



TRANSLATION AND EXPLANATION OF SOME RELIGIOUS WORDS AND PHRASES IN JAPANESE

Madumarova Dilmora Bakhodir kizi

UzSWLU, Faculty of Oriental Philology, UZ

lecturer of the Department of Japanese Language

Theory and Practice

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Annotation: This article provides an overview of some words and phrases that we may encounter in religion in the Uzbek language, as well as the most suitable translations that can be used when translating them into Japanese. In Japanese, 外来語 (gairaigo) - borrowed words are mainly written in the form of katakana, therefore it is also advisable to write religious words in katakana. However, considering that these words may be incomprehensible to Japanese speakers, we will also consider their spelling in kanji in Japanese.

Annotation: In this article, we will consider the interpretation of some words and phrases that we may encounter in religion in the Uzbek language, as well as the most suitable translations that can be used when translating them into Japanese. Since foreign words (gairaygo) are mainly written in Japanese as katakano, it is preferable to write religious words in katakano. However, considering that these words may be incomprehensible to a native speaker of the Japanese language, we will also consider their Japanese forms of kanji writing.

Abstract: This article will consider the interpretation of some words and phrases that we may encounter in religion in Uzbek, as well as the most appropriate translations that can be used when translating them into Japanese. Since 外来語 (gairaigo) - language words in Japanese are mainly written in katakana, it is preferable to write religious words in katakana. However, considering that these words may be incomprehensible to a native Japanese speaker, we will also consider the forms of writing them in Japanese kanji.

Keywords: Ahli Sunnah, madhhab, aqeedah, sunnah, mujtahid, fanaticism, bid'ah, superstition.

Keywords: Ahlus-Sunnah, madhhab, belief, sunnah, mudjtahid, blind adherence, bid'ah, superstition.

Keywords: Ahl al-Sunnah, madhhab, Islamic theology, sunnah, mujtahid, bigotry, bid'ah, superstition.

When we read religious and educational literature, there are cases of incomplete understanding of the lexical meanings of some words, phrases, and sentences used in it, despite the fact that they are in our language. The reason for this is, of course, our limited vocabulary, our limited reading of religious and educational books, and our incomplete knowledge and reading of religious rulings. In this article, we will examine the lexical and lexical meanings of some words and phrases encountered when discussing Islam in Uzbek and Japanese.

We will examine this work by analyzing the text of "Our Shior" cited on the first page of Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf's book "Iymon."

Our motto:

Striving for pure faith and pure Islam based on the Ahlus Sunnah wal Jamaah school, studying and practicing the Quran and Sunnah, spreading Islamic enlightenment, following the righteous predecessors - great mujtahids, spreading the spirit of tolerance, eliminating religious illiteracy, ending discord and sectarianism, eliminating fanaticism and innovations-superstitions.

First, we will consider the lexical meanings of the words given in the above text in the Uzbek language, and then we will move on to the analysis in the Japanese language.

"Ahli Sunnah wal Jamaah" is an Arabic phrase meaning "people who follow the Sunnah and the community." When asked who are the people of Sunnah and Jamaah, they are said to be the leading companions in knowledge and those who followed their path. At this point, if we explain the Sunnah practice, "Sunnah" refers to the practices of our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Mazhab is an Arabic word meaning direction, movement, path, doctrine.

The word "aqida" in the dictionary means aqd, that is, to tie, to bind, to secure. The term Sharia refers to firm belief in something that leaves no room for doubt. Thus, creed is a process that occurs in the heart, referring to things that a person believes in from their heart and makes their faith and religion.

The word Islam is derived from the roots of words such as "salima," "yaslamu," "salaaman" and "salaamatan," and its lexical meaning in the Uzbek language is "to surrender, to obey or to be subservient." The lexical meaning of the word Islam means:

- 1.Devotion
- 2.To be safe from various disasters.
- 3.Peace and security.
- 4.Obedience and submission.

The word "Salaf" in Arabic means "those who lived before, those who lived in the past," "Salafi" - "one who follows the path of ancestors who lived in the past." In terminology, "Salaf" refers to the descendants of the first three centuries of Hijra, praised by our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). Scholars, virtuous people, and mujtahid scholars who lived during this period, consisting of companions, followers, and followers, are called "salaf al-righteous."

Mujtahid in Arabic means striving, zealous, hardworking. In Islamic terminology, a mujtahid refers to a person who can make rulings based on the Quran, Sunnah, and other sources of Sharia.

Dictionaries mention that "fanaticism" indicates strictness and insistence on one opinion. In terminology, it is fanaticism to always believe oneself to be absolutely right, to stand firm in one's opinion, and to view others as wrong. In short, fanaticism is the rejection of truth due to one-sidedness, even if the evidence is obvious.

The word "bid'ah" in the dictionary means "the creation of something new that has no analogues, an inappropriate reform introduced into religious beliefs." In terminology, Scholar Izziddin ibn Abdussalom defined it as follows: "Innovation is the implementation of something that did not exist during the time of the Messenger of Allah, peace and blessings be upon him."

Superstition is a socio-psychological phenomenon that falsifies religious beliefs, customs, and rituals.

It is certainly difficult to translate the above-mentioned words into Japanese in one word. To understand it in Japanese, an explanation is required. However, when we use these words in the text, we should use the most suitable word consisting of one word as much as possible. In religious texts in Japanese, Arabic religious terms are mainly written in their original pronunciation, that is, in the katakana script. Below we will look at the most suitable words that we can use in Japanese.

Ahli Sunnah wal Jamaah - 「スンナ派とジャマア」 (Sunna ha to jamia). Here, "ahli sunnah" is written with katakana and kanji. 「スンナ派」 (sunnah ha) - 「スンナ」 (sunnah) "Sunni," 「派」 (ha) - "stream," "direction." The word community can also be given as 「ジャマア」 in Katakana or 「共同体」 (kyoudoutai) - community, community to make it more understandable to the Japanese.

The Sunnah is written as 「スンナ」 in the katakana, and we can interpret it as 「proph proph Muhammed Muhammed 様の言行」 (yogensha Muhammadosama no genkou) - the words, customs, and deeds of our Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

It is most acceptable to write madhhab in the katakana form 「マズハブ」, and when an explanation is required, one can use the word 「宗派」 ("shuha") - a movement, directions within one religion.

Aqida - 「アキード」 (aqida). The word aqida is used precisely in the Islamic context in the form 「アキード」 (aqida), which makes it more familiar and accurate in religious texts. If we want to express it more broadly in Japanese, we can use the words 「信仰体系」 (shinkotaikai) - the path of faith, 「信条」 (shinjo) - what one believes, faith.

Islam is in the Katakana form 「islam」、to give a more precise concept of religion 「islam教」 (isramu kyou), 「教」 - (kyou) "religious teaching."

Salafi Salih is in the form 「サラフ・サーリフ」, that is, the form katakana is preferable for conveying the origin of the word. To explain this word in Japanese, the following expression can be used: 「初期の敬な мусульム」 (shokino keikenna musurimu) - "Early devout Muslims."

Mujtahid -ムジュタヒド (mujutahido) is used in this form in religious texts. For the interpretation in the Japanese language, we can use the phrase 「Ислам Заңындағы Eigen interpretitetін зерттеуші」 (isuramu ho ni okeru dokuji no kaishaku o okonau gakusha), that is, "a scholar who interprets Islamic law independently."

Fanaticism can be translated as 「radikalism」 (kagekishugi), that is, extremism, a radical movement.

Bid'ah - katakana ビダア (bidaa). Or in the form of kanji 「異端」 (itan) - a word denoting thoughts and actions that differ from the laws and traditions of the existing religion or society. For additional explanation, we can call the phrase 「ислам教にない религиозный новый行い」 (isuramukyou ni nai shuukyoutekina atarashii okonai), that is, new religious customs that do not exist in Islam.

Superstition is translated as 「迷信」 (meishin) and is used in the sense of "unfounded belief." This word is the most appropriate and widespread, used for any religious or cultural misconceptions, superstitions, and false beliefs.

Now let's try to translate the above text completely into Japanese.



スローガン:

スンナ派とジャマア学派に基づいて純粋なアキダと清らかなイスラムを志向し、クルアーンとスンナを学び実践し、イスラムの知識を広め、サラフ・サーリフと言う正しい導きの偉大なムジュタヒド達に従い、寛容さと兄弟愛の精神を普及し、宗教的な無知をなくし、対立と分派主義を終わらせ、過激主義や異端・迷信を排除する。

In conclusion, 外来語 (gairaigo) - foreign loanwords are written in katakana in Japanese. The above-mentioned words and phrases are also related to Islam, and since they are mainly words borrowed from the Arabic language, it is better to write these words in katakana form. However, in the Japanese language, there are also kanji-like words and phrases that convey the same meaning for some religious terms. If we use these in the translation of the text, it will be more understandable for Japanese language readers.

In conclusion, 外来語 (gairaigo) - borrowed words are written in Japanese as katakana. The above-mentioned words and phrases are also related to Islam, and since they are mainly words borrowed from the Arabic language, it is better to write these words in the form katakana. However, in the Japanese language, there are also kanji-like words and phrases that give the same meaning in some religious terms, and if we use them in the translation of the text, it will be more understandable for Japanese language readers.

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