

IDIOMA: INGLÊS

Área 4

* Indica uma pergunta obrigatória

1. E-mail *

2. ÁREA *

Marcar apenas uma oval.

4-LINGUÍSTICA, LETRAS E ARTES

3. NOME DO CANDIDATO *

4. NÚMERO DA INSCRIÇÃO *

5. NÚMERO DO CPF *

Leia o texto e responda as questões a seguir em Português. Todas as questões devem ser respondidas de acordo com o texto. As respostas digitadas neste formulário eletrônico constituirão o ÚNICO documento válido para correção da prova.

Translating the Qur'an for the Deaf

Sunniva Ahmad Pirzada
January 02, 2025 (adapted)

Yaseen Miah, a 25-year-old multimedia executive, was born deaf, and growing up in a hearing world posed challenges for him. Now he is involved in a project that is close to his heart: a video translation of the Qur'an from Arabic directly into British Sign Language (BSL) - the first initiative of its kind. As the main deaf signer, he is the face of the BSL Qur'an Project.

"It's a big responsibility and I feel a lot of pressure, but it's good pressure" he signs with a smile. "Working out syntax can be quite hard. Translating the Qur'an strictly and accurately is a challenge."

Abdel Haleem, from the University of London, understands the difficulty of getting the translation as close to the original text as possible. He says it's difficult to make the Qur'an accessible through translation: "It's a language that goes for precision in pronouncing words as well as in the word flow and syntax, and it has very advanced grammar."

The scholar emphasizes the complexity of Classical Arabic, noting its strict rules regarding gender and numbers, which must be consistently observed throughout a sentence. "This complexity makes it challenging for both nonnative speakers and even some Arabs to fully grasp," he says.

The project was initiated in 2017 by Al Isharah, a UK-based charity serving the deaf. It offers a club for deaf people with weekend supplementary schools and community events.

Through dedicated efforts and a deep understanding of both linguistic and cultural nuances, the team at Al Isharah has been making strides in creating an inclusive and accessible environment for deaf Muslims.

The project is being led by Azad Hussain, the CEO of Al Isharah. He himself is proficient in BSL, having learned it to integrate with the deaf community. "The Qur'an has a beautiful rhythmic flow, and we want to mimic it for deaf people," he highlights. The goal is to stay true to the essence of the Qur'an. So far the translation and publication of 37 of the shorter surahs (Qur'anic chapters) have been completed, with 77 remaining.

It is a slow process and, as Miah puts it, far from straightforward. "You need the right placement when you're using the signs. You have to remember the verses, every single one of them," he says, highlighting the importance of facial expressions and body language in BSL. They convey emotions and context, akin to intonation and punctuation in spoken languages. The translation process is rigorous to ensure accuracy and comprehensibility for everyone, regardless of their academic background. However, Haleem warns that even with robust protocols in place, there can be a disconnect between the original text and the translation. It can take several sessions and hours of discussions to even get to this stage because sometimes they do not have the "right" sign to illustrate certain concepts.

Hussain recalls one such session when discussions involved a surah that depicts the development of a fetus and described "a clotted substance." "We had to try and find an appropriate sign which would encompass as many of these concepts as possible." He turned to his translation team - Barry-Alan Davey and Ghislane Seddiki - who realized that simply saying "fetus" in the translation would make it "too obvious and dilute the mystery." They knew they "needed to create a sign that was ambiguous yet meaningful." "The Qur'an is rich with metaphors, making it difficult to translate accurately into BSL. English translations often expand on meanings rather than providing a direct translation (...)," Seddiki emphasizes.

Seddiki argues that BSL is a proper language like any other, with its own grammar and semantics. "The Qur'an is one; we can't change or misinterpret the tiniest accent or punctuation," she says, advocating for an Islamic sign language that is accessible to people with different levels of understanding.

Through its dedicated work, the team has been navigating the intricate world of translation, cultural nuances and the unique needs of the deaf community. "We don't know of any translations of the Qur'an in any sign language that has been completed. This project is setting a precedent in visual translation of the Qur'an," Hussain says, beaming with pride.

Texto adaptado de: <https://www.aramcworld.com/articles/2025/translating-the-quran-for-the-deaf>
para fins educacionais

6. **QUESTÃO 01 – Qual o projeto descrito no texto e quem são seus idealizadores?**

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7. **QUESTÃO 02 – Quais as dificuldades relacionadas à língua árabe encontradas na execução desse projeto?**

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8. **QUESTÃO 03 – Quem é Yaseen Miah e qual sua tarefa no projeto? ***

9. **QUESTÃO 04 – O que é a "BSL" e quais as observações feitas por Ghislane Seddiki a respeito de sua gramática e sintaxe? ***

10. **QUESTÃO 05 – Quais as funções de Barry-Alan Davey e Ghislane Seddiki e que exemplo é dado pelo CEO Azad Hussain de desafio imposto à dupla na execução do projeto? ***

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