Using a comparative experimental method, the translations are examined for accuracy, word choice, and how well they convey context. The results show that both tools communicate the meaning of the verses effectively, but in different ways: Google Translate is more literal, while ChatGPT offers translations that are more interpretive and contextual. ChatGPT's explanations often make ethical and moral nuances clearer, which a literal translation may miss. This study highlights the potential of AI tools to help readers better understand Qur'anic texts and suggests further research on the ethical considerations of using AI in translating sacred texts.

**| KEYWORDS**

ChatGPT; Google translate; translation; Quran

**| ARTICLE INFORMATION**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

The Quran, Islam's sacred text, stands as a cornerstone of religious thought and practice for Muslims worldwide. It is a complex and multifaceted work that has been the subject of deep study and interpretation by scholars for centuries. According to (Ali 2004), the Quran encompasses seven major themes: beliefs, laws, prophethood and divine guidance, death and resurrection, moral teachings, creation and nature, and human history.

The main goal of translation is to express the meaning of written or spoken content from one language in another. Therefore, a quality translation should not merely exchange individual words between languages, but effectively communicate the meaning of the entire text as a whole.

The development of advanced machine translation (MT) systems has revolutionized language processing, with neural machine translation (NMT) becoming a central focus in natural language processing (NLP) for automatic, language-to-language translation (Kocmi & Federmann, 2023; He et al., 2022; Stahlberg, 2020). Despite major advances, MT continues to face challenges, including handling idiomatic expressions, translating low-resource languages, managing rare words, and preserving coherence in translations (He et al., 2022).

Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT have further propelled MT advancements (Wei et al., 2022; Ouyang et al., 2022; Chen et al., 2021; Brown et al., 2020). A notable breakthrough from LLMs is the ability to perform zero-shot translation, where models translate between languages without being explicitly trained on those pairs, achieving accuracy levels that can rival supervised MT systems. Beyond translation, LLMs show potential in various NLP applications, underscoring their broad

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versatility across tasks (Jiao et al., 2023; Wei et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023).

Google Translate operates as a specialized Neural Machine Translator (NMT) that uses artificial neural networks to predict word sequences within sentences, allowing for contextual analysis that enhances translation accuracy and coherence across languages. One of the key advantages of NMT tools like Google Translate is their ability to capture and consider broader context within a sentence or paragraph, resulting in translations that are smoother and more contextually relevant. This approach helps Google Translate manage complex grammatical structures, idioms, and language nuances, making it highly effective for straightforward translation tasks across a vast range of languages.

ChatGPT, developed by OpenAI and introduced in November 2022 (Ouyang et al., 2022), demonstrates advanced abilities to interpret instructions within prompts and deliver comprehensive responses. As a Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) model, ChatGPT has been trained on vast data to learn the nuances of human language with minimal direct supervision across a variety of topics. Similar to Neural Machine Translators (NMTs), GPT models predict word sequences based on context, benefiting from extensive training that imparts a deep understanding of grammar, syntax, and word meanings in multiple languages. Furthermore, ChatGPT has shown notable proficiency in translating for low-resource languages, such as Vietnamese, Japanese, and Korean. Its translations in these languages often exceed the quality achieved by specialized machine translation systems. This is largely due to ChatGPT's use of sophisticated deep learning techniques, which allow it to extract insights from limited input, leading to more accurate translations (Nguyen et al., 2023).

ChatGPT can greatly enhance translation quality by conveying the true meaning of sentences instead of just translating them word for word. This suggests that ChatGPT could play an important role in preserving and promoting minority languages, as well as improving communication among communities that speak less widely used languages. (Babaali, 2024).

In theory, Google Translate should excel in translation compared to ChatGPT because it is specifically designed for this purpose. Its algorithms are optimized for translating text between languages, focusing on context, idiomatic expressions, and grammatical structure. However, it can still struggle with nuance, idioms, and colloquialisms. As a result, Google Translate is generally more accurate for straightforward texts. ChatGPT, while not primarily built for translation, shines in generating context-aware responses across diverse topics. This often allows ChatGPT to provide translations that grasp subtle meanings or cultural context, though it doesn't support as many languages as Google Translate. Consequently, for precise and efficient language translation, Google Translate remains the preferred tool, while ChatGPT adds value through broader language understanding.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

(Radford et al., 2019) explained that both systems use context to generate translations; however, Google Translate relies on previously translated phrases and statistical methods, while ChatGPT uses deep learning to generate text based on context. ChatGPT may excel in creative contexts or where a deeper understanding of the subject matter is required, leading to more personalized translations. Google Translate generally outperforms ChatGPT in terms of accuracy for straightforward translations due to its focused training and optimization for this purpose (Almahasees et al. 2021) while ChatGPT is capable of producing fluent translations, may lack the precision found in Google Translate, particularly in technical or idiomatic expressions. The research by (Almahasees et al. 2021) highlights that Google Translate excels in translating short, straightforward texts and commonly used phrases. The system takes into account the context and semantics of the sentences, often delivering results that are coherent and contextually appropriate. However, it may struggle with idiomatic expressions or nuanced phrases, leading to occasional inaccuracies (Torres et al., 2021). As noted by (Radford et al. 2019), ChatGPT's training involves processing vast amounts of text data to understand the intricacies of human language. This allows it to generate coherent responses and maintain context in conversations, but it was not specifically designed for translation tasks. Studies by Zhang et al. (2021) indicate that while ChatGPT can perform translations, its strength lies in its ability to understand and generate natural language. It can often provide contextual translations that are more nuanced than those produced by traditional translation systems. However, its lack of specialization in translation can lead to inconsistencies, especially in technical or domain-specific contexts (Sennrich et al., 2016). Torres et al., (2021) contends that Google Translate can struggle with complex sentences or idiomatic expressions, leading to literal translations that may not convey the intended meaning; while Sennrich et al., (2016) earlier explained that ChatGPT may produce translations that are contextually relevant but lack the precision needed for technical documentation or formal communications. Peng et al. (2023) introduced strategies aimed at improving translation accuracy, while Bang et al. (2023) took a broader approach to assess ChatGPT's reasoning capabilities and interactivity across various tasks, languages, and modalities. Bang et al.'s (2023) extensive analysis provides a comprehensive look at ChatGPT's performance within a wide range of linguistic and contextual applications. Khoshafah's (2023) study investigated ChatGPT's effectiveness in Arabic-English translation, specifically focusing on the model's translation precision in the context of cross-

cultural communication. The study used the ChatGPT 3.5 model to translate a variety of text genres, including historical, literary, media, legal, and scientific texts, and compared its output to translations by trained human translators. The translations were evaluated based on language accuracy and context coherence. The findings indicated that ChatGPT performed well with simpler content but faced limitations in accurately interpreting and translating more complex material.

## METHODOLOGY

This study is unique in its direct comparison of ChatGPT and Google Translate, particularly in their ability to translate Quranic Arabic text into English. This focus on a highly specialized language form—Quranic Arabic—highlights the nuances and challenges of accurately capturing linguistic and contextual subtleties in sacred texts, offering a distinct evaluation of each model's capabilities in this domain. The study sheds light on the performance of these two well-known translation systems by selecting qur'anic verses and translating them using ChatGPT and google translate in the seven main themes of the holy book.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Zhang et al., (2021) explained that users often report a more interactive experience with ChatGPT, as it can engage in dialogue and provide explanations, which can enhance understanding. On the other hand, Google Translate offers a straightforward translation service without conversational capabilities, focusing solely on delivering quick translations. Google Translate translation can sometimes feel robotic or miss cultural context, particularly with idiomatic expressions while ChatGPT tends to perform better with context and can produce translations that feel more natural in many cases. It can clarify the meaning of ambiguous phrases based on the broader context. This study experimented with multiple Quranic translations produced by each tool, providing a comparative analysis of their effectiveness across several Quranic themes. For each theme, two verses were selected, translated by both tools, and followed by a discussion. This section will present these translations and analyze the strengths and limitations of each tool, shedding light on their handling of intricate language, religious connotations, and contextual subtleties within Quranic text.

First, the Islamic fundamental belief system centers around the oneness and uniqueness of Allah, rejecting any ideas of partnership or lineage. It asserts that Allah is self-sufficient and independent, emphasizing His singular nature. This basic belief is presented in Surah Al-Ikhlās (112:1-4) shown in Table 1. Both ChatGPT and Google Translate provide a clear understanding of Allah's uniqueness, eternal nature, and lack of origin or offspring. However, while Google Translate uses the term "God," ChatGPT consistently uses "Allah," reflecting the specific Arabic term for the singular deity in Islam. In the second verse, both tools accurately convey the message that only "Allah" or "Lord" is worthy of worship, with no one else deserving of this devotion. The verse also emphasizes treating parents with respect, linking it to the command to worship Allah, thereby underscoring the importance of kindness and support for parents, especially as they age. Both tools reflect this meaning well, but ChatGPT specifically highlights the Arabic word "uff," used here to signify disrespect, explaining its cultural depth and the challenge of finding an exact equivalent in English. ChatGPT captures the deeper connotation of the phrase "قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا" by translating it as "noble word," emphasizing respect, dignity, and reverence in communication. This captures the contextual and emotional depth intended in the verse, as the phrase encourages a respectful and honorable tone. In contrast, Google Translate's version, "generous word," leans towards a literal interpretation, which might suggest kindness or abundance but lacks the specific cultural and religious undertone of nobility and respect integral to this expression in Quranic Arabic.

Table 1: Belief qur'anic verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Beliefs		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ          اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ لَمْ          يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ          وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ</p> <p>Surah Al-Ikhlās          (112:1-4)</p>	<p>Say, 'He is Allah, [who is] One, Allah, the Eternal Refuge. He neither begets nor is born, Nor is there to Him any equivalent.'</p> <p>This short chapter emphasizes the oneness and uniqueness of Allah, rejecting any notions of partnership or lineage. It affirms that Allah is self-sufficient and independent, highlighting His singular nature in the</p>	<p>Say, "He is God, the One. God, the Eternal Refuge. He neither begets nor is born, And there is none comparable to Him."</p>

	Islamic faith.	
<p>وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَانًا إِمَّا يَبُلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَيْهِمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا آفٌ وَلَا تُنْهَهِمَا وَ قُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا</p> <p>Surah Al-Isra (17:23)</p>	<p>And your Lord has decreed that you not worship except Him, and to parents, good treatment. Whether one or both of them reach old age [while] with you, say not to them [so much as], 'uff,' and do not repel them but speak to them a noble word.</p> <p>This verse emphasizes the importance of monotheism and the respectful treatment of parents, particularly in their old age. It highlights the need for kindness and dignity in interactions with parents, forbidding even the slightest display of impatience or disrespect.</p>	<p>And your Lord has decreed that you not worship except Him. And to parents, do good. If one or both of them reach old age with you, say not to them a word of disrespect, and do not repel them but speak to them a generous word.</p>

Second, the Quran has verses that outline Islamic laws across several life aspects, including economy, food, inheritance, marriage and divorce, and the rights of children and women. Table 2 displays two Quranic verses that delineate regulations regarding permissible and impermissible foods and provide guidelines on abstaining from certain practices. The first verse in the table, for instance, specifies the dietary laws with regard to types of food forbidden for Muslims: dead animals, blood, and swine flesh, except in cases of necessity. Here, ChatGPT translates “وَمَا أَهْلٌ بِهِ يَغْيِرُ اللَّهَ” as “food dedicated to other than Allah,” capturing the nuance of any form of dedication or consecration of food for entities other than God. This phrasing aligns closely with the verse’s intended meaning, conveying a broad prohibition on all food dedicated to deities other than Allah. In contrast, Google Translate’s rendering, “sacrifice to anyone other than God,” while generally correct, is more specific, focusing primarily on sacrificial offerings. This translation may miss the wider implication, which includes all food dedicated to other entities, not only sacrificial offerings. The second verse addresses prohibitions related to alcohol, gambling, stone altars, and superstitions. While both tools accurately list the forbidden items, ChatGPT provides additional context, explaining “divining arrows” as a pre-Islamic superstition, whereas Google Translate offers only a literal translation.

Table 2: Islamic laws verses in Quran with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Laws		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>إِنَّمَا حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْمَيْتَةَ وَالدَّمَ وَلَحْمَ الْخِنْزِيرِ وَمَا أُهْلِيَ بِهِ لِيُغْيِرَ اللَّهُ فَمَنْ اضْطُرَّ غَيْرَ بَاغٍ وَلَا عَادٍ فَلَا إِثْمَ عَلَيْهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ</p> <p>Surah Al-Baqarah (2:173)</p>	<p>Indeed, Allah has forbidden you the dead animals, blood, the flesh of swine, and that which has been dedicated to other than Allah. But whoever is forced [by necessity], neither desiring [it] nor transgressing, there is no sin upon him. Indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.</p> <p>This verse outlines dietary prohibitions in Islam while emphasizing that exceptions can be made in cases of necessity. It highlights Allah's mercy and forgiveness, reassuring believers that they are not held accountable for actions taken in dire circumstances.</p>	<p>He has only forbidden to you the dead, and blood, and the flesh of swine, and that which has been sacrificed to anyone other than God. But whoever is compelled, whether by desire or transgression, it is no sin. Indeed, God is Forgiving, Merciful.</p>

<p>يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رَجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَفْلِحُونَ</p> <p>Surah Al-Ma'idah (5:90)</p>	<p>O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than Allah], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.</p> <p>This verse categorizes intoxicants, gambling, idolatry, and superstitions as harmful practices stemming from Satanic influence. It calls on believers to avoid these actions to attain success and well-being in their lives.</p>	<p>O you who have believed, indeed, intoxicants, gambling, [sacrificing on] stone alters [to other than God], and divining arrows are but defilement from the work of Satan, so avoid it that you may be successful.</p>
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Third, in Table 3, the verses illustrate Prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) guidance towards adopting the principles of Islam as a transformative way of life. The first verse, from Chapter 74, encourages the Prophet to "rise and warn" people focusing on his responsibility to spread the divine message with dedication and purity. Both Google Translate and ChatGPT capture the verse's core message: a call to action to glorify Allah and fulfill his prophetic mission. However, ChatGPT enriches the translation with further commentary, exploring the moral teachings of the verse—emphasizing purity, patience, and an unwavering commitment to delivering the message, underscoring a deeper level of understanding for readers. The second verse addresses all mankind as "يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ" that Allah has sent to you a "مَوْعِظَةٌ", which is translated by ChatGPT as "counsel" and by google translate as "guidance". Indeed, the Quran alludes to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as embodying divine "counsel" or "guidance" for humankind. This perspective reflects his role as a living example of the teachings in the Quran, serving as a model for ethical conduct, compassion, and devotion. Also, in translating the second verse, there is a notable difference in how each tool renders the phrase "وَشِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ." ChatGPT translates it as "healing for what is in the breasts," while Google Translate provides "healing for what is in the heart," which more accurately captures the intended meaning of the verse. However, ChatGPT adds commentary afterward, appropriately using the term "heart" to clarify the verse's implications.

Table 3: Prophet hood qur'anic verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Prophet hood: How Allah guides		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُدَّثِّرُ ۙ قُمْ أَنْذِرْ ۚ وَرَبِّكَ فَكْبِّرْ ۝ ٣ وَتِيَابِكَ فَطَهِّرْ ۝ ٤ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ ۝ ٥ تَمُنَّنِ تَسْتَكْبِرُ ۖ وَلِرَبِّكَ فَأَصْبِرْ ۝ ٧</p>	<p>O you who covers himself [with a garment], Arise and warn, And glorify your Lord, And purify your clothing, And avoid uncleanness, And do not confer favor to seek more, But for your Lord be patient."</p> <p>These verses are part of the call to the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) to begin his mission, emphasizing the importance of purity, dedication to God, patience, and the task of delivering the divine message.</p>	<p>O you wrapped in garments, Arise and warn. And your Lord glorify. And your clothing purify. And uncleanness avoid. And do not bestow a favor, expecting more in return. And for the sake of your Lord be patient.</p>
<p>يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ قَدْ جَاءَكُمْ مَوْعِظَةٌ مِّنْ رَّبِّكُمْ وَشِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ ۖ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةٌ لِّلْمُؤْمِنِينَ</p> <p>Surah Yunus (10:57)</p>	<p>O mankind, there has come to you a counsel from your Lord and a healing for what is in the breasts and guidance and mercy for the believers.</p> <p>This verse conveys a message from Allah to humanity, emphasizing the Qur'an as a source of guidance, healing for the heart, and mercy for those who believe. It highlights the Qur'an's role in addressing spiritual and</p>	<p>O mankind, there has come to you instruction from your Lord and healing for what is in the hearts and guidance and mercy for the believers.</p>

	emotional needs, serving as a reminder of Allah's compassion and the importance of His guidance in one's life.	
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Fourth, in Table 4, the first verse addresses Allah's ultimate authority and His decree of death over His servants, emphasizing their eventual return to Him. There are some differences between the two tools' translations. ChatGPT renders the phrase "وَهُوَ الْقَاهِرُ فَوْقَ عِبَادِهِ" as "Subduer over His servants," while Google Translate offers "Prevailing over His servants." Additionally, ChatGPT translates "وَهُوَ أَسْرَعُ الْخَسِيبِينَ" as "swiftest of accountants," whereas Google Translate uses "swiftest of reckoners." Both translations convey the concepts of authority and swift judgment, though with slight nuances. The second verse in Table 4 describes the human life cycle: originating from the earth, returning to it, and then being resurrected from it on the Day of Judgment. Both translation tools effectively convey the verse's meaning, with ChatGPT rendering the phrase "نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى" as "bring you out once again" and Google Translate opting for "extract you another time." Each translation captures the concept of resurrection, although with slightly different wording.

Table 4: Death and Resurrection verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Death and Resurrection		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>وَهُوَ الْقَاهِرُ فَوْقَ عِبَادِهِ وَيُرْسِلُ عَلَيْكُمْ حَفِظَةً حَتَّىٰ إِذَا جَاءَ أَحَدَكُمْ الْمَوْتُ تَوَفَّتْهُ رُسُلُنَا وَهُمْ لَا يُفِرُّونَ ۚ ثُمَّ رُدُّوا إِلَى اللَّهِ مَوْلَاهُمْ الْحَقَّ ۗ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْحَكِيمُ فَف وَهُوَ أَسْرَعُ الْخَسِيبِينَ</p> <p>Surah Al-An'am (6:61-62)</p>	<p>And He is the Subduer over His servants, and He sends upon you guardians. Until, when death comes to one of you, Our messengers take him and they do not fail [in their duty]. Then they are returned to Allah, their Lord, the Truth. Unquestionably, to Him belongs the judgment, and He is the swiftest of accountants."</p> <p>These verses highlight Allah's authority over His creation and the role of angels as guardians. They underscore the inevitability of death, the precision with which it is executed, and the accountability that follows, reminding believers of the ultimate return to Allah for judgment.</p>	<p>And He is the Prevailing over His servants. And He sends over you guardians, until when death comes to one of you, Our messengers take him, and they do not fail [in their duties]. Then you will be returned to Allah, their true Master. Unquestionably, His is the judgment. Stop, and He is the swiftest of reckoners.</p>
<p>مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ وَفِيهَا نُعِيدُكُمْ وَمِنْهَا نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى</p> <p>Surah Ta-Ha (20:55)</p>	<p>From it [the earth] We created you, and into it We will return you, and from it We will bring you out once again.</p> <p>This verse speaks to the cycle of human life: creation from the earth, return to it in death, and resurrection from it on the Day of Judgment. It serves as a reminder of human origins, mortality, and the promise of resurrection.</p>	<p>From it We created you, and into it We will return you, and from it We will extract you another time.</p>

Fifth, the Quran conveys a rich array of moral values, aligning with the teachings found in other sacred texts. Table 5 presents two verses focused on ethical conduct. The first verse underscores the importance of faithfully fulfilling trusts and judging fairly among people. Both ChatGPT and Google Translate provide similar translations with nearly identical wording; however, neither fully conveys the depth of the phrase "تَوَدُّوا الْأَمْنَتَ" (rendering trusts with integrity). ChatGPT, however, includes commentary that explores the ethical values of honesty and fairness in human interactions, enhancing the reader's understanding of the verse's intent. The second verse advises against the forbidden negative assumptions, spying, and backbiting, using a powerful metaphor likening gossip and backbiting to eating someone's flesh. Both tools convey the verse's meaning similarly, but ChatGPT follows up with detailed commentary, reinforcing the verse's moral impact and emphasizing the serious ethical implications of these actions. There are indeed subtle variations in translation wording between ChatGPT and Google Translate, as seen with "فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ". ChatGPT's translation as "detest it" captures a sense of strong aversion or deep dislike, while Google Translation "hates it" expresses a similar, though slightly different, degree of repulsion.

Table 5: Moral teachings verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Moral teachings		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ نِعِمَّا يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا</p> <p>Surah An-Nisa (4:58)</p>	<p>Allah instructs you to return trusts to those who deserve them and to act with fairness when judging between people. How excellent is the guidance Allah gives, for He hears all and sees everything.</p> <p>This verse emphasizes the importance of fulfilling trusts and obligations to others and the necessity of justice in dealings and judgments among people. It highlights the moral and ethical responsibilities of individuals in their interactions, reminding them that Allah is aware of their actions.</p>	<p>Allah commands you to return trusts to their rightful owners and to judge between people with fairness. He gives you the best guidance, and Allah is fully aware of all that is said and done, hearing and seeing everything.</p>
<p>يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا تَجَسَّسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَبِ بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ</p> <p>Surah Al-Hujurat (49:12)</p>	<p>O believers, avoid making many negative assumptions about others, for some of these suspicions are sinful. Do not spy on one another or speak ill of others behind their backs. Would any of you like to eat the flesh of a dead brother? You would find it repulsive. So be mindful of Allah, for Allah is Most Forgiving and Most Merciful.</p> <p>This verse highlights the importance of thinking well of others and avoiding harmful behaviors such as suspicion, spying, and gossip. Through a striking metaphor, it shows how offensive backbiting truly is, reminding believers to reflect on their conduct, respect one another, and seek Allah's forgiveness..</p>	<p>O you who have believed, avoid much [negative] assumption, for some assumption is sin. And do not spy and do not backbite one another. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his brother dead? You would hate it. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.</p>

Sixth, the Quran often highlights natural phenomena on land and sea as signs of Allah's creation. One fascinating example is found in Surah Al-Mu'minun (23:12-16), where Allah describes the stages of human development: beginning from a drop of sperm, transforming into a clinging clot, then a lump of flesh, followed by the formation of bones, the covering of bones with flesh, and finally emerging as a complete human being. The verse offers a profound reflection on the intricate process of human creation, underscoring the divine wisdom in each stage of life's formation. Also, in the first verse of Table 6, it is emphasized that Allah brings forth life from death and vice versa. This is evident in the plant that comes out of a dead seed and flourishes. Interestingly, ChatGPT translates "النَّوَى" as "seed," while Google Translate uses "date stone." However, the intended meaning of the word refers specifically to the inner kernel found within dates. The verse also highlights Allah's precise control over the alternation of day and night and the regulated cycles of the sun and moon. Both translation tools effectively convey the verse's meaning; however, ChatGPT translates "حُسْبَانًا" as "calculated," reflecting a sense of intentional order, while Google Translate uses "reckoning," which implies a broader sense of judgment or measurement. In the second verse, the Quran describes the natural phenomenon where salty and fresh bodies of water converge yet remain separate, as though a barrier prevents them from mixing. Both ChatGPT and Google Translate successfully convey the verse's meaning. However, ChatGPT adds a deeper explanation, elaborating on the specific role of the "barrier" mentioned, helping to clarify the natural phenomenon and its implications further.

Table 6” Creation and nature verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Creation and nature		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَالِقُ الْحَبِّ وَ                      النَّوَى يُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ                      مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ وَ مُخْرِجُ                      الْمَيِّتِ مِنَ الْحَيِّ                      ذَلِكَمُ اللَّهُ قَالِقُ                      تُوَفِّكُونَ ۝ قَالِقُ                      الْإِصْبَاحِ وَجَعَلَ اللَّيْلَ                      سَكَنًا وَ الشَّمْسِ وَ                      الْقَمَرِ حُسْبَانًا ذَلِكَ                      تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ                      الْعَلِيمِ</p> <p>Surah Al-An'am (6:95-96)</p>	<p>Allah is the One who causes seeds and grains to break open and grow. He brings life from what is lifeless and brings death from what is living. This is Allah—so how can people be led away from the truth? He brings the dawn into being, makes the night a time for rest, and has set the sun and the moon to move in a precise order. This is the design of the Almighty, the All-Knowing.</p> <p>These verses highlight Allah’s power over creation, detailing how He brings life from death and vice versa. They emphasize His control over natural processes, such as the alternation of day and night and the cycles of the sun and moon, which serve as a testament to His wisdom and precise planning</p>	<p>Indeed, Allah is the Cleaver of the grain and the date stone. He brings life out of death and causes death to emerge from life. This is Allah—yet people still turn away. He is the One who brings forth the dawn, makes the night a time of rest, and sets the sun and the moon to follow a measured order. This is the design of the Almighty, the All-Knowing.</p>
<p>وَهُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ                      الْبَحْرَيْنِ هَذَا عَذْبٌ                      فُرَاتٌ وَ هَذَا مِلْحٌ أُجَاجٌ                      وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَهُمَا بَرْزَخًا                      وَجُجْرًا مَحْجُورًا</p> <p>Surah Al-Furqan (25:53)</p>	<p>And He it is who has released [simultaneously] the two seas, one fresh and sweet and the other salty and bitter, and He has made between them a barrier and a prohibiting partition.</p> <p>This verse highlights Allah’s creation and control over natural elements, specifically the coexistence of fresh and saltwater bodies. The "barrier" mentioned signifies the natural laws that prevent the mixing of these two types of water, illustrating the precision and order in Allah’s creation.</p>	<p>And it is He who has released the two seas, one fresh and sweet, and the other salty and bitter, and placed between them a barrier and an insurmountable partition.</p>

Seventh, the Quran recounts numerous stories of communities and nations across history, particularly focusing on the messengers who guided their people toward the worship of Allah. Often, these narratives emphasize how people who rejected the message and continued in their wrongdoing faced severe punishments, frequently through natural disasters. These accounts serve as powerful reminders of the consequences of turning away from divine guidance and highlight themes of accountability, mercy, and justice. The story of the prophet Musa is given in the first verse of Table 7. The story of Moses’ early life describes Allah’s command to his mother to place him in a casket and set him in the river, where he would eventually be discovered and raised in Pharaoh’s household. Even though both ChatGPT and google translate preserve the main them of the story, there are some notable differences in how the two translation tools convey key terms within this story. For example, ChatGPT uses “inspired” for the Arabic word “أَوْحَيْنَا,” whereas Google Translate uses “revealed.” Similarly, ChatGPT translates “الطَّاوُوتَ” as “chest,” while Google Translate uses “coffin.” Furthermore, ChatGPT translates “وَ أَلْقَيْتُ عَلَيْكَ مَحَبَّةً مِنِّي” as “I endowed you with love from Me,” while Google Translate renders it as “I cast upon you a love from Me.” These differences reflect nuanced choices that can impact the reader’s understanding of the story’s emotional and cultural depth. Thus, ChatGPT always follows the translation with deeper explanations and illustrations. The second verse recounts the king of Egypt’s request for an interpretation of his intricate dream by the then-imprisoned Prophet Yusuf (Joseph). Notably, there are subtle differences in the translation of this eloquent verse from the Qur’an. ChatGPT translates “وَسَبْعَ سُنْبُلَاتٍ خَضْرًى” as “seven green spikes [of grain],” while Google Translate renders it as “seven green ears of corn.” Additionally, ChatGPT translates “أَصْنَغَاتٍ أَخْلَامٍ” as “false dreams,” whereas Google Translate offers “confused dreams.”

Table 7: Human history qur'anic verses with their translations by ChatGPT and google translate

Human history		
Quranic text	Chatgpt	Google translate
<p>إِذْ أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ أُمِّكَ مَا يُوحَىٰ ۖ أَن أَقْرِضِيهِ فِي التَّابُوتِ فَأَقْرِضِيهِ فِي الْيَمِّ فَلْيُلْقِهِ الْيَمُّ بِالسَّاحِلِ يَأْخُذْهُ عَدُوٌّ لِّي وَعَدُوٌّ لَهُ ۗ وَالْقَيْتُ عَلَيْكَ مَحْبَتٌ مِّمِّي ۗ وَلِتُصْنَعَ عَلَىٰ عَيْنِي</p> <p>Surah Ta-Ha (20:38-39)</p>	<p>When We inspired to your mother what We inspired, [Saying], 'Throw him into the chest, then throw it into the river; the river will throw him onto the bank, and there will take him an enemy to Me and an enemy to him. And I endowed you with love from Me, and that you might be reared under My eye.</p> <p>These verses refer to the divine instruction given to the mother of Prophet Musa (Moses) regarding his safety during the time when he was at risk of being harmed. Allah assures her that her son will be protected and will grow up under His watchful care.</p>	<p>When We revealed to your mother what was revealed: "Throw him into the coffin, then throw him into the sea, and let the river throw him to the shore." An enemy of mine and an enemy of mine took it, and I cast upon you a love from Me, and that you may be pleased with me.</p>
<p>وَقَالَ الْمَلِكُ إِنِّي أَرَىٰ سَبْعَ بَقَرَاتٍ سِمَانٍ يَأْكُلُهُنَّ سَبْعٌ عِجَافٌ وَسَبْعَ سُنْبُلَاتٍ خُضْرٍ وَأَخْرَ يُبَسِّتُ بِيَاثِمًا الْمَلَأَ أَفْتُونِي فِي رُءْيَايَ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ لِلرُّءْيَا تَعْبُرُونَ ۖ قَالُوا أَضْغَاتِ أَخْلَامٍ ۖ وَمَا نَحْنُ بِتَأْوِيلِ الْأَخْلَامِ بِغَالِمِينَ</p> <p>Surah Yusuf (12:43-44)</p>	<p>And the king said, 'Indeed, I have seen [in a dream] seven fat cows being eaten by seven [that were] lean, and seven green spikes [of grain] and others [that were] dry. O eminent ones, explain to me my vision, if you should interpret visions.' They said, '[It is but] a mixture of false dreams, and we are not learned in the interpretation of dreams.'</p> <p>In these verses, the king of Egypt describes his perplexing dream, seeking interpretation from his advisors. They dismiss the dream as meaningless, admitting their lack of knowledge in dream interpretation, which ultimately leads to Prophet Yusuf (Joseph) being called to interpret the vision.</p>	<p>And the king said, "Indeed, I see seven fat cows which seven lean ones are eating, and seven green ears of corn and others withered. O eminent ones, give me your opinion concerning my vision, if you should interpret visions." They said, "[These are] confused dreams, and we are not interpreters of dreams." With two scholars</p>

## CONCLUSION

Google Translate provides straightforward Qur'anic translations, focusing on direct language equivalences without offering much explanation, rationale, or alternative wording. It often presents a basic, literal rendering of the Arabic text. In contrast, ChatGPT offers more interpretive depth, providing detailed explanations, alternative translations, and contextual insights to illustrate the reasoning behind each translation choice. Across various Quranic verses, both tools generally convey the meanings accurately, although some wording often differs. ChatGPT frequently incorporates moral or ethical takeaways, suggesting how a verse's message can apply to personal or societal contexts, which can make the text's relevance clearer for modern readers. Essentially, Google Translate prioritizes basic meaning, while ChatGPT emphasizes a more nuanced, enriched presentation. ChatGPT's translations often include deeper explanations, contextual background, and linguistic nuances, helping readers not only understand the literal meanings but also gain insight into the verse's broader implications, cultural context, and moral teachings.

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