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Title

**Translation of Archaic Adverbs in Legal Documents
from English into Arabic**

**Case study: Resolutions of The General Assembly
Of the United Nations**

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Dedication

All praise is to Allah, the one who gave us power to do
this work.

All thanks to my father, my mother, my sister and my
brothers.

To whom I dedicate this work.

There is no way I can express how much love and respect
I owe for them.

I dedicate this work

To all my teachers who taught me

Every single word and helped me to be the person

I am.

To the dearest friend.

Mohammed Nasreddine BENDANIA.

Alaeddine GHEBAICHI

Dedication

By His Grace, Kindness and Help,

Allah has made easy

The compilation of this research.

I dedicate this modest work

To the dearest people for my heart, my parents. Especially

my mother

All thanks to my brothers and my sisters, Special gratitude

is due

To the extraordinary who has supported me and helped

me, Alaeddine GHBAICHI

To all those who prayed for me

BENDANIA Med Nasreddine

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Transliteration

Arabic script	English transcription
ظرف زمان	<darfzaman>
ظرف مكان	<darfmakan>
حال	<haal>
مفعول لأجله	<mafaoul> li : <ajlihi>
مفعول معه	<mafaoul> <ma'aho>

List of abbreviations

CL. Common language

GE. General English

GA. General Assembly

LE. Legal English

LL. legal language

MWA. Modern Written Arabic

SL. Source language

TL. Target language

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Abstract

This study aims to investigate the translation of 'archaic adverbs' from the English legal language into the Arabic legal language, within different legal documents of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In addition, to see whether these archaic adverbs are translated literally or depending on the context they were used in. The proposed method of this research was the comparative analytical method because the corpus is a group of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. We have compared between translations of archaic adverbs within those resolutions then we analyzed the differences. That is, we have clarified the structures of those archaic adverbs. After that we found out that archaic adverbs are translated by using the transposition strategy most of the times, and the form of some archaic adverbs changes after the translation according to the gender of the word to which they refer. Also the translator may focus more on the meaning rather than the style to avoid misunderstanding

Keywords: archaic adverbs, English legal language, Arabic legal language, the General Assembly, the United Nations, resolutions.

ملخص

تهدف هذه الدراسة الى فحص ترجمة 'الظروف' من اللغة القانونية الانجليزية الى اللغة القانونية العربية في وثائق قانونية مختلفة للجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. بالإضافة إلى رؤية ما إذا كانت هذه 'الظروف' مترجمة ترجمة أدبية أو إستنادا إلى السياق الذي استعملت فيه. أما عن المنهج المستعمل فهو منهج المقارنة التحليلية لأن المدونة عبارة عن مجموعة من القرارات التي اتخذتها الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة. لقد قمنا بمقارنة ترجمات 'الظروف' في تلك القرارات ثم حللنا الاختلافات أي أننا قمنا بتوضيح تركيبات تلك 'الظروف'. بعد ذلك إكتشفنا أنه تمت ترجمة "الظروف" باستعمال استراتيجيات الإبدال معظم الأوقات, وأن شكل بعضها يتغير بعد الترجمة طبقا لجنس الكلمة التي يرجع إليها ذلك "الظرف". كما أن المترجم قد يركز على المعنى أكثر منه على الأسلوب لتفادي سوء الفهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الظروف, اللغة القانونية الانجليزية, اللغة القانونية العربية, الجمعية العامة, الأمم المتحدة, قرارات.

General Introduction

The translation of “an adverb” from English into Arabic creates problems because of the linguistic richness of Arabic language and the different structures between the two languages, hence we may translate it into an adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner...etc. what if the adverb was an archaic one, this last is rarely used in General English whereas we find it a lot in Legal English which has its lexical and syntactic features.

How would the translator translate these archaic adverbs?

Objectives

This study aims to investigate the translation of ‘archaic adverbs’ from English legal language into Arabic legal language, within different legal documents of the General Assembly of the United Nations. And to see whether these archaic adverbs are translated literally or depending on the context.

Hypothesis

In an attempt to answer the question of this study we suggest the following hypothesis:

- _Literal translation helps to arrive at a correct translation of “archaic adverbs”.
- _There are specific translations of “archaic adverbs” that can be memorized and used in need.
- _The translation of “archaic adverbs” changes according to the context in which it appears.

Method

The proposed method of this research is the comparative analytical one. We will compare between translated archaic adverbs, from English legal language into Arabic legal language, that we find in legal documents of the General Assembly of the United Nations and analyze the results that we find.

Structure of the study

Our study is divided into three chapters, two are theoretical and one is practical. In the first chapter we will deal with English and Arabic legal languages in terms of historical background and common lexical and syntactic features. While in the second one, we will see legal translation and adverbs in both English and Arabic languages. In the third chapter, we will compare between different translations of archaic adverbs within various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN and analyze the differences.

Analysis and discussion

The expected results of the present research can vary according to the methods and the setbacks found through analyzing and comparing available data, the correctness of the results is mainly based on the evaluation of the translations in order to take ownership and hereby know how to view the results of the research from our own perspective and arrive at a correct translation of archaic adverbs when translating Legal English documents.

Chapter one

Characteristics of legal language

Introduction:

Language is the means by which human beings interact with each other, it may differ according to the group that uses it. We may find in one social group people who speak the same language but with different accents.

Men through history has used language to express various things such as thought, feelings, and culture. Through time and with the development of science and technology, there have been a plenty of new vocabularies appeared and that are based on the various fields of life which means vocabularies that are used only in a special field. Hence grew the idea that each field has its own terms or generally its language. There are scientific, commercial, medical, legal and many other kinds of languages. Each one has its characteristics that differentiate it from the other and from the ordinary language speech and writing.

It is common that legal language is the most prominent difficult language in the field of translation. English Legal language as all legal languages is characterized by the use of a large number of different and difficult words and phrases with complicated meanings full of wordiness and redundancy. It contains a number of unusual features and employs technical and specialized terminology. In the process of translating legal documents, the translator encounters some difficulties that result from the complicated terminology which can be borrowed from ancient English language as archaic adverbs that are not extremely or rarely used in general English.

Peter Tiersma, in his article *Legal Language* (University of Chicago Press, 1999) states: “Legal language has been called an argot, a dialect, a register, a style, and even a separate language. In fact, it is best described with the relatively new term sublanguage. A sublanguage has its own specialized grammar, a limited subject matter, contains lexical, syntactic, and semantic restrictions, and allows "deviant" rules of grammar that are not acceptable in the standard language. However we describe it, legal language is a complex collection of linguistic habits that have developed over many centuries and that lawyers have learned to use quite strategically”.

I. English legal language

English legal language is the customary language used by lawyers and other professionals in the course of their works and in those common law jurisdictions in the countries whose language is English. This language witnessed a great development through time.

During the history of Great Britain, the early inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic dialect first. After the Roman invasion in 55 BC and, according to Tiersma(1999:16)the spread of Christianity due to the arriving of St. Augustine in 597 AD, English was influenced by many Latin words and phrases and some of them are still used in current professional language. Then the Anglo-Saxon and Jutes came and left a great impact because the Old English was an offshoot of their language. Next, came the Vikings whose their influence is mostly seen in the names of some places in the northeast of England. After the Norman invasion, according to Tiersma (1999:40) English was affected by many French words. Later, the rose and expanding of the British Empire granted chances to the English people to enrich their language with different words from other languages.

Britain invaders did not bring only their languages and settled, they also brought their cultures, traditions and many other things with them. Rules are among the things that they brought. Each during its governing period left an impact. Hence we can say that legal English has also been influenced by the sequential controlling systems. But the most realized point is that Latin and French were the languages that most affected English because many words from both of these languages are still in use in the current legal English. (ibid)

After the Norman invasion and for several centuries, English was the popular language but not used in legal matters. French and Latin were the dominant used languages in law at that time. It was simple and there have been no periphrasis. At Henry the eighth' sage long sentences and periphrasis became the main features of legal language. This created a problem and writers of legal language were in need to write short sentences so they decided to divide the article into paragraphs in the sake of clearness. (ibid)

Law is any system of regulations used to rule a group of people in a community, a society or a nation in terms of organizing their life for regularity and justice. These regulations are most based on their life style, customs, their familial matters, their trade and communication. In the past there have been many problems that faced judges, because of the language that they used to issue their judgment. There have been a misunderstanding to some decrees and innocent people were led to prison because the used language lacked precision. We mean by a language here the style of writing and choosing strict terms to express certain things in the legal domain. That is,

the language did not change it remained as it is English is English. Hence, legal language grew as a specialized, with peculiar features, language that is used by lawyers and judges when communicating, when making decisions, or for academic teaching courses. (ibid)

Types of legal language writing

Writers of legal language do not take a long time thinking of what and how should they write. Though legal language is characterized by three main characteristics, Precision, plainness and clearness in order to avoid ambiguity and any kind of misunderstanding. Writers are used to writing in legal language because most of documents do not change in their formula. V.K. Bhatia (1987: 227) distinguishes three types of legal language writing:

- 1. The Academic Legal Writing** it includes language that is used in academic researches on law and includes law textbooks.
- 2. The Juridical Writing** it is used by lawyers, judges when issuing their sentences and decrees, books that contain legal issues and legal reports.
- 3. The Legislative Writing** it refers to documentation issued by the parliament where the main purpose is to set rules.

Features of legal English

English legal language is very different and more difficult than general English though it is based on ordinary language as Matilla (2006, p.3) stated, due to the fact that it is for a special purpose and no one of the ordinary people can use it, as opposed to the general English which can be easily used by the whole community. Despite that there is a big similarity between them such as, articles, prepositions, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, phrasal verbs, and relative pronouns. One does not consider any differences between the legal Language and the general one when looking at these elements, unless he goes deeply and starts making a comparison between the two. English legal language has some peculiar lexical and syntactic features.

- 1. Common lexical features** Legal English is characterized by the usage of many different and difficult words and phrases with complicated meanings. It contains a number of unusual features.

1.1. The use of foreign terms

As aforementioned, legal English was effected by the invaders who invaded Britain. Nowadays it uses various loan words that are most taken from French and Latin. According to Stanojevic (2011) Legal English contains a large account of foreign words which are in particularly Latin

and French origin. These foreign words derived from Latin and French underwent the process of transliteration and the direct borrowing process.

Legal English also borrowed many French words which are used in legal documents by their origins from French character. E.g. Contract, proposal, schedule, terms, conditions, policy, alias, quash, etc. (Sabrah, 2003, p. 46).

1.2. Archaisms

Archaism refers to something archaic or old. It is rarely used in common English, whereas English legal language uses a lot of archaic words from different categories and forms. In a form of an adverb, that is the main point in this undertaken research, e.g. (hereinafter). A verb (arraign), a noun (surrejoinder) and an adjective (aforesaid). The use of words from other languages like French and Latin that has been borrowed from the old times and the use of Endings pertaining to medieval English are also considered to be examples of archaism.

According to Mattila (2006) "Latin is in evidence everywhere in legal English" e.g. versus (against), pro se (for "him/her" self). Archaism is done on different purposes, giving legal language a flavor of formality. "Legal language often strives toward great formality, it naturally gravitates towards archaic language" Tiersma (1999 p.95). This means that English legal language users, were they, speakers or writers prefer to add on their language a flavor of formality.

There are other purposes of using archaism which are, according to Tiersma (1999: 96), safety and conviction. As much antique words are there, the document will be safe. In other words, archaism is used to avoid unwelcomed changes so that the legal lexical meaning does not change.

1.3. The use of technical terms

The employment of technical and specialized terminology, or term of art, that may somehow be difficult and complicated to the layman to understand unless he is a professional e.g. waiver, restraint of trade, restrictive covenant, promissory estoppel, contributory negligence, judicial notice, injunction, prayer etc. (Van Dijk, 1981:279). Alcaraz & Brian (2002: 17) distinguished in their definition of technical terms, as a feature of legal language, between purely technical terms and semi-technical terms. There are some terms, expressions and phrases that are used in legal English with exclusive meanings. The word Decree (**n**) for example is translated into "حكم/مرسوم".

Another example is Hereinafter which is translated into "فيما بعد". This type of terms is considered to be purely technical in legal English.

The other type is semi-technical terms, it happens when a term has a different meaning from its meaning in ordinary English. The word "sentence" for example means in LE a judgment issued by the judge which is "حكم" in Arabic, while in GE it is a set of words of different categories that are put together in a well-ordered way to achieve a certain meaning and it is translated into "جملة". Another example is the word "tender". As a noun in LE, it will have the meaning of a written or formal offer in a form of a contract, to supply goods or do a job for an agreed price "مناقصة". Whereas it means a small boat used as a vehicle for transporting people or goods between larger coasts "سفينة خدمات".

1.4. Lexical repetition or redundancy

Legal language drafters prefer not use personal pronouns like "we", " he", " she" or "they", but rather to use instead of them "the said", " the aforesaid/mentioned" or " the same". If speaking about articles, sometimes there is no need to using articles as when using an abstract and conceptual sense, and other times it is obligatory not to use the articles when tow adjectival phrases are linked together in a sentence. This way of writing is done to avoid misunderstanding of what the draftsmen want to say and to achieve exactness.

Redundancy is the repetition of some words, it is very important in legal language though it is not in common language, due to some problems that legal language drafters may face when writing a certain article, paragraph...etc. In other words, we may find in one sentence in legal English a word that is written twice. An example of that is given below:

_The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor at the office of the Lessor.

- يدفع المستأجر إلى المؤجر في مكتب المؤجر...

Sabrah (2003: 37)

In the previous example it is realized that the word "lessor" "المؤجر" is written twice in both the source and the target languages. This would help us know where the lessee shall pay, as contrast to the same example if we take it without redundancy to the previous mentioned word, the sentence will have more than only one meaning.

_The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor at his office.

_يدفع المستأجر إلى المؤجر في مكتبه.

Sabrah (2003: 38)

We cannot make sure weather the lessee shall pay to the lessor in the office of the lessee or in the office of the lessor. Hence, the importance of redundancy comes to be clear.

1.5. The use of doublets

It is common that English legal language uses two or three synonyms or words that are closest in meaning one directly after the other in the same sentence for the sake of clearness and precision in meaning e.g.

_Terms and conditions

_Null and void

_Represents and warrants

_Any and all

Sabrah (2003:34)

2. Common syntactic features

English legal language has its own syntactic features that differentiate it from common English.

2.1. The use of long sentences

As opposed to ordinary English, English legal language is characterized by the use of so long sentences. These sentences are full of information so that they may even be written in one page or more. This feature is one of the features that make the legal language difficult to understand by the laymen.

2.2. Passive voice

Draftsmen prefer to use passive voice rather than personal pronouns. They prefer to concentrate on the action rather than the doer, because the doer may change but the judgment does not.eg:

Payment shall be made within seven days.

The accused was found guilty.

Alcaez, E& Hughes, B. (2002:20)

2.3. Declarative sentences

Speaking about law leads us to think about rights and obligations of the parties which are general, hence the appropriate type of sentences used would be the declarative one.

2.4. The use of present simple

The present simple is the tense known to be used to express all other tenses, and since legal language uses declarative sentences the present tense is used to show generality, whether the action happened in the past, it is happening currently or it will happen in the future, e. g:

_The Lessee shall pay to the Lessor at his office

II. Arabic legal language

Arabic legal language has taken its principles from Sharia law .Sharia is the legal system of Islamic nations, it contains the religious percepts of Islam. The first and permanent source of it is the Holy Quran and Sunna “the prophet Mohammed legal decisions, deeds, and utterances” in the practice and applying principles of the religion. According to Abdulfatah J. Bostanji (2010:37).

Sharia deals with particular matters either social including crimes, such as stealing something from someone without his permission or legal rights, this has its particular punishment. Or with family problems, and inheritance, this is concerned with the division of possessions. It also deals with political issues such as setting relationships between countries, or how to govern a country; rules of fighting and war, in addition to that, economical issues are suggested in it. It focuses on sailing measures and procedures, it emphasizes type of goods should be sailed, also the appropriate circumstances« time and place » should be sailed in.

According to Khadduri (1953: 11), the development of Islamic law would have been less complex and the differences among jurists probably less controversial and confusing if the Muslim community had remained confined to Arabia. Nevertheless,

It also includes personal matters such as marriage, marriage in Islam is considered as the half of religion, so it is likely to be obliged for every Muslim capable to marry in order to save his own self from forbidden sexual relations, also to build his own real family, this relations relies on several conditions in order to succeed such as the ability to take responsibility of his family in terms of feeding, clothing, place of living.

Due to the development of the world in the last centuries, the Arabic legal language had developed and influenced by the Roman or common law which was the spread legal system in

the era in order to convey the world legal law, then it appeared some new phase of rules constructed according to the Latin language, including French and English language.

Inside the Arab countries there are several differences between the east and the west, focus on setting a unification of legal terminology, this refers to historical backgrounds, such as the colonization of some European countries to west Arab countries including "Algeria" and "Morocco" in the beginning of the last decade, also because they were so closed to Europe exactly France and influenced by the "law of Napoleon" thus they had a great impact on the field of law by creating new legal terminology . In addition to the Othmani colonization the Orient including "Iraq" and "Syria" were using the Othmani rules and its terminology, that's the reason that all legal terminologies are so complicated and randomly constructed.

The same as all legal languages, Arabic legal language has peculiar characteristics that distinguish it from other languages and its complicated structure is considered to be one of them. A term used in Arabic legal language may have a religious print, since the Arab law is mostly taken from "sharia law", as opposed to the same term if it were in ordinary Arabic it would take a completely different meaning.

Arabic legal language has an ancient irregular style, with its distinctive terminology which is unclear and ambiguous.

According to Abdurrahman Essolaiman:(2012) "legal language is a specialized language due to the fact that it contains the legal terminology that is used in a certain legal system. Its vocabularies defer from those of ordinary one "because these vocabularies indicate exactly precised legal concepts in meaning by the legal system, and not only words that belong to the general dictionary of language and are explained by the general use of language.

Legal language is characterized by many features, some of them are centered on its structures and terminologies what makes it a non-identifiable technical language and this is due to the systems that form it. Either by Islamic Sharia, the law of Napoleon, English law or the customary or common law, each system has its special legal language and features." Essolaiman (2012) (Our translation)

There are several features such as:

- 1_Its ancient and conservative nature.
- 2_Its irregular style.
- 3_Its terminological differences because it has a featured terminology.

4_the concepts of their terminology have been developed by the development of laws related to it.

5_It is not limp and clear.

6_It is high technical.

7_Settings and cases that are used in.

Debora Cao (32-13:2007) distinguished four main features of legal language:

1- Normative because law organizes relations between individuals.

2-Functional and performative because legal and legislative texts set to execute.

3 -Technical because it has a specific use.

4 -Unclear because human behavior and human language are not clear as expected.

Here are some features of Arabic legal language proposed by Hatim and Mason (1997:14)

1. Common Lexical features

1.1.Doublets

There is a common use of such collocations in which synonyms or near- synonyms are combined in pair “doublets” Alcaraz& Brian (2002: 9)

Legal Arabic uses paired words as redundancies for emphasis, such as:

إن هذه المؤسسة تعلن وتصرح.

This establishment announces and declares.

1.2. Binominals

Emery defines them as collocations of antonyms, synonyms, and binominals are common in Arabic legal text and other Arabic register.

Safe and sound مأمون وسليم

Shun and avoid يتحاشى ويتجنب

Acknowledge and confess يقر ويعترف

Sabrah (2003: 34)

1.3. Descriptive epithets

Such epithets are intended to lay emphasis on and in addition to modify the noun e. g.

The tow high contracting parties confirm. يؤكد الطرفان الساميان المتعاقدان

2. Common syntactic features

2.1. The use of verbal sentences

This is concerned with the structure of sentences, how sentences are constructed, Arabic legal language is characterized by the use of verbs at the beginning of a sentence, and that makes the verb an essential element then the noun or the subject such as:

يحق للوكالات المتخصصة التابعة للأمم المتحدة أن تستخدم شفرات, وأن ترسل وتتلقى رسائل عن طريق مبعوث خاص أو في حقائب مختومة ويكون لهذا المبعوث والحقائب المختومة نفس الحصانات والإميازات التي للمبعوثين الدبلوماسيين والحقائق الدبلوماسية. صبره (2003:39)

It uses complex structures distinguished by its length, in addition to the use of doublets and triplets, means to use two or three or more clauses and parallel structures, we illustrate by:

These sentences are very long, due to the need of setting detailed information on a particular topic in one complete unit. Sometimes, unless information are written in one sentence, they may not reach the goal or transmit the targeted meaning.

those information are joined together in one sentence by conjunctions such as the conjunction “و”, as Tiersma (1999: 61) suggests that these conjunctions are used five times as often in legal hwriting as in other prose style. The language uses impersonal manner because it is directed to several persons at the same time.

2.2. The use of present simple

Most of legal structures use the simple present tense, because these structures refer to a general situation and which is useful for all times either past or present or future.so it is a fixed tense in legal structures. Ex:

يدفع المستأجر إلى المالك عند تحرير هذا العقد الإيجار مبلغ تأمين قدره ألف ريال سعودي.
يجوز للمهندس من وقت لآخر مع مراعاة ما ورد في المادة 2 من هذا العقد أن يفوض ممثله خطيا بممارسة أي من الصلاحيات والسلطات المنوطة بها.
. صبره (2003:50)

2.3. The use of the passive

Arabic legal language uses the passive voice rather than the active, because it focuses more on the action and the object, it is used to express an action which has no subject or unknown.

According to Badawi, Carter and Gully (2004: 383) “Arabic passive exists primarily to express an act whose agent is unknown or suppressed, hence cannot in theory be mentioned even periphrastically elsewhere in the sentence, though Modern Written Arabic is starting to do so under the influence of the European languages.”

Here they exclude the doer of the action in the sentence, means he is tacit. They added that in spite of the original purpose of the passive, to eliminate the agent, increasingly in (modern written Arabic) “MWA” the agent is re-introduced into passive sentences by means of such prepositional phrases as “من قبل”, which means “on the part of” (2004: 358)

For example:

The lessee has been authorized by the Ministry of Industry and Electricity”

تم التصريح للمستأجر من قبل وزارة الصناعة والكهرباء

As to legal language both Arabic and English use agent less passive sentence.

The Arabic passive is used for the purpose of “placing a greater emphasis upon the action and its object. “ (Cantarino 1975:52)

Arabic legal language has not using auxiliary verbs to help in expressing the passive form: ex: the verb *يتم ايداع الملفات* Instead of saying *تودع الملفات ...*

2.4. Nominalization

Legal Arabic uses nominal sentences such as; Emery (1989, p.06)

ما يقرره المجلس بالإجماع يكون ملزماً لجميع الدول.

Here the nominal group is presented by the relative “ما”.

2.5. Verbal group

According to Emery (1989, p. 06): the imperfect past verb “كان” is equivalent to “shall” in legal English and it may express condition or stipulation as in:

Those to be recruited in Jordanian armed forces.

يقبل في القوات المسلحة الاردنية

Should be Jordanian by birth

من كان أردنيا بالولادة

2.6. Conditionals

Conditionals and stipulate terms are often used in Arabic legal texts. The most common conditional particle is 'إذا' e.g.:

إذا اتضح للسلطة المحلية أن وسائل النجاة من الحريق ستكون ملائمة إذا لم يستخدم جزء من المنزل للسكن الإنساني يجوز للسلطة المحلية أن تكفل عدم استخدام هذا الجزء. صبره (20: 2003)

If the contractor suffers delay and/or incurs costs, then the Engineer shall take such delay into account.

إذا عانى المقاول من تأخير أو تحمل تكاليف أو صادف الاثنيين معا فإن المهندس عليه ان يضع هذا التأخير في الاعتبار.

2.7. Modality

It is always expressed in sentences with initial lexical verbs as in يجوز- لا يجوز also by the preposition "على" and "ل" especially for rights and obligations respectively such as:

للحكومة إنهاء هذا العقد بدون إنذار.

على الموظف كجزء من مهام وظيفته ان يبذل قصارى جهده.

-على مجلس الامن وهو يقدم توصياته وفقا لهذه المادة ان يراعي ايضا أن المنازعات القانونية يجب على أطراف النزاع بصفة عامة أن يعرضوها على محكمة العدل الدولية.

(Fakhouri Maram, 2008, p. 25-28).

Conclusion

We conclude that the mentioned lexical and syntactic characteristics of both English legal language and Arabic legal language are due to their influence by the complexity of the two legal systems. And that understanding both legal systems of English and Arab helps the translator to move smoothly and translate from one of the legal languages into the other.

Chapter Two

Adverbs in English and Arabic

Introduction

People used to live in different social groups, each group has its own beliefs, customs, traditions and its own way of living. There have been some of them who kept what they have for themselves, while there have been others who made efforts to exchange with others and export their products, ritual beliefs and even cultures to other groups via many means. Translation used to be and it is still one, if not, the most important mean for intercultural communication.

Translation according to Wilss (1982:3) is a transfer process which aims at transforming a written source language text (SLT) into an optionally equivalent target language text (TLT) and which requires the syntactic, the semantic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source text.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) see translation as a process of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message. First, in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

As mentioned in the first chapter there are some specialized languages that deal with the different domains of life. The need of exchanging led humans to depend on translation at many levels one of them is the legal one.

1_Legal translation

Law is a system or a group of rules used to govern a certain community and adjust the behaviors and relations of its people. This system has its own vocabulary and terminology that differentiate it from other disciplines. Colonization is one of the reasons that led some countries to translate certain rules of peculiar law systems into theirs. Legal translation is one of the most difficult specialized fields of translations, it is the transfer of all items that are related to legal language “texts, terms, contracts, wills and documents as well as laws and regulations from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL). It also means the transfer from one legal system into another taking into account the importance of saving the same level of legal terminology.

Legal translation causes difficulty to non-professionals due to the nature of legal language terminology, and the ambiguity of its meanings. Hence, keeping the same impact for the target reader to that of which (SL) serves is very difficult. The translation of legal documents does not focus only on transferring the content but it gives also an importance to the form.

(Al Shehab, 2003, p. 19). Researchers have described legal translation as a category in its own right. This is because the peculiar nature of the legal language and the ambiguity of the interpretation of legal meaning. In addition, the preciseness of legal terminology. Therefore, the translation of legal texts needs a special care as it entails abstract terms rooted in the legal culture and local tradition of the source language.

Legal translation is not only the translation of law, it is also the translation of some beliefs, customs and cultural features. “The primary objective of legal translation is that the target recipient should be provided with as explicit, extensive and precise legal information in the target language as is contained in the source text, complemented (by the translator) with facts rendering the original information fully comprehensible in the different legal environment and culture, and serving the purpose of translation”. (Chromá, 2007, p. 202).

Legal translation is the translation of a legal language system into another, this means that the legal term is beforehand determined by the legal system to which it belongs and it will not be understood unless by using this legal system.

2_Difficulties in legal translation

A non-updated translator may face many problems and difficulties during the process of translating legal matters.

1_The lack of knowledge of the terminology, register or collocation of legal language.

2_There are some terms that may have more than one legal meaning in one branch of law. Whereas, there are others that may have a special meaning in a branch of law and change their meanings when they are used in another branch. E.g. the term “negotiation” in the International Law is translated into the Arabic word “المفاوضات”, but when it is used in Commercial Law it will be transferred into “التداول” .

3_Non-awareness of textual characteristics of legal documents creates problems to the translator, a legal document that is written in Arabic would never have the same features of that written in English.

4_If the translator does not know the agents that distinguish a legal context. All of these are problems that may face legal translator.

3_Adverbs in English

The adverb is considered as one of the major form classes in any language, it is traditionally regarded as one of the part of speech. It plays the role of a modifier of a group of sentence elements. Howard sergeant (2007:95) in his book “Basic English Grammar for English language learners” states that: “adverbs are words that tell you more about verbs, adjectives and other

adverbs. Many adverbs end in LY they may appear in a form of one word or a phrase". Howard Sargeant distinguished six types of adverbs, they are as follow:

1. Adverbs of manner they describe the way people do things.

He was driving carelessly.

The plane landed safely.

The underlined word are adverbs that answer the question "How?"

Adverbs of time answer the question "when?"

It rained heavily last night.

My shoes will be too small for me next year.

2. Adverbs of place they answer the question "where?"

That's our ball there.

Flowers like these grow in the park.

3. Adverbs of frequency are adverbs that answer the question "how often?"

We've been to Disneyland twice.

We walk home from school every day.

4. Adverbs of duration they answer the question "how long?"

The library is temporarily closed.

The snow lasted for three days.

5. Adverbs of emphasis they are used to add emphasis:

That's a very good drawing.

My rice is too hot.

Adverbs have a flexible situation, they may be placed anywhere, at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. They may be placed after the verb or between the subject and the verb. Adverbs mostly end in "LY". Extremely, completely, badly, beautifully...etc.

Types of adverb	Example	they answer
Manner	Karim walk <u>slowly</u> .	How?
Time	Our favorite TV program starts <u>at 6 o'clock</u> .	When?
Place	My brother is studying <u>at an English university</u> .	Where?
Frequency	The newspaper is delivered <u>daily</u> .	How often?
Duration	We stayed up <u>all night</u> talking	How long?
Emphasis	She sings <u>quite</u> beautifully	How?

Table 1: types of adverbs

4_Legal adverbs

Legal language uses some specific kind of adverbs which make this language a specific one; those adverbs are rarely used in the common and everyday conversations or languages. They are archaic adverbs which belong to the ancient language. Tiersma (1999:95) said that legal language often strives toward great formality; it naturally gravitates towards archaic language. This indicates that archaism gives a flavor of formality to the legal language, means that when we use archaic terms in a language, this make it with a high level of terms, meanings, phrases... etc.

Archaic adverbs

which are the point of this research, are actually a mixture of two or three elements “here” there” where” with certain prepositions: of, after, under, by, and above.(Alcaraz& Brian,2002).Those terms were employed to abbreviate some long phrases and sometimes to avoid ambiguity such as herein, therein, hereinabove, hereinafter.

Archaic words are being rarely used, and have been abandoned for a long time, so they become obscure in everyday language. The goal of its usage is to imbue the legal English with solemn style. For example: adverb (hereinafter), verb (darraign), noun (surrejoinder) and adjective (aforesaid). (Stanojevic, 2011, p. 69).

The use of archaic adverbs helps maintain the formality of English as well as the exactness of the content and avoid misinterpretation or ambiguity. Archaic words make the text rather concise and accurate. At the same time, they make the language difficult to comprehend because they are rarely used in our daily life.

In archaic adverbs, we refer to a special case in legal English contains compound adverbs by using simple adverbs based on the simple deictic “here”, “there”, “where” and so on, they often indicate to the text or document under discussion, such as:

Thereunder (by virtue of which, subsequently).

Hereby (as a result of this).

Whereby (because of which). (Alcaraz, E, & Hughes B, 2002, p. 9).

“Here and there compounds are usually used to specify every possible interpretation of the legal texts in contracts hundreds of characteristic compound or archaic adverbs that are seldom used in daily life are excessively and most of time unnecessarily used since the contexts can reduce the number of possible interpretations other than the one intended.

In order to understand the meanings of these compounds we need to decipher them, any time the particle begins with “here” it refers to the document at hand or which we are dealing with, while it begins with “there” it may refer to the former document previously mentioned, because there are some cases where we find exceptions”

Nearly most of archaic adverbs are used in contracts either are economical or commercial. Most contracts contain abundant occurrences of the “hereinafter», «hereto” and other.”Here” or “there” words that are generally totally redundant. As Adler (1990: 55) states that “herby” Is one of the legal profession’s favorite useless words, but “there are many other useless “here-“words, which pad out the sentence to no purpose and help the reader forget what it is about.

Here some examples of archaic adverbs with their meanings:

“Here”

Adverb	Meaning
Hereinafter	In what follows , bellow
Hereinbefore	Before this point in the document
Hereof	Of this document
hereto	To this matter or document
Hereunder	As provided for under the term of this document

Table 2: archaic adverbs that start with “here” and their meanings

“There”

Therefor	For that object or purpose
Therefrom	From that or that place
Therein	In that place or document
Thereinafter	In a later part of that document
Thereinbefore	In an earlier part of that document

Table 3: Archaic Adverbs that start with ‘there’ and their meanings

Concise Oxford English dictionary (2004) (Eleventh Edition)

5_Adverbs in Arabic

There are many kinds of adverbs in Arabic, they may appear in different categories of the language, a noun, a verb, an adjective or a prepositional phrase. Adverbs in Arabic are not very different of those in English. Boutros Al Muallemin his book ملخص قواعد اللغة العربية (1973) distinguishes four types of adverbs in Arabic, some of them denote time, place, manner and frequency.

1_Locative adverbs

A locative adverb appear in a form of a noun, there are two categories of locative adverbs:

1.1_ Adverbs of time

ظرف زمان with the Arabic transcription | <darfzaman> |

It is any noun that refers to the time when the action happened or took place. It answers the question **when?**/ متى؟ e.g.:

سافرت الطائرة ليلا.

تغرد الطيور صباحا.

The word 'ليلا' is a noun translated into a prepositional phrase 'at night'. This noun indicates that the time of the action is at night.

The word 'صباحا' is a noun that indicates that the morning is the time of the action.

1.2_ Adverbs of place

ظرف مكان with the Arabic transcription | <darfmakan> |

Adverbs of place are adverbs that refer to the location in which the action took place, it answers the question **where?** / أين؟ e.g:

وقف الطالب أمام المدرس

تقع سيناء شرق قناة السويس

The word "أمام" is a noun that indicates the place where the student stood up.

The word شرق is a noun that indicates the place where Sinaa is located.

2_ Adverbs of manner

حال with Arabic transcription | <haal> |

An adverb of manner is a description of the subject at the time of the action, it answers the question 'how?'. There are three types of adverbs of manner:

2.1_ One word

شربت الماء صافيا.

The word صافيا is a word that describes the psychological situation or the manner of the water and answers the question: كيف _how?

2.2_ A sentence

سار الطفل يبكي.

The word 'يبكي' consists of the verb 'بكى' with the letter 'ي' at the beginning which indicates that the verb is conjugated at present simple.

The word 'يبكي' answers the question: كيف _how?

2.3_ A prepositional phrase

رأيت الطائرة بين السحاب.

The prepositional phrase 'بين السحاب' expresses the way the leader spoke. It is a prepositional phrase because it consists of 'حرف الجر في' and 'الاسم المجرور «السحاب»

The prepositional phrase answers the question: كيف _how?

3_ Causative adverb

المفعول لأجله with the Arabic transcription « Al mafaoul li ajlihi » :

حضر علي إكراما لمحمد

The word 'إكراما' is the causative adverb in this sentence. A causative adverb is used to clarify the reason of a certain action, it could be located in the sentence before or after the verb and it answers the question: لماذا _why?

4_ The adverb of accompaniment

المفعول معه with the Arabic transcription « Almafaoulma'aho » :

سرت والنيل

Boutros Al Muallem (1973:pp71-76)

The word 'النيل' is the adverb of accompaniment in this sentence. It follows the 'و' of accompaniment. We do not translate this sentence into:

I walked and the Nile.

The word 'and' here does not serve the meaning.

Conclusion

At the end of this chapter, we have arrived to a clear conclusion of what have been learned about legal translation, adverbs in English and Arabic. Legal translation is a difficult field of translation and adverbs of English may differ from, in terms of structure, those of Arabic. Archaic adverbs in turn, are one of the main characteristics of legal English.

Chapter three

Analytical

And comparative study of the corpus

Introduction

This study attempts to make a comparison between different legal documents from the General Assembly of the United Nations. And analyze the differences and similarities of translating archaic adverbs from English into Arabic, And to highlight whether the translation was used literally or depending on the context in which an archaic adverb appears. The corpus are resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the UN which contains versions of both the English language as a source and the Arabic language as a target one.

1. Data collection

The corpus chosen for this research consists of six resolutions of English language with their translations in Arabic adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. The translations of the corpus, were done by the UN translators. We have chosen this corpus for the reason of its internationality. In addition to the fact that the Arabic version of it does not change between the countries in the Arab area.

We have chosen some archaic adverbs from several resolutions of the General Assembly (GA), the used resolutions as a corpus are of different natures. We have chosen these adverbs randomly because they seem to be the most used archaic adverbs in those resolutions.

We will deal with the General Assembly of the United Nations and try to have a brief look on its services.

The General Assembly (GA) was established in 1945 under the Charter of the United Nations, it occupied a central position as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the UN. Comprising all 193 Members of the United Nations. Each country has one vote. Some Member States in arrear of payment may be granted the right to vote.

The General Assembly provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter. It also plays a significant role in the process of standard-setting and codification of international law.

The assembly is empowered to make recommendations to States of international issues within its competence. It has initiated actions, political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal, which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security.

Admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority. While decisions on other questions are by simple majority.

The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly contain many legal issues that identify various legal status, political, economic, social ...etc.

[http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/\(13-05-2016\) 23:22](http://www.un.org/en/ga/about/(13-05-2016) 23:22).

The resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, which are used in this research are:

1-56/81. United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (31/01/2002)

2- 66/138. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (19/11/2010)

3-58/4. United Nations Convention against Corruption (21/11/2003)

4- 51/162. Model Law on Electronic Commerce adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (30/01/1997)

5- 57/18 Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (24/01/2003)

6-55/255. Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (08/06/2001)

These resolutions are used in this chapter with their translations.

2. Analysis of the corpus

In this chapter, depending on the comparative analytical method. We are going to compare between different translations of various archaic adverbs within a number of legal documents taken from the General Assembly of the United Nations.

A-HEREIN

According to the Oxford English Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005): Herein means in this place, document, statement, or fact.

ST	TT
<p>2. For the purposes of implementing this Convention, it shall not be necessary, except as otherwise stated herein, for the offences set forth in it to result in damage or harm to state property.</p> <p>article:3 n°2 p 6</p>	<p>٢- لأغراض تنفيذ هذه الاتفاقية، ليس ضروريا أن تكون الجرائم المبينة فيها قد ألحقت ضررا أو أذى بأمالك الدولة، باستثناء ما تنص عليه خلافا لذلك.</p> <p>ص 8</p>

1. This example is extracted from resolutions 3

ST	TT
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein . A 1 n°2 p 3	2 -تتطبق أحكام الاتفاقية على هذا البروتوكول، مع ما تقتضيه الحال من تغييرات، ما لم ينص فيه على خلاف ذلك. ص3

2. This example is extracted from resolutions 3

ST	TT
1. This Protocol shall apply, except as otherwise stated herein , prevention of illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, their parts and components and ammunition and to the investigation and prosecution of offences Established in accordance with article 5 of this Protocol where those offences are transnational in nature and involve an organized criminal group. A 4 n°1 p4	١ -ينطبق هذا البروتوكول، باستثناء ما ينص فيه على خلاف ذلك، على منع صنع الأسلحة النارية وأجزائها ومكوناتها و الذخيرة و الاتجار بها بصورة غير مشروعة؛ وعلى التحري عن الجرائم المقررة وفقا للمادة٥من هذا البروتوكول وملاحقتها، حيثما تكون تلك الجرائم ذات طابع عبر وطني وتضلع فيها جماعة إجرامية منظمة. ص 4

3. This example is extracted from resolutions 6

Herein is a compound adverb, it consists of the adverb **here** and the preposition **in**. It is translated into **فيه/فيها** . According to Sabrah (2003 :29) the adverb '**here**' means this document, if this document were a contract it would mean this contract and if it were a convention it would mean in this convention.

According to Oxford dictionary(2005) : in: is a preposition expressing the situation of being enclosed or surrounded by something.

The adverb '**herein**' was translated into the prepositional phrase '**فيها**' in the first example because it refers to the word '**اتفاقية**' this last in Arabic language is considered as feminine. While it was translated into the prepositional phrase '**فيه**' in the second and third examples because it refers to the word '**بروتوكول**' which is considered in Arabic as masculine.

In the translation of the archaic adverb '**herein**' into Arabic, the translation will be one of the two prepositional phrases '**فيها**' or '**فيه**' according to the gender of the intended word was it a convention or a protocol.

B-THEREOF According to the Oxford English Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2005): **thereof** means of the thing mentioned.

ST	TT
<p>A State may declare at any time that it will not be bound or the extent to which it will not be bound by articles 9 and 10 if the debtor or any person granting a personal or property right securing payment of the assigned receivable is located in that State at the time of conclusion of the original contract and is a Government, central or local, any subdivision thereof, or an entity constituted for a public purpose. If a State has made such a declaration, articles 9 and 10 do not affect the rights and obligations of that debtor or person. A State may list in a declaration the types of entity that are the subject of a declaration</p> <p><i>Article 40 p16</i></p>	<p>يجوز للدولة أن تعلن في أي وقت أنها لن تكون ملزمة بأحكام المادتين ٩ و١٠ أو المدى الذي لن تكون فيه ملزمة بأحكامهما إذا كان مقر المدين أو أي شخص يمنح حقا شخصيا أو حق ملكية يضمن تسديد المستحق المحال واقعا في تلك الدولة وقت إبرام العقد الأصلي، وكان ذلك المدين أو الشخص حكومة مركزية أو محلية أو أية إدارة فرعية تابعة لها أو أي كيان منشأ لأغراض عمومية. و إذا أصدرت الدولة إعلانا من هذا القبيل، لا تمس المادتان ٩ و١٠ احقوق والتزامات ذلك المدين أو الشخص. و يجوز للدولة أن تدرج في الإعلان أنواع الكيانات الخاضعة للإعلان</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ص. 20</p>

This example is extracted from resolutions 1

Thereof

Thereof means here the debtor who may be a central, local or any subdivision of the government and hence we talk about the debtor who belongs to the government. There is a kind of matching and linking the part to the whole by the preposition **of**. We read the debtor who is a central, local or any subdivision of the government.

In the translated version, the translator had chosen the preposition phrase **لها** structured as follows: the preposition **لـ** and the particle **ها** **that** refers to the government. We read the subdivision attached to the government.

ST	TT
<p>13. If extradition, sought for purposes of enforcing a sentence, is refused because the person sought is a national of the requested State Party, the requested State Party shall, if its domestic law so</p>	<p>-إذا رُفض طلب تسليم مقدم لغرض تنفيذ حكم قضائي بحجة أن الشخص المطلوب تسليمه هو من مواطني الدولة الطرف متلقية الطلب، وجب على الدولة الطرف متلقية</p>

permits and in conformity with the requirements of such law, upon application of the requesting State Party, consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party or the remainder thereof . Article 44n13p24	الطلب، إذا كان قانونها الداخلي يسمح بذلك وفقاً لمقتضيات ذلك القانون، أن تنتظر، بناء على طلب من الدولة الطرف الطالبة، في إنفاذ العقوبة المفروضة بمقتضى القانون الداخلي للدولة الطرف الطالبة أو ما تبقى منها.ص 34
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This example is extracted from resolutions 3

Thereof here means what is left of the sentence imposed, hence we talk about the remainder from the sentence that has been indicated by the preposition ‘**of**’ we read: the enforcement of what is left of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party.

In the Arabic version: the translator has chosen the prepositional phrase ‘**منه**’ structured as follow: the preposition: ‘**من**’ and the particle: ‘**ها**’ to refer to the sentence, we read: or the remainder of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State Party.

ST	TT
(d) Each State Party shall furnish copies of its laws that give effect to this article and of any subsequent changes to such laws or a description thereof to the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Article 23 – N°2(d) P15.	(د) تزود كل دولة طرف الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة بنسخ من قوانينها المنفذة لهذه المادة وبنسخ من أي تغييرات تدخل على تلك القوانين لاحقاً أو بوصف لها؛ ص21

This example is extracted from resolutions 3

Thereof means any changes that occurred in the article and hence, we talk about changes that belong to article (laws). There is a kind of addition linked by the preposition of. We read the changes in the laws of the article.

In the translated version the translator opted for the phrase ‘**لها**’ structured as follow: the preposition ‘**ل**’ and the particle ‘**ها**’ that refers to the article, we read: content of laws in the article.

‘**Thereof**’ grammatically is an adverb, but functionally it is used to avoid repetition of the word ‘القوانين’.

ST	TT
Recalling also the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,2 in particular paragraph 19 thereof , in which corruption was declared a threat to the sustainable development of people,	و اذ تستذكر أيضا اعلان جوهانسبرغ بشأن التنمية المستدامة الذي اعتمده مؤتمر القمة العالمي للتنمية المستدامة, الذي عقد في جوهانسبرغ, جنوب أفريقيا, في الفترة من ٢٦ اب/أغسطس الى ٤ أيلول/سبتمبر ٢٠٠٢ -٢ وبخاصة الفقرة ١٩ منه التي أعلن فيها أن الفساد يهدد التنمية المستدامة للشعوب, ص 2

This example is extracted from resolutions 3

The archaic adverb '**thereof**' is translated into the preposition 'من' which indicates paragraph 19 as a part of the declaration, and the particle 'هـ' which indicates Johannesburg Declaration. According to Sabrah: **there** refers to someone or something or a state mentioned directly before it.

Thereof means here the Johannesburg Declaration adopted by the World Summit on Sustainable Development, we read: in particular paragraph 19 of the Johannesburg Declaration.

In the previous examples the adverb **thereof** is translated into two different prepositional phrase translations: 'منها' and 'لها', and each one of them have a different meaning. Because, if a word has more than one equivalent, means they are different in their meaning, this leads to different interpretations.

The prepositional phrase 'لها' means something that is related or surround to the article, here the article is the part from the hole, but the prepositional phrase 'منه' means something that contained in it, here the article is hole for the part.

C-THERE TO

According to the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2005), 'thereto' means under the thing mentioned.

ST	TT
<p>9. States Parties shall, subject to their domestic law, endeavor to expedite Extradition procedures and to simplify evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which this article applies.</p> <p>Article44 extradition n°9 p 23</p>	<p>٩-تسعى الدول الأطراف، رهنا بقوانينها الداخلية، إلى التعجيل بإجراءات التسليم وتبسيط ما يتصل بها من متطلبات إثباتية فيما يخص أي جرم تنطبق عليه هذه المادة.</p> <p>ص 33</p>

1. This example is extracted from resolutions 3

There to here is translated into the preposition 'ب' that indicates the act of linking and that something is connected to another, the particle 'ها' which refers to **extradition procedures**, we read: endeavor to expedite, and to simplify evidentiary relating to, extradition procedures.

In the Arabic version we read: subject to their domestic law, State Parties shall endeavor to expedite, and simplify evidentiary relating to.

When reading the translation of the Arabic version, one may be confused weather the prepositional phrase 'بها' refers to 'الدول الأطراف' or 'إجراءات التسليم'. Hence we refer to the function of the prepositional phrase in this example, which is linking what is before it to what is after it. The writer of the ST used the adverb 'thereto' in order to avoid repetition. This is what the translator has done in the TT for the same sake of the ST writer, which is avoiding repetition.

ST	TT
<p>(c) The communication constitutes an abuse of the right of submission of such communications or is incompatible with the provisions of the Convention and/or the Optional Protocols thereto;</p> <p>A7 (c) p 4</p>	<p>(ج) عندما يشكل البلاغ إساءة استعمال للحق في تقديم هذه البلاغات أو يتنافى مع أحكام الاتفاقية و/أو برتوكولها الاختياريين؛</p> <p>ص 5</p>

2. This example is extracted from resolutions 2

There to is compound of the adverb ‘**there**’ and the preposition ‘**to**’

The archaic adverb ‘**thereto**’ in example number 2, refers to the **convention**. In table 2, this adverb was translated into: the genitive ‘**ي**’ that refers to the protocols and the particle ‘**ها**’ that refers to the convention, we read: « ...or in the Optional Protocols of the convention »

In the table 2 the adverb is translated into Arabic using the very word in the English version that the adverb itself substitutes to avoid repetition and misunderstanding in the Arabic text, because the adverb thereto may refer to both: **الأحكام** or **الاتفاقية** and hence the translator opted for this option for the legal aspects require.

ST	TT
<p>1. If the Committee receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations by a State party of rights set forth in the Convention or in the Optional Protocols thereto on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography or on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the Committee shall invite the State party to cooperate in the examination of the information and, to this end, to submit observations without delay with regard to the information concerned.</p> <p>A13- n°1 p 6.</p>	<p>١- إذا تلقت اللجنة معلومات موثوقا بها تفيد بإرتكاب دولة طرف انتهاكات جسيمة أو منهجية للحقوق المنصوص عليها في الاتفاقية، أو في البروتوكول الاختياري للاتفاقية المتعلق ببيع الأطفال وبغاء الأطفال واستغلال الأطفال في المواد الإباحية، أو في البروتوكول الاختياري للاتفاقية المتعلق بإشراك الأطفال في النزاعات المسلحة، تدعو اللجنة الدولة الطرف إلى التعاون في فحص المعلومات والقيام لهذا الغرض بتقديم ملاحظاتها بشأن هذه المعلومات دون تأخير.</p> <p>ص 8</p>

3. This example is extracted from resolutions 2

“**Thereto**” is translated in table 3 into the preposition ‘**ل**’ and the noun ‘**اتفاقية**’

We read in both version: « ...or in the Optional Protocols of the Convention ».

The translator here has translated the adverb thereto into **الاتفاقية** in order to avoid ambiguity in meaning and to clarify that the protocols are parts of the convention.

In the table 2 the adverb is translated into Arabic using the very word in the English version that the adverb itself substitutes to avoid ambiguity in the Arabic text, because it may refers to both: **اللجنة** or **الاتفاقية** and hence, the translator opted for this option for the only reason the legal aspects require.

“There to” do have in the above text two dimensional features: grammatical and functional; grammatical as an adverb and functional as a legal device used to refer to the main document being mentioned. However, the translator does not have another choice or optional equivalences; meaning is what is needed to reflect in the Arabic version.

“There to” could be expressed in other words, the writer did choose to use the archaic adverbs for a given purpose. First as to show that it is purely legal .Second: To avoid repetition. This intention expressed in the ST is lost in the TT for the translator did seek for the meaning and not for the form as it was the writer’s intention.

D-THEREAFTER

According to the Advanced Oxford Learner’s Dictionary (2005): means after the time or event mentioned.

ST	TT
<p>1. Any State party may propose an amendment to the present Protocol and submit it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall communicate any proposed amendments to States parties with a request to be notified whether they favor a meeting of States parties for the purpose of considering and deciding upon the proposals. In the event that, within four months of the date of such communication, at least one third of the States parties favor such a meeting, the Secretary-General shall convene the meeting under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the States parties present and voting shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly for approval and, thereafter, to all States parties for acceptance. A21 n°1 p 8-9</p>	<p>١ - يجوز لأي دولة طرف أن تقترح إدخال تعديل على هذا البروتوكول وأن تقدمه إلى الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة. ويقوم الأمين العام بإبلاغ الدول الأطراف بأية تعديلات مقترحة مشفوعة بطلب إخطاره بما إذا كان تفضل عقد اجتماع للدول الأطراف لغرض النظر في المقترحات والبت فيها . وإذا أعرب ثلث الدول الأطراف على الأقل، في غضون أربعة أشهر من تاريخ الإبلاغ، عن تأييد عقد اجتماع من هذا القبيل، يدعو الأمين العام إلى عقده تحت رعاية الأمم المتحدة . ويحيل الأمين العام أي تعديل يعتمد بأغلبية ثلثي الدول الأطراف الحاضرة والمصوتة إلى الجمعية العامة للموافقة عليه، ثم يحيله إلى جميع الدول الأطراف لقبوله.</p> <p>ص12-13</p>

1. This example is extracted from resolutions 2

Thereafter is a compound of the adverb of place ‘**there**’ and the preposition ‘**after**’ and it is an adverb of time.

Thereafter here means any amendment adopted shall be submitted by the Secretary –General to all States Parties for acceptance after being approved by the General Assembly and hence, we talk about amendment adopted. We read, all amendment adopted - General to the General Assembly for approval, then to all States Parties for acceptance.

In the Arabic version the translator used the conjunction ‘ثم’ to express that the acceptance of all States Parties happens after the approval, we read: the Secretary General shall submit all amendment adopted by a majority of two thirds of the States Parties present and voting to the General Assembly for approval then to all States Parties for acceptance.

In this example **thereafter** is translated into a conjunction ‘ثم’.

ST	TT
5. At the time a State makes a declaration pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article or thereafter , it may declare that: A42 n°5p17	٥ - يجوز للدولة، في الوقت الذي تصدر فيه إعلانا بمقتضى الفقرة ١ من هذه المادة أو بعد ذلك الوقت، أن تعلن أنها: ص 21

2. This example is extracted from resolutions 1

The adverb ‘**thereafter**’ is a compound adverb that consists of the adverb ‘**there**’ and the adverb ‘**after**’. It means here a State may declare after the time it makes a declaration. Hence we talk about time that follows a declaration, we read a State may, after the time it makes a declaration, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article declare that

In the Arabic version we have the phrase ‘بعد ذلك الوقت’ structured as follow: the adverb ‘بعد’ and the pronoun ‘ذلك’ that refers to the noun ‘الوقت’ which refers to the time a State makes a declaration. This phrase was used to avoid confusion.

We read: a State may, at or after the time it makes a declaration, declare that

In this example, the translator has repeated the word ‘الوقت’ in order to avoid any kind of confusion or misunderstanding, if he replaces this word by a pronoun ‘هـ’ , we say ‘بعده’ it may cause a kind of prosaic expressions, that makes a confusion to what this expression refers to, either to “الوقت” or the word ‘الإعلان’.

Here the translator focuses more on the meaning which the word expresses rather than the style or the way by which he expresses the meaning.

E-THEREIN

According to the Oxford Word power Dictionary (2011) Oxford University Press: therein means because of something that has just been mentioned,

ST	TT
1-The mutual rights and obligations of the assignor and the assignee arising From their agreement are determined by the terms and conditions set forth in that Agreement, including any rules or general conditions referred to therein . A11 n°1p8	١ – تتقرر الحقوق والالتزامات المتبادلة للمحيل و المحال إليه، الناشئة عن اتفاقهما، بما يتضمنه ذلك الاتفاق من شروط وأحكام، بما فيها أي قواعد أو شروط عامة مشار إليها فيه. ص9

1. This example is extracted from resolutions 1

ST	TT
2. Paragraph 1 of this article applies irrespective of the form of the information or evidence referred to therein . A10n°2 p5	٢ -تطبق الفقرة ١ من هذه المادة بصرف النظر عن شكل المعلومات أو الأدلة المشار إليها فيها. ص6

2. This example is extracted from resolutions 5

ST	TT
2. Paragraph 1 applies whether the requirement therein is in the form of an obligation or whether the law simply provides consequences for failing either to carry out the action in writing or to use a paper document. A17 n°p 10	2- تسري الفقرة 1 سواء اتخذ الشرط المنصوص عليه فيها شكل التزام أو اكتفي في القانون بمجرد النص على العواقب التي تترتب على التخلف إما عن تنفيذ الفعل كتابة أو عن استخدام مستند ورقي . ص13

3. This example is extracted from resolutions 4

ST	TT
1. Where the law requires information to be in writing, that requirement is met by a data message if the information contained therein is accessible so as to be usable for subsequent reference .A 6 n°1 p4	1 – عندما يشترط القانون أن تكون المعلومات مكتوبة, تستوفي رسالة البيانات ذلك الشرط إذا تيسر الإطلاع على البيانات الواردة فيها على نحو يتيح استخدامها بالرجوع إليها لاحقاً. ص5

4. This example is extracted from resolutions 4

Therein is a compound adverb that consists of the adverb ‘**there**’ and the preposition ‘**in**’ in the previous examples means the place where:

In the first example: rules and conditions are mentioned.

In the second example: the information and evidence are mentioned.

In the third example: the condition is mentioned.

In the forth example: data are occur.

Therein is translated in the first example into فيه and in the rest into ‘فيها’ structured as: the preposition في and the particles ها/ها that differ only in gender.

From the previous examples we understand that the archaic adverb **therein** has only one equivalent in Arabic language is the prepositional phrase ‘فيه’, and it formed according to the gender of the element that it refers to.

At the end we understand that each of the tow archaic adverbs **herein** and **therein** have translated into the same equivalence in Arabic.

Conclusion:

After analyzing the examples that have randomly chosen, we realized that all the chosen English archaic adverbs were translated into Arabic using the transposition strategy. It was also realized that, there are some archaic adverbs that have been changed after the translation. These changes were sometimes because of the gender of some words in Arabic and other times because of the context that does not suggest options. In addition to that, the chosen adverbs after the translation sometimes referred to some words that have been mentioned before them such as the adverb “**thereof**” which referred in a previous example into the word “laws”. In the Arabic version there may some repeated words and concentration on the meaning is more rather than

concentration on the style, that may cause a kind of prosaic expressions, but it will help him to avoid any kind of confusion or misunderstanding and this is one of the main characteristics of legal language. Decisions that the translator makes are because of genuine of the target language, he may for example repeat some words and this repetition would be seen as something acceptable though it may create a kind of confusion. The translator do that for the sake of reflecting the meaning intended in the ST into the TT.

General Conclusion

The translator, being an important part in intercultural communication, may face problems in translating particular elements from the source language into the target language. The degree of difficulties vary according to the languages used in the process of translating. Legal language as being defined in the previous chapters is one of those difficult specialized languages in terms of terminology, structure and even style when draftsmen try to use very simple words but with a difficult style which makes the legal language vague and confusing to the non-professional to translate or even to understand. Each language has its features, and hence when we read a text and we find archaic adverbs we will know that this is a legal text. Archaic adverbs in turn, are distinguished by being compound, they may sometimes be structured as an adverb with a preposition and other times as two adverbs combined together. The translation of this kind of adverbs that is used in legal translation seem to be difficult. Hence, this study shed the light on them by comparing and analyzing different archaic adverbs that are mentioned in various documents of the General Assembly of the United Nations as a corpus.

We arrived to that the transposition strategy is used most of the times and that the end product of the translating process of some of the archaic adverbs do not change, such as the adverb “herein” that is always translated into “فيه” or “فيها” depending on the gender of the previous mentioned word while there are others that change.

We also recognized that the translator may focus more on the meaning rather than the style to avoid misunderstanding. All mentioned results are due to some reasons such as the gender, and the load of the Arabic legal language. This clarifies that Arabic language does have linguistic particle that can help the translator to successfully do his job.

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قائمة المصادر والمراجع باللغة العربية

السليمان.ع إشكالية التكافؤ الوظيفي عند ترجمة وثائق الأحوال الشخصية: قانون الأسرة المغربي نموذجاً(2012/02/02)

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المدونة

الأمم المتحدة 162/51 القانون النموذجي بشأن التجارة الإلكترونية الذي اعتمده لجنة الأمم المتحدة للقانون التجاري

(1997/01/03)

الأمم المتحدة 18/57 القانون النموذجي للجنة الأمم المتحدة للقانون التجاري الدولي للتوفيق التجاري الدولي 2003/01/24

الأمم المتحدة 4/58 إتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد (2003/10/30)

الأمم المتحدة 138/66 البروتوكول الاختياري للتفاقية حقوق الطفل المتعلق بإجراء تقديم البلاغات 2011/09/11

الأمم المتحدة 81/ 56 اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لإحالة المستحقات في التجارة الدولية (2002/01/30)

الأمم المتحدة 255/55 بروتوكول مكافحة صنع الأسلح النارية و أجزاءها و مكوناتها والذخيرة و الإتجار بها بصورة غير مشروعة, المكمل لإتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الجريمة المنظمة عبر الوطنية (08-06-2001)

ملخص الدراسة

تعد اللغة وسيلة البشر للتعامل فيما بينهم , فهي تختلف من مجموعة الى اخرى كما أننا قد نجد اختلافات حتى في المجموعة الواحدة لقد استعمل الانسان اللغة للتعبير عن عدة اشياء منها افكاره , احساسه , وثقافته وأمور أخرى. على مر العصور ومع تطور العلم والتكنولوجيا , برزت العديد من المصطلحات الجديدة في مجالات الحياة المختلفة . لكل مجال مصطلحات خاصة تميزه عن غيره , فالمجال العلمي مثلا لديه مصطلحاته الخاصة وكذلك الحال للمجال التجاري والطبي والقانوني الذي يرتبط ارتباطا وثيقا ببحثنا هذا بالاضافة الى المجالات الأخرى. لكل لغة خصائصها التي تميزها عن غيرها وعن اللغة العامة.

ان اللغة القانونية من أصعب اللغات في مجال الترجمة فهي تتميز باستعمال عدد كبير من الكلمات والعبارات الصعبة والمختلفة كالمصطلحات التقنية. حيث يصادف المترجم لدى قيامه بعملية الترجمة صعوبات عدة تنأى من هذه المصطلحات المعقدة والنادرة الاستعمال في اللغة العامة.

اللغة القانونية الانجليزية

اللغة القانون

هي لغة تقنية بحتة خاصة بمجال القانون , فالمصطلحات القانونية وتركيبتها تمنح اللغة القانونية خصوصيات تجعل منها لغة متميزة عن اللغة العادية وتعتبر أيضا الاسلوب المعتمد في كتابة الوثائق القانونية وتشمل هذه اللغة اساليب كتابية مختلفة وهي:

لغة التشريع وهي لغة القوانين التي يصدرها البرلمان والوثائق الدستورية والهدف منها هو تحديد مجموعة من الالتزامات والمحظورات حسب كل قانون .

اللغة القانونية الاكاديمية وهي لغة البحوث والمجلات والكتب الاكاديمية القانونية .

لغة القضاء وهي لغة الاحكام التي تصدرها المحاكم.

2 خصائص اللغة القانونية الانجليزية

الخصائص المعجمية

وهي الخصائص المتعلقة بمفردات اللغة وتعتبر اللغة القانونية الانجليزية معقدة ومتعددة المصادر اللغوية بالإضافة إلى الاستخدام المتكرر للكلمات الرسمية ذات الطابع القانوني وتعد هذه الميزة كسمة بارزة للغة القانونية الانجليزية .

استخدام الأساليب والألفاظ المهجورة و الغير مأثوفة

استخدام الكلمات الفنية والتي يستخدمها رجال القانون لتسهيل عملية التواصل

تجنب استعمال الضمائر وتعويضها بتكرار الاسم

تمتاز اللغة القانونية باستعارة المفردات من اللغة اللاتينية والفرنسية

استعمال العبارات المزدوجة والمتلازمات اللفظية

الخصائص المتعلقة بالتركييب

استخدام التراكيب المطولة للجملة

استعمال اشباه الجمل الاسمية

استخدام صيغة المجهول عوضا عن المبني للمعلوم بكثرة

3 خصائص اللغة القانونية العربية

1 الخصائص المتعلقة بالمفردات تتميز اللغة العربية القانونية باستعمال:

استعمال المترادفات اللفظية من اجل التأكيد في اللغة القانونية

النعوت الوصفية من اجل التوضيح وتأكيد المعنى

2 الخصائص المتعلقة بالتركييب : من حيث تراكييبها ب:

استعمال الجمل الطويلة والمعقدة

استعمال كان واخواتها

استعمال الصفات الملازمة مثل بلاغ ميبين

استعمال الافعال التالية يجوز ولا يجوز لاعطاء معنى الوجوب والالتزام

تعريف الترجمة القانونية وخصائصها

الترجمة القانونية هي ترجمة النصوص والوثائق ضمن مجال القانون وتعتبر موضوعا قائما بذاته لا يتمكن منه الا المترجم المحترف والمتخصص . وهذا ما يجعلها في غاية الصعوبة لأنها لغة تقنية غير قابلة للتعريف . وعلى المترجم أن يكون على اطلاع شامل وعميق بالنظام القانوني لكلا اللغتين المصدر والهدف . وضوح ترجمته ودقتها , الاستعانة بالقاموس القانوني المتخصص خاصة ثنائي اللغة , بالاضافة الى الامانة والسرية التامة .

صعوبات الترجمة القانونية

يواجه المترجم الغير متمرس عدة صعوبات اثناء عملية ترجمة المسائل القانونية ومن هذه الصعوبات نذكر

نقص الخبرة الميدانية من ملكة مصطلحية

توجد بعض المصطلحات التي تحتل أكثر من معنى قانوني في مجال قانوني معين .

توجد بعض المصطلحات لديها معنى في مجال معين ويتغير اذا استعمل في مجال آخر .

الفصل الثاني

الظرف

هو قسم من أقسام الكلام فهو يبين عمل الفعل أو الاسم أو الحال أو الصفة

يوجد عدة انواع من الظروف في اللغة العربية والانجليزية منها

ظرف الزمان والذي يدل على زمن وقوع الفعل .

ظرف المكان يدل على زمن وقوع الفعل.

الحال يدل على حالة الفاعل زمن وقوع الفعل

المفعول لاجله يبين سبب وقوع الفعل

المفعول معه مثال راجعت دروسي ومحمدا في هذا المثال محمدا هو مفعول معه.

الفصل التطبيقي

تطرقنا في هذا الفصل إلى ترجمات لبعض القرارات التي اعتمدها الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة، منها ما هو متعلق بالتجارة الإلكترونية و التجارة الدولية وكذا مكافحة الفساد و حقوق الطفل. أيضا إحالة المستحقات في التجارة الدولية إضافة مكافحة صنع الأسلحة النارية و أجزائها ومكوناتها والذخيرة و الإتجار بها بصورة غير مشروعة.

ركزنا في الفصل التطبيقي على ترجمة الظروف من الإنجليزية إلى العربية. ووجدنا أن هناك من تلك الظروف ما تبقى ترجمته كما هي ومنها ما يتغير حسب جنس الكلمة التي تسبقه والتي يعود عليها هذا الظرف ولعل ما يوضح ذلك هما المثالين التاليين:

ST	TT
5. At the time a State makes a declaration pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article or thereafter , it may declare that:A42 n°5p17	٥ - يجوز للدولة، في الوقت الذي تصدر فيه إعلانا بمقتضى الفقرة ١ من هذه المادة أو بعد ذلك الوقت ، أن تعلن أنها: ص 21

ما نلاحظه في هذا المثال أن كلمة **thereafter** والتي تتركب من الظرفين **there** و **after** قد تمت ترجمته إلى شبه الجملة **بعد ذلك الوقت** والتي تتركب من الظرف **بعد** وإسم الإشارة **ذلك** وإسم **الوقت**!

إن استعمال الظرف **thereafter** في اللغة الإنجليزية كان من أجل تفادي الإعادة و التكرار لشبه الجملة **at the time**، لأن الظرف المستعمل يعود شبه الجملة التي سبقته وهذا ما يعتبر أحد خصائص الإنجليزية القانونية، لا نجد الظرف في اللغة العربية بنفس تركيب الظرف في اللغة الإنجليزية فتمت إعادة كلمة **الوقت** وإضافة **بعد ذلك**. لقد قام المترجم بهذا التكرار من أجل تفادي الغموض الذي قد يحدث لدى القارئ وإهتم المترجم بالمعنى أكثر من الأسلوب.

ST	TT
2. The provisions of the Convention shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to this Protocol unless otherwise provided herein A 1 n°2 p 3	2 -تتطبق أحكام الاتفاقية على هذا البروتوكول، مع ما تقتضيه الحال من تغييرات، ما لم ينص فيه على خلاف ذلك. ص 3

نلاحظ في هذا المثال أن كلمة **herein** التي تتركب من الظرف **here** والحرف **in**، قد تمت ترجمته إلى شبه الجملة **فيه** والتي تتركب من حرف الجر **في** والضمير **هـ**!

ان كلمة **herein** في النسخة الإنجليزية تعود على كلمة **protocole**، كما تعود كلمة **فيه** على **البروتوكول**!

تم إختيار حرف 'الهاء' ليتبع حرف الجر 'في' لأن 'الهاء' ضمير يدل على المذكر ويعود على كلمة 'البروتوكول' ولو كانت الكلمة التي سبقت شبه الجملة 'فيه' مؤنثا لكانت 'فيها' وهذا يدل على أن هناك احتمالين لترجمة الظرف 'herein' وهما 'فيه' و'فيها' وهذا يرجع إلى جنس الكلمة المقصودة.

الخاتمة

لكل لغة خصائص تعكسها المصطلحات والتعبير الموجودة فيها، مما يجعلها مميزة عن غيرها وهذا ما يطلق عليه عبقرية اللغة. اللغة الإنجليزية مثلا هي إحدى هذه اللغات، ولو تعمقنا أكثر نجد أن بكل لغة لغات تتفرع منها وتختص في مجال معين من مجالات الحياة المختلفة فهناك اللغات الطبية، الإقتصادية، السياسية والقانونية التي هي موضوع بحثنا وغيرها من اللغات المتخصصة. تعتبر اللغة القانونية الإنجليزية لغة إقتصادية لأسباب عديدة نذكر منها:

كثرة استعمالها للمصطلحات التقنية مما يجعل الكثير يقول أنها لغة تقنية بحتة.

عدم استعمالها للأساليب الأدبية وهذا من أجل الحصول على لغة واضحة خالية من المعاني الضمنية التي قد تسبب الغموض لدى من يقرأ هذه اللغة.

استعمال الظروف مثل thereto, herein, thereof و ظروف أخرى بني عليها بحثنا هذا، والتي لا تتواجد في الإنجليزية العامة من أجل تفادي الغموض والالتباس الذين قد ينتجان جراء إعادة بعض العبارات.

إن بعض الخصائص الموجودة في اللغة القانونية الإنجليزية لا تتواجد في نظيرتها العربية وهذا لعوامل مختلفة، منها أن اللغة القانونية الإنجليزية مرت في تاريخها الطويل عبر تغيرات عدة. فقد تأثرت هذه اللغة بلغات أخرى لشعوب مرت بالمنطقة الإنجليزية، فزودت تلك الشعوب اللغة الإنجليزية بمصطلحات جعلتها تتميز عن غيرها من اللغات القانونية. بيد أن اللغة العربية كانت تتطور بطريقة أخرى، فقدم الإسلام أعطى لها قوة لا تزال إلى الان حيث أن الشريعة الإسلامية إتخذت دستورا للمسلمين. إن مايدل على قوة العربية هو وجود مصطلحات لم يتم التوصل إلى مكافئات لها بنظيرتها الإنجليزية حتى وقتنا هذا. العربية أيضا، لاتستعمل الأسلوب الأدبي في المجال القانوني، كما أنها لاتعتبر التكرار أمرا غير مرغوب فيه لأنها تركز على إيصال المعنى أكثر مما تفعل مع الأسلوب.

عند الترجمة من اللغة القانونية الإنجليزية إلى اللغة القانونية العربية، وجدنا أن هذه الأخيرة لاتستعمل الظروف كمكافئات لما يظهر في اللغة الأصل فهي تعبر عنها بتركيبات خاصة وهذا راجع لعبقرية العربية. من هنا نخلص إلى أن التركيبات والأساليب لها دور مهم في التعبير القانوني وقد يلجأ المترجم إلى استعمال أحدهما على حساب الآخر من أجل الحصول على لغة سهلة واضحة ومميزة. بعد ذلك إكتشفنا أنه تمت ترجمة "الظروف" باستعمال استراتيجية الإبدال معضم الأوقات، وأن شكل بعضها يتغير بعد الترجمة طبقا لجنس الكلمة التي يرجع إليها ذلك "الظرف". كما أن المترجم قد يركز على المعنى أكثر منه على الأسلوب لتفادي سوء الفهم.

جامعة قاصدي مرباح ورقلة

كلية الآداب واللغات
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها



مذكرة مقدمة لاستكمال متطلبات نيل شهادة الماستر

ميدان: الآداب واللغات الأجنبية
مجال: الترجمة وعلم الترجمة
تخصص: إنجليزي - عربي

بعنوان

ترجمة الظروف في الوثائق القانونية من اللغة الإنجليزية
الى اللغة العربية

دراسة حالة: قرارات الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة

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