

The Translation of Yemeni –Arabic legal documents into English: Problems and Suggestions

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Abstract: This research shed light on the translating Yemeni legal documents from Arabic to English. It has a two-fold goal: 1) to identify the problems which Yemeni professional translators encounter in translating legal documents, and; 2) to suggest some remedial procedures to help Yemeni translators overcome their weaknesses. This research was designed to study the legal translation problems in Yemeni documents, analyzing them comprehensively and qualitatively, and therefore quantitatively data and statistics were not used in the research process. Several methodological procedures are followed; firstly, ten different Yemeni-Arabic legal documents selected. Secondly, a random sample consisting of ten licensed Yemeni translators selected. Thirdly; a thorough analysis of the returned English translations carried out and assessed against suggested translations, based on three main sources: 1) typical translations of the same done by renowned authors or translators; 2) entries in Arabic-English legal dictionaries; and 3) the researcher's expertise in this field; Fourthly; the results of the study discussed. The findings indicated that the translation of Yemeni-Arabic legal documents is highly problematic. The study concluded with some suggestions and recommendations.

Keywords: Cultural Problems, Semantic Problems, Structural Problems, Stylistic Problems, Technical Problems.

ترجمة الوثائق القانونية اليمنية العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية مشاكل ومقترحات

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المستخلص: هدف هذا البحث إلى إلقاء الضوء على ترجمة الوثائق القانونية اليمنية العربية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية. وذلك بغرض تحديد المشاكل التي يعاني منها المترجمون اليمنيون المحترفون واقتراح الإجراءات العلاجية اللازمة للتغلب على نقاط الضعف في ترجمة هذه الوثائق القانونية. تم تصميم هذا البحث لدراسة مشكلات الترجمة القانونية في الوثائق اليمنية، وتحليلها بشكل نوعي وشامل، ولذلك لم يتم استخدام الأرقام والإحصاءات الكمية في عملية البحث. وتم اتباع العديد من الإجراءات المنهجية: - تم اختيار عشرين وثائق قانونية يمنية عربية مختلفة.

- تم اختيار عينة عشوائية مكونة من عشرة مترجمين يمينيين مرخصين.

- تم إجراء تحليل شامل للترجمات الإنجليزية التي تم إرجاعها وتقييمها مقابل الترجمات المقترحة، بناءً على ثلاثة مصادر رئيسية: (1) ترجمات نموذجية لنفس الترجمة قام بها مؤلفون أو مترجمون مشهورون. (2) مفردات في المعاجم القانونية العربية-الإنجليزية. (3) خبرة الباحث في هذا المجال

- تم بعد ذلك مناقشة نتائج البحث.

. أشارت النتائج أن ترجمة الوثائق القانونية اليمنية العربية تنطوي على إشكالية كبيرة. واختتمت الدراسة ببعض الاقتراحات والتوصيات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المشاكل الثقافية، مشاكل دلالية، المشاكل التركيبية، المشاكل الأسلوبية، المشاكل الفنية.

1-Introduction.

The converting Yemeni legal documents written in Arabic to English constitutes a very significant issue for Yemeni immigrants in foreign countries such as America and Britain. Immigrants; or their relatives who are involved in claims may gain by certain translated documents official approval from the respective foreign authorities. The right translated documents may help the immigrants gaining access to financial rights, property, or permanent residence in the countries where they immigrated. This implies that the translation is authentic and identical to the Arabic version in every way. The distortion of documents caused by mistranslation means that immigrants may not prove their claim and, in some cases, may be liable to imprisonment or deportation from the countries they are. As; Karatira puts it right; "Translating legal documents has traditionally been –and will continue to be— one of the most sensitive, responsible and prestigious undertakings by professional translators" (Karatira, 1997: 9).

This research aims to investigate the kinds of problems or errors encountered by the Yemeni translators when translating Yemen-Arabic legal documents into English and to suggest some remedial procedures to help Yemeni translators overcome their problems. This research could be the first academic research into rendering Yemeni legal documents from Arabic into English. It would help those involved in translation work in Yemen and gain a better understanding of the nature of legal translation and related problems.

2- Literature Review.

There have been several studies on the interpreting the legal documents from Arabic into English, but the researcher could not find any specific studies on the converting Yemeni-Arabic legal documents into English. However, some of the studies on legal translation from Arabic into English may be relevant to this research. Legal documents are an important aspect of many legal systems, and the translation of these documents is a challenging task that requires specialized knowledge and expertise. The researcher mentions a brief literature review of some of the key studies on the translation of legal documents:

- "Legal Translation: Recent Developments and Challenges" by Łucja Biel (2017). This study examines recent developments in legal translation and the challenges that translators face in translating legal documents in a rapidly changing legal landscape. The study emphasizes the importance of keeping up-to-date with legal developments and the need for translators to continuously develop their linguistic and legal knowledge and skills
- "Legal Translation and the Challenge of Multilingualism" by Maurizio Gotti (2015). The focus of this study on the difficulties involved in legal translation within a multilingual and the setting, as well as the significance of translation technologies in facilitating legal translation. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding the legal context and cultural nuances of both the source and target languages, as well as the need for translators to be proficient in using translation technologies.
- "Legal Translation and the Problem of Equivalence" by Henry Liu (2011). This study examines the concept of equivalence in legal translation and the challenges that translators face in finding equivalent legal terms in the target language. The study emphasizes the importance of context and the need for translators to understand the legal system and culture of both the language of the origin and the target language.
- "Legal Translation: Theoretical Reflections" by Kirsten Malmkjaer (1998). This study explores the theoretical foundations of legal translation and the challenges that legal translators face in translating legal concepts and terminology across different legal systems and cultures. The study emphasizes the importance of linguistic and cultural competence, as well as specialized legal knowledge, in legal translation.
- "Legal Translation and Terminology" by Susan Sarcevic (1997). This study examines the role of terminology in legal translation and the challenges that translators face in finding equivalent legal terms in the target language. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding the legal context and cultural nuances of the language in which the text was written and the language into which it is being translated.

Legal language regarded as an independent genre included in technical language. A legal text differs from other technical texts in its layout, its sentences, and its lexis such as a contract, an agreement, a law of legislation, or court proceedings. Newmark (1981: 47) affirms that "legal documents...require a special type of translation, basically because the translator is more restricted than in other forms."

Law and language are interchangeable, in modern community, each legal commands and rules found in papers. The provisions enacted in claims, regulations, or judgments. Furthermore, professional legal writers affect any legal ideology. Law needs language, and there are many interconnected relationships (De Groot, 1990: 21). Language and law share a long history. They both go back to the origins of human society, and are unique to us as a species. Speech preceded the law, and law could not exist without language. Language and law improve in a community; they tend to become more and more distinctive to their particular community. Largely because a community's language and law based on its unique culture and history. People plain that they cannot understand the language of provisions, some words have "no equivalent in most special-purpose languages, which generally restricted to communication among specialists" (Harvey, 2002: 178).

You have to know the language in which the document writes, i.e., the legal language of that legal system, to be able to understand the legal text. Legal translation involves a circular relationship between the language and procedure, where an understanding of one is necessary to comprehend the other. We always start with some information, whether elementary knowledge of the language or some, however inadequate, knowledge of the system, which we may have acquired in our language. When we better equipped to understand the legal terms and expressions of any system, we acquire more information of that system and vice versa. The relationship between legal language and its use within the legal system is a complex and dynamic circle, which not only involves strict rules, but also presents opportunities for fruitful exploration and understanding. This fundamental connection underscores the importance of a thorough and nuanced understanding of both the language and the legal system for accurate legal translation. (Hovinheimo, 2006: 12).

A lack of sufficient researches on the legal translation, which is a crucial area of translation, is considers one of the translation gaps and still needs to fill. The current study attempted to help serving (at least) one of these gaps. It aimed to answer the following questions:

- What are the problems encountered by Yemeni translators when translating the Yemeni-Arabic legal documents into English?
- What are the suggestions that can help the translators overcome their weaknesses and improve the quality of their legal translation?

3- Method.

Participants:

The study was restricted to just a very small sample of ten Yemeni translators from three different governorates: Ibb, Sana'a, and Taiz. There is a license for Yemeni translators to translate either in offices or in institutions.

Materials:

This study was limited to only ten types of Yemeni-Arabic legal documents. These are: Religious Marriage Contract, Confirmation of Marriage, Certificate of Confirmation of Parentage, Decree of Restriction of Inheritance, Confirmation of Death, Certificate of Divorce, Decree of Remarriage to a Divorced Wife, Certificate of Confirmation of Guardianship, Power of Attorney, and Document. The aforementioned documents considered the most familiar to the Yemeni translators and circulated widely among the Yemeni immigrants.

Procedures:

This research is empirical, it investigates the types of problems/errors in the English translations of certain Yemeni-Arabic documents and compares them with suggested translation. Many methodological procedures were followed in this study. Firstly, ten different Yemeni-Arabic legal documents were selected by using two main criteria: 'familiarity' (i.e., to translators) and 'circularity' (i.e., among Yemeni immigrants abroad). Secondly; a random sample consisting of ten licensed Yemeni translators (from three governorates: Ibb, Taiz, and Sana'a) were selected. Each of these translators was sent a file containing ten documents that were selected for translation into English. Thirdly; a comprehensive analysis of the returned English translations of the selected Yemeni-Arabic legal documents was carried out to identify the kinds of difficulties encountered by the selected translators. For objectivity, examples of the sample English translations and related problems were evaluated against proposed translations, based on three primary sources: 1)

typical translations of similar documents made by renowned authors or translators in the field; 2) entries in Arabic-English legal dictionaries, and; 3) the researcher's expertise in the field.

4-Results

The results indicate that the translators face many different problems in translating legal documents in the Yemeni dialect of Arabic into English. These difficulties include: 1) lexical and semantic problems; 2) structural problems; 3) stylistic problems; 4) cultural problems, and; 5) technical problems. The causes of these problems can be attributed to several factors, the foremost of which include inadequate proficiency in both the source and target languages, as well as a negligent or careless approach to translation.

Discussion.

1. Lexical and semantic problems:

Lexical and semantic problems are noticed firstly in the choice of synonyms. The studying results showed that the translators used different English synonyms for translating the same Arabic word, where only one of the synonyms is, apparently, correct. For example, for the Arabic word إدارة /idarāh/, the translators used three different synonyms "section," "office," "department," where the last one, (i.e. "department") is the right synonym or translation of the intended Arabic meaning. Sometimes, none of the given synonyms was right. For example, for the Arabic word إعالة /i'alah /, none of the five words used by the translators (i.e., "charge," "support," "subsistence," "expense," and "alimony") could be called the accurate English synonym. Here, the word "guardianship" seems to be the accurate translation of the intended Arabic meaning. As we know, English has many such pairs, and these synonymic pairs can not fit in the same context and situation as there is no absolute synonymy in languages. This explains why the translators had significant problems choosing among English synonymic pairs or groups. Regarding using primary purpose of the words, the results showed that the translators used the primary purpose in the target language (i.e., English) without assimilating its real meaning in the source language (i.e., Arabic) and vice-versa. For example, "موانع /mawani/", which has several implications in Arabic, could be best translated into English as "impediments." However, the translators, using the primary purpose of the word, translated it as "objections," "prohibitions," "obstacles," "hindrances," none of which is the correct English equivalent. The same observed by Qzar (1997):

Translators have also used some primary meanings of some words with more than one meaning. Words can have several meanings even within the same part of speech, it is also a translation distortion. Inability to give the suitable equivalent is an excellent problem in translation in general and legal translation in specific. (Qzar, 1997, cited in Ghazalah, 2004: 42)

The translators focused on the denotative meanings of certain Arabic words instead of focusing on the connotative meaning. For example, the Arabic word سنة /sunnah/, the translators used the denotative meaning, i.e., "tradition" which means "a long-established custom or belief, often one that has handed down from generation to generation"). The connotative meaning of the "sunna" (of the Prophet) is (the body of Islamic beliefs and customs that didn't write in the Qur'an, but the words of Prophet Muhammad). Focusing on the primary or denotative meaning of the words affects the quality of translation. The results pointed that the translators' problems were caused by using the wrong English words (i.e., not the intended ones as far as the Arabic document is concerned). For example, the Arabic words بائناً /ba'īnan/, كاتب العقد /katib al-'aqd/, and الشرقية /al-sharqiyah/ translated respectively as "revocable"/"retroactive"/"terminated," "secretary" and "Easter," where, the correct English words should be "irrevocable," "notary public," and "Eastern." Sometimes, some words have given the opposites. For example, غرب /Gharb/, whose English meaning is "West" was translated as "East." Generally speaking, the results for wrong words reflect the translators' careless attitude to translation. Concerning collocations, the results clarified that this linguistic aspect of legal translation is highly problematic. The translators produced unacceptable or unnatural English collocations, such as "normal death" and "put fingerprint," instead of "natural death" and "take fingerprint," for the Arabic collocations وفاة طبيعية /wafat tabi'yah/ and أخذ بصمة /akhdh 85basmah/, respectively. One reason for this could be that the translators have not internalized enough knowledge about collocation in English. As a result of this, they used the wrong collocations. The results of data analyses regarding legal terminology or register showed that the translators used some common English words or expressions instead of well-established legal terms. For example, the translators used the usual word "proxy" instead of the legal word "power of attorney" for the Arabic legal word وكالة /wakalah/; "legal document recorder," "writer," "the writer of the contract," instead of "clerk" or "notary public" for كاتب العقد /katib al-'aqd/; "postponed (dowry)," instead of "deferred (dowry)" for المؤجل (المهر) /al-mahr al-muajjal/; and "dead/late/passed away," instead of "the deceased," for المتوفى /al-mutawafa/. As Altay (2002:

10) rightly puts it, "one of the features of legal language which makes it difficult to understand and translate (for an ordinary translator/reader) is its unusual and technical vocabulary." Most Yemeni translators have a low attitude towards complicated terminology, they use an ordinary words frequently. Finally, lexical and semantic ambiguity in translation could also result from recourse to code-mixing. As the results indicated, the translators mixed both Arabic and English words/phrases while translating the documents into English. For example, for the Arabic expressions العدة الشرعية /al-'idah al-shar'iyah/, whose typical English translation is "legal period of waiting (iddat)," the translators used "legal oddad," "legal iddah," "legal iddat," "legal period of 'Iddat,'" mixing both codes, i.e., Arabic and English without any justification. Another cited example of code-mixing is the translation of قاضي /qadhi/ as "kadhi," meaning "judge." You may wonder whether or not the native speakers who happen to deal with or come across strange expressions such as these would be able to understand their meaning. Certainly not. You may also wonder why the translators have to have recourse to code mixing, when better alternatives are available. The answer is that they lack sufficient knowledge of both the codes.

2. The structural problems:

As the results showed, there are structural problems; the translators had difficulty choosing the correct English tense form. For example, some of the translators converted the Arabic tense in العقد جرى /jara al-'aqd/ as "the contract has been done," using, as they did, the passive present perfect tense. Given the time of performing the action denoted by the Arabic verb tense, the typical English translation, however, should be done in the passive simple past tense—"the contract was carried out." Another example of the incorrect translation of the Arabic tense illustrated in "as if I am present myself" (كما لو كنت موجودة بنفسي) /kama law kuntu maawjudah binafsi/. As far as the context is concerned, the meaning denoted by the Arabic verb is not accurate (i.e., imaginary), thus requiring the conditional past simple tense. i.e., as if I were present myself. Every tense in English has its exceptional benefits, and this makes it a challenging task to translate very precisely. The results of structural problems showed that the translators used the incorrect preposition or particle of the phrasal verb as "insist to" instead of "insist on." They also used phrasal verbs without prepositions or particles, such as "asked" instead of "asked for." As far as parts of speech were concerned, some of the translators used a verb for a noun as in "proving" (v) for إثبات (n.) /ithbat/, "proof" (n.); or a noun for a verb as in "testimony" (n.) for شهدوا (v.) /shahidu/, "testified" (v.); or an adjective for a noun as in "Western" (adj) for غرب (n.) /gharbi/, "West" (n.).

Structural ambiguity caused by the incorrect use of pronouns. So wrong pronouns as "to support his," "on behalf of mine" or "on behalf of myself" and "whom live" were incorrectly used instead of "to maintain him" "on my behalf" and who lives. In some cases, the repetition of the same pronouns as in "to sponsor him except him" proves a problem, as they can be replaced by the original names. The results indicated that the translation of prepositions is no less complicated than the other kinds of structural problems discussed so far. These are some cited examples of incorrect prepositions along with correct translation, such as: "in 19/11/1994" (on 19/11/1994), "from the testimony" (through the testimony), and "divorce of" (divorce from). Omission of prepositions is also observed, as in the use of "corresponding" without "to." Finally, the structural problems seem to be caused by not knowing the right English suffixes. For example, the results showed that the translators failed to give the correct past simple tense morpheme of "swear," translating it into "swearing" instead of "swore." All in all, the structural problems that occurred in the given translations contribute to the miscomprehension of the translated documents. Most of these problems could attribute to the translators' inadequate understanding of the structural features of both Arabic and English.

3. The stylistic problems:

Deletion and redundancy are the common stylistic problems of translation. concerning deletion, we noticed that the translators omitted from their English translations certain words, phrases, whole sentences, names, and dates, which are essential parts, not only of the original Yemeni-Arabic legal documents, but also of the English versions. For example, in رئيس محكمة /raees mahkamah/ "President of Court," "court" was omitted from the translation; in في يوم الأحد 27/2/1426 هـ /fi yowm al-ahad 27/2/1426 hijriyah96/, "On Sunday, 27/2/1426 AH," the whole date omitted; and in بشير صالح محمد حسين /Basheer Saleh Mohammed Hussein/, only the first name (i.e., Bashir) wrote. Stylistic problems, in some other places of the translations, however, stemmed from the translators adding some words and phrases which do not exist in the original documents. For example, in إدارة التوثيق والتسجيل /idarat attawtheeq wa attasjeel/, "Department of Documentation and Registration," the word "Main" added in the English translation; in في يوم الأحد /fi yowm al-ahad/, "on Sunday," the word "Made" was ridiculously added; and in the statement بموجب هذه الوكالة فإن

. /wa bi-mujib hadhihi al wakalah fa-inna wakili al madhkur lahu al haq fi an yatasarraf wa yowaqi' niabah anni kama lo kuntu mowjudah bi nafsi/," Following this power-of- attorney, my aforementioned attorney-in-fact shall have the right of disposal and signature on my behalf, as if I were present myself," the following redundancy phrases and sentences were carelessly added by one of the translators: "giving him," "in general to represent me and take my place legally with all the formal, private and individual groups."

4. The cultural problems:

The translation of the Arabic terms, and expressions, adopted from the Islamic law, the Holy Quran, and Prophetic Tradition (Hadith) constituted the core of the cultural problems. As far as the results of the cultural problems were concerned, two kinds of cultural problems observed in the given translations: untranslatability of Arabic cultural terms and omission of Quranic verses and Prophetic Traditions. The untranslatability resulted from the cultural specifics. As Newmark (1981: 45) suggests, "a word denoting an object, an institution, or if such exists, a psychological characteristic peculiar to the source language culture is always more or less untranslatable." The first problem was with some untranslatable Arabic cultural terms such as *على ذمته* /ala dhimmatih/, "in his bond of marriage/in his matrimonial authority/in his contract of marriage"; *تعتد العدة الشرعية* /tatad al-iddah al-shariyah/, "to commence the legally prescribed waiting period (iddat);" *الحره* /al-hurah/, "Mrs;" *مهر المثل بكرة* /mahr al-mithl bikra/, "the equivalent dowry of a virgin." In translating these, the translators either used inappropriate terms (such as "legal iddat," "free lady") or resorted to explanation or paraphrasing (e.g., "she is still his wife," "dowry like other virgins, as her virgin sisters"). The other problem that the translators omit Quranic verses and Prophetic Traditions from their translations. For example, the Quranic verse.

قال الله تعالى { وإن يتفرقا يغن الله كلا من سعته وكان الله واسعاً حكيماً } 81

(God to Whom be ascribed all perfection and majesty says, "But if they separate, Allah will compensate each out of His abundance. Allah is ever All-Embracing, All-Knowing".), though a distinguishing feature of the Arabic divorce document, Prophetic Tradition (Hadith) was omitted from the translations given. In brief, the results on the cultural problems, found in the translations, showed that cultural boundaries clearly hinder the Yemeni translators and may also cause some ambiguity for the native speakers of the target language. They also offer a lack of fidelity to the original texts among the translators.

5. The technical problems:

The technical problems of translation resulted from capitalisation and underlining differed from one translator to another. For example, one of the translators set out to unnecessarily capitalizing the whole translated document; another translator did not take the trouble to even capitalize the first letter of some proper nouns, and; a third translator tended to capitalize only some words but not others, and carelessly underlined some parts which needed no underlining. These and other cited examples showed that the translators are careless about using these two crucial technical aspects of language and translation. The same careless attitude was also demonstrated shown, the use of frames and parentheses. As we noticed, the translators used needless frames in some parts such as (Hij), (I Yahya Mohammed Nagi Mahadi), (the person who appointed by the court). In addition, the use of punctuation marks has shown to be equally problematic. For example, the translators either used incorrect punctuation marks (e.g., "Date – June the second⁷³ – 1990", instead of Date: June 2nd, 1990), or left out such marks altogether (e.g., "I [...] Ameena Mohammed Ali [...]" for I, Ameena Mohammed Ali,. Technical Problems were apparent by looking at the incorrect use of English abbreviations in the given translations. These were caused because of using some abbreviated forms untypical of legal/official documents (e.g., "Dept" and "Reg" were misused instead of the complete form "Department," and "Registration," respectively). The incorrect use of possible legal abbreviations also found, e.g., "Hij" for AH. Some other abbreviations which are both untrue and untypical of legal documents used as well, e.g., "G." and "SNN" for General and Social Security Number, respectively. Regarding address writing, the results showed that the translators have difficulty writing the correct order of the English address. That is because they tended to follow the address writing style in Arabic which demands the ordering of items from the most general to the most specific as is exemplified in *الجمهورية اليمنية* /al-jumhoriyah al-yamaniyah/, Republic of Yemen, *وزارة العدل* /wixarat al-'addl/, 93Ministry of Justice, *محكمة شرق إب* /mahkamat sharq Ibb/, East Ibb Court, *قسم التوثيق والتسجيل* /qism al-tawtheeq and tasjeel/, Department of Documentation and Registration. However, thereverse is true of the English style of writing address, i.e., Department of Documentation and Registration, East Ibb Court, Ministry of Justice, The Republic of Yemen. Finally, the results of analyses performed on the sample English translations showed that there occurred many

spelling mistakes in the translated documents such as *respnd (respond), *cliam (claim), *pathe (oath), *registrtry (registry). Spelling is one of the technical problems which causes miscomprehension and may consequently deem the translated legal document invalid.

5-Conclusion.

This research has tackled the problems in translating Yemeni-Arabic legal documents into English. Ten papers with other legal topics were randomly selected and distributed to ten translators in three other governorates. Their translation samples were analyzed and discussed to identify the sort of distortions they made to the original legal documents. The study has also shown that translating legal documents from Arabic into English is a complicated task. The translators encounter many problems relating to lexis, semantics, syntax, culture, style, and layout. These problems should take seriously into consideration. The study has also shown that the translators produce distorted translations because they are unaware of the characteristics of legal language used in both Arabic and English. So, the translators' attention should focus on these characteristics.

The researcher finds it useful to provide the following suggestions and recommendations to help the translators overcome their weaknesses, and improve the quality of their translation:

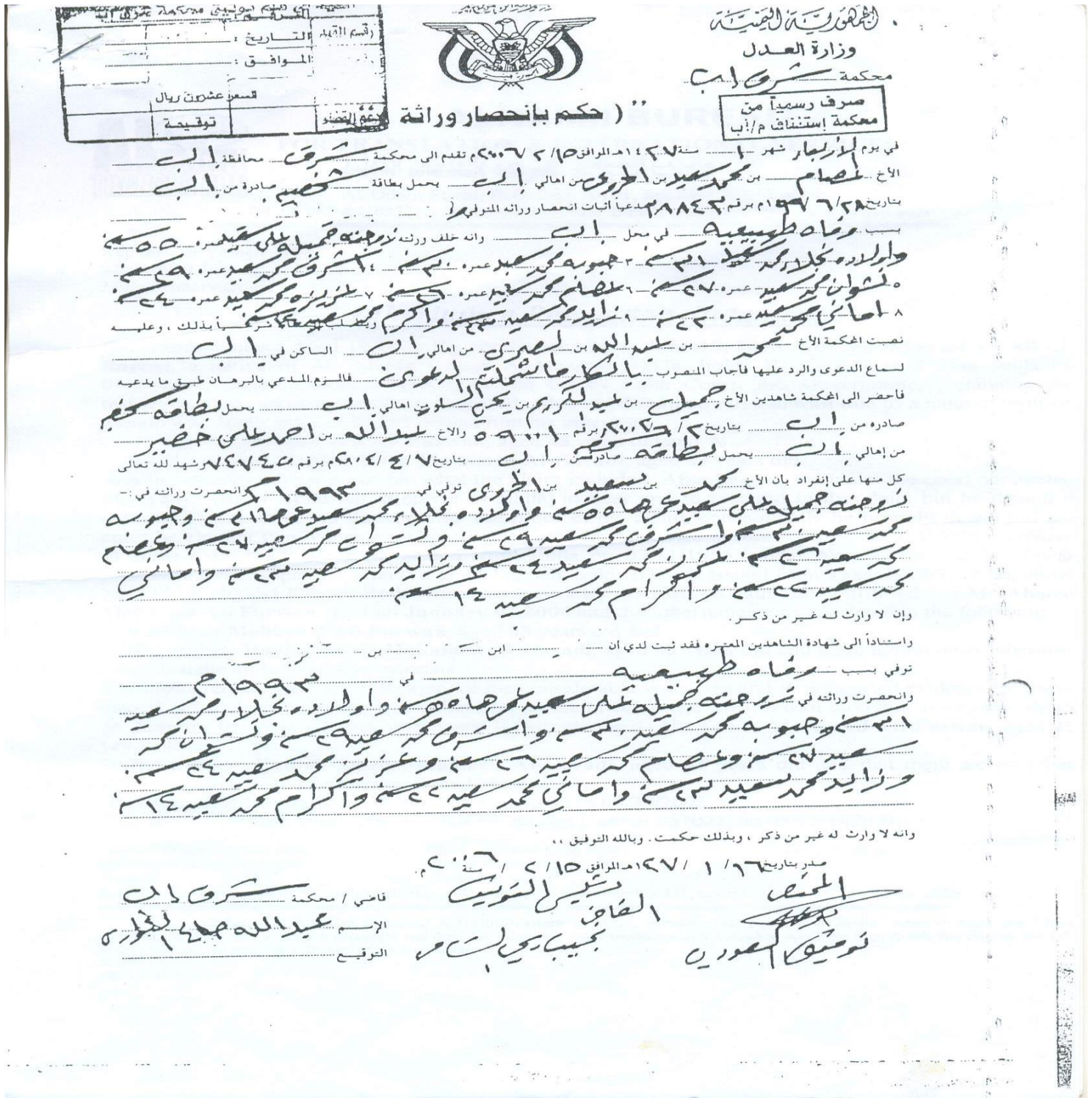
- Meaning is not only expressed by words so the translators should be realized that. There should be enough decoding and re-coding of tables, figures, charts, and nomenclatures; acronyms, standardized terms, metonyms, etc.
- Translators have to find strategies to solve the translation problems such as linguistic or cultural "untranslatability."
- Translators should ensure that the translated unit adhere to both the essence of the original document, in terms of its meaning, sense, register, and style, and its layout, including the source material, paragraph structure, indentation, and other formatting elements. This attention to detail is crucial for producing accurate and high-quality translations. "It is the translator's task to render the content of the original in another language, precisely and exhaustively, while preserving its stylistics and expressive peculiarities" (Zlateva, 321993: 19).
- Translators must constantly select which translation strategies should they use; they should decide in each paragraphs and sentences which is the most suitable strategy to convey the idea of the original document.
- Starting-points are necessary to come close to the original documents. Translators should make pre-editing of the original document and the post-editing of the translated document.
- The legal translator should be bound by the principle of fidelity to the source text as closely as possible. Translators should pay attention to "the laws of translation":
 - i. A complete transcript of the ideas of the original should be given by the translation
 - ii. The style and manner of writing of the target language should be as the same as the original.
 - iii. All the cases of the original composition should be involved in the translation
(Alexander Tytler, qtd.48 in Snell-Hornby, 1988: 13).
- Teamwork is also very significant in translation, i.e., a combination of translators, linguists, and specialists in this field.
- Translators should be made aware that unfamiliarity with, and lack of practice in dealing with legal documents makes the process of translation highly problematic.
- Translators should keep abreast with the recent developments in translation in terms of related theories and practices.
- Finally, it is very essential that legal translation has to be undertaken by specialist translators because it has its specific nature and procedures. So departments of English at Yemeni universities, being the relevant bodies for qualifying specialists in all fields of knowledge, should have a more direct role in helping their students to improve the quality of their translation by introducing into their English education programs legal translation courses.
- A translator should be competent enough for the job. Otherwise, they will invariably encounter many serious problems, which translate legal documents hazardous.

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Appendix 1 sample of Yemeni-Arabic legal documents



السعر اربعون ريالاً
رقم التسلسل 29127
الرسم : ريال
رقم سند التحصيل :
تاريخه / / م



إثبات زواج

الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة العدل
الإدارة العامة للتوثيق والتسجيل
محكمة نصاب

صحة سند التوثيق والتسجيل
مستأنفة إثبات زواج

في يوم الأحد بتاريخ ١٤/ ١ / ١٤٢٧ هـ الموافق ١٤ / ١ / ٢٠٠٦ م تقدم إلى محكمة نصاب الإبتدائية بمحافظة إب الأخ / السيد / إبراهيم بن هزائم لقبه الجهميم جنسيته يمني من مواليد بيتة بعدان الساكن الصلوات يحمل بطاقة برقم / / م مدعياً أنه تزوج بالحرمه نوال بنت محمد بن سليمان لقبها التوبه وجنسيته يمنية في تاريخ ١٤ / ٩ / ١٩٨٢ م وأن الزوجية لآزال قائمه عن يومنا هذا وكان زواجهما بموجب العقد المحرر من قبل عبد الغني بن محمد بن علي لقبه الجهميم وبشهادة زوج / محمد بن علي بن علي لقبه الجهميم وعبه بن محمد بن حسن لقبه الجهميم وأن العقد قد فقد / تلف بقرم محمد بن علي ولم يسجل لدى الأئمين المختص أو المحكمة المختصة وعليه نصبت المحكمة بلال بن عبد الله بن علي لقبه : لقبه : لسماع الدعوى والرد عليها وبعد إعلان الدعوى اجاب المنصوب قائلاً : اسم منكر ولايات الدعوى ، وفي الجلسة احضر المدعي شاهدين هما صالح بن علي بن احمد لقبه عاظم من مواليد البره بزعاب مديرية السدة محافظة إب الساكن اب يحمل بطاقة مفرد لصلوات من مواليد م و عبه بن علي بن محمد لقبه : ميار من مواليد الحداد مديرية البصر محافظة إب الساكن اب يحمل بطاقة شخصية صادرة من الأمانة برقم ٤٨-٤٦-٢٠١٧ بتاريخ ٧ / ٢ / ٢٠١٧ وشهد له كل منهما على انفراد بعد أداء اليمين بقوله : انك لطف محمد هزائم الجهميم تزوجت بالحرمه نوال بنت سليمان التوبه في تاريخ ١٤ / ٩ / ١٩٨٢ م وأن الزوجية لآزال قائمه عن يومنا هذا

أقيمت الشهادة إلى وجه المنصوب، فقررت المحكمة إلزام المنصوب بالرد على الشهادة فطلب تعديل الشاهدين وتزكية الشهادة وفي الجلسة احضر المدعي شخصين لتزكية الشهود هما محمد بن كبة بن علي بن علي لقبه جهميم يحمل بطاقة صلا صلا صادرة من اب برقم ٢٠٠٧-١٧-١٥٠٠ بتاريخ ٦ / ٦ / ٢٠٠٧ م و محمد بن علي بن صالح لقبه : مغزب يحمل بطاقة شخصية صادرة من بعبان برقم ٩٢٨ ع / ٤ / ٢٠٠٠ م وشهد كل منهما على انفراد بعد أداء اليمين بأنهما يعرفان الشاهدين المذكورين أعلاه حق المعرفة ولا يعلمان ما يخل بشهادتهما أو يجرح عدالتهما وأقيمت التزكية إلى وجه المنصوب وبعد سماعها طلب الطرفان الوجه الشرعي

نادا إلى الشهادة المعدلة أقول وبالله التوفيق أنا محمد عبده الجهميم رئيس محكمة / قاضي الأحوال الشخصية بمحكمة نصاب الإبتدائية محافظة إب بأنه ثبت لدي شرعاً بأن لطف محمد بن محمد بن هزائم لقبه الجهميم من مواليد بيتة بعدان اب تزوج بالحرمه نوال بنت محمد بن سليمان لقبها التوبه جنسيته يمنية بتاريخ ١٤ / ٩ / ١٩٨٢ م وأن الزوجية لآزال قائمه عن يومنا هذا وبذلك حكمت وبالله الهداية والتوفيق صدر بتاريخ ١٤ / ١ / ١٤٢٧ هـ / ٢ / ٢٠٠٦ م

الإسم : محمد عبده الجهميم
التوقيع :

ختم المحكمة

مجلس التوثيق والتسجيل

مجلس التوثيق والتسجيل

فضل السباعي

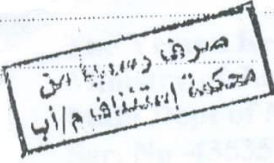
محمد بن عبد الله الجهميم

السعر اربعمون ر.د.

رقم التسلسل 43535

الرقم :

السجل :



الجمهورية العربية الفلسطينية

وزارة العدل

الإدارة العامة للتوثيق والتسجيل

وثيقة إشهاد طلاق

قال الله تعالى ﴿ وَإِنْ يَتَفَرَّقَا يُغْنِ اللَّهُ كُلًّا مِنْ سَعَتِهِ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ وَاسِعًا حَكِيمًا ﴾
وقال رسول الله ﷺ (أَبْغَضُ الْحَالِلِ إِلَى اللَّهِ الطَّلَاقُ)

في يوم **الثلاثاء** بتاريخ **٢٧** من شهر **حبيب** عام **١٤٤٥** هـ الموافق **٥ / ١٢ / ٢٠٢٤** م
لدي أنا / **محمد علي عصيل الميراني** حامل بطاقة شخصية **٢٧٩٢٨٨٨** رقم **أب** وتاريخ **٥ / ١٢ / ٢٠١٩** م
صادره من **أب** حضر الأخ / **صباح** بن **علي** بن **أحمد** لقبه **الميراني**
ومطلب تحرير وثيقة إيقاع الطلاق على زوجته **أمينة** بنت **محمد** بن **علي** لقبها **السيدي**

م	البيانات	المطابق	المطابقة
١	البطاقة	نوعها شخصية رقمها ٢٦٦١	نوعها شخصية رقمها ٢٦٩٨
٢	تاريخ الميلاد	التاريخ الإصدار ٨ / ١٢ / ٢٠١٩ م محل الإصدار أب	تاريخ الإصدار ٥ / ١٢ / ٢٠١٩ م محل الإصدار أب
٣	محل الميلاد	مديرية م/أب محافظة أب	مديرية السيدي محافظة أب
٤	محل الإقامة المعتاد	مديرية أب محافظة أب	مديرية أب محافظة أب
٥	الجنسية	سنة	سنة
٦	المستوى التعليمي	متخرج	غير متخرج
٧	المهنة	مقاول	موظف
٨	اسم الأم الستة	كاتبه محمد علي قمارع	صباحة صباح زهر صباح

وبعد الإطلاع على عقد زواجهما المحرر من قبل القاضي **عبد العزيز زهر لوياني** بتاريخ **٩ / ٨ / ١٤١٩** هـ الموافق **٥ / ٦ / ٢٠١٧** م والمقيد بمحكمة **م/أب** برقم **(٥٦٦)** وتاريخ **٥ / ١٢ / ١٤١٩** هـ الموافق **٥ / ٦ / ٢٠١٧** م، وبعد محاولة الإصلاح والنصح لهما أصر الزوج على إيقاع الطلاق على زوجته المذكورة حيث تلفظ / أقر الزوج بطلاقها طلاقاً **بائناً** بتاريخ **٥ / ١٢ / ١٤٤٥** هـ وهي الطلقة **الثالثة** حسب إفادته وعليها أن تعتد العدة الشرعية من تاريخ علمها بالطلاق، شهد على ذلك الأخ / **عبد الصمد بن علي** بن **السيد** يحمل بطاقة شخصية رقم **٥٦٦٥** صادرة من **أب** بتاريخ **٨ / ١٢ / ٢٠١٩** م، والأخ / **عبد صمد بن علي** بن **سليح** يحمل بطاقة شخصية رقم **٥٦٦٩** صادرة من **أب** بتاريخ **٨ / ١٢ / ٢٠١٩** م

توقيع وإبها المطلق
الشاهد الأول **عبد الصمد بن علي**
الشاهد الثاني **عبد صمد بن علي**

اسم مجرى الوثيقة :	قيد لدى محكمة / برقم / سجل /
صفة :	بتاريخ / / ١٤٤٥ هـ برسم /
التوقيع :	بموجب سند رقم / بتاريخ / / ٢٠٢٠ م
	المختص رئيس قسم التوثيق / رئيس المحكمة
	الإسم :
	التوقيع :
	الختم

الرقم ()
التاريخ: / / م



الجمهورية اليمنية
وزارة العدل
قسم التسجيل والتوثيق
المحكمة الشرقية

اثبات وفاة

في يوم السبت شهر ذي القعدة سنة 1425 هجرية الموافق 2005/1/9 م تقدمت الاخـت محلية ناجي صالح المولدة في قرية الرضاي منطقة املوك مديرية الشعـر محافظة إب إلى المحكمة وطلبت وثيقة رسمية تثبت وفاة زوجها الأخ عبدة على مصلح والذي أقرت أنه مات في إبريل 1981 م ودفن في قرية الرضاي منطقة املوك مديرية الشعـر محافظة إب.

وبعد سماع الدعوى من قبل المحكمة نصبت المحكمة الأخ كمال أحمد الزوم للرد بالإنكار وطلبت المحكمة تقديم اثبات لتأكيد الادعاء فأحضر المدعي شاهدين وهم الأخ/ محمد أحمد الزبيري والذي يحمل بطاقة شخصية برقم (7173) صادرة من إب بتاريخ 1994/11/19 م والأخ / صالح قاسم أحمد والذي يحمل بطاقة شخصية برقم (21612) صادرة من إب بتاريخ 1996/8/13 م وبعد تأديتهما اليمين أقسموا بالله بأنهم سوف يدلون بكل التفاصيل المتعلقة بالدعوى أنهم يعرفون المدعية وأن الأخ عبدة على مصلح زوجها مات في إبريل 1981 م ودفن في قرية الرضاي منطقة املوك مديرية الشعـر محافظة إب.

وقد طلبت المحكمة شاهدين آخرين لتركية شهادة الشاهدين المذكورين اعلاه فأحضر المدعي كلا من الأخ/ علي عبده سعيد والأخ/ناصر أحمد مصلح وكلاهما شهدا بأنهم يعرفون الشهود المذكورين اعلاه وانهم محل ثقة بالشهادة وبهذا وبعد الاستماع إلى جميع الشهادات المذكورة اعلاه تأكد لي أنا القاضي يحي أحمد الوادعي قاضي محكمة شرق إب بأن الأخ عبدة على مصلح زوج المرأة المذكورة مات في إبريل 1981 م ودفن في قرية المذكورة اعلاه.

تحرر بتاريخه 1427/1/16 هـ الموافق 2006/2/15 م

المختص	رئيس التوثيق	رئيس المحكمة
يحي شمالان	القاضي نجيب الشامي	القاضي عبد الله النوري

Appendix 2 some selected samples of the translations

Republic of Yemen
Ministry of justice
East ibb court

Summary of Award Heritage confinity

Made on day month year (Hijri calendar) corresponding to
Gregorian calendar Mr.Essam son of Mohammed saeed son of
Al-Herwi from ibb province.

Bearing id car issued dated No

Applied to East ibb court on No

Claiming that he confirms that heirs are confined regarding the
heritage of the deceased () (late) who died naturally.

From ibb province He left behind to his he irs:

His wife named Gamilah- 55 years his offspring's children:

Naglan- 31- years- Haboobah- aged 30 years.

Ahraf – 29- years – Nashwan – 27 years Essam – 26- years.

Aiziza – 24 years – Amani – 22 years – Zaeid – 23 years.

Akram – 14 years, the court nominated Abdollah Al-Sabri from

ibb dwellers to listen the raised claim who replied denying the

content of the claim the claimant was obliged to prove what he

claimed. He brought two witnesses to the court- Mr. so and so

from ibb with id card issued in ibb dated No & another

wetness with the same particulars as above mentioned Both took

oathe upon Allah to tell only the truth that Mr. So and So died on

eg. 1993- and that his heritage is confined only to his wife and his

children their names and ages are mentioned above.....

And the there is no other heir to the deceased. His death was

natural.

Once again stating that his heritage is confined only to the above

mentioned heirs – their named and their ages

Issued date

Singed by:

Clark – Documentation chief

Jurist

East ibb court
jurist



LEGAL MARRIAGE CONTRACT

((AND ONE OF HIS SINGS IS THAT HE CREATED MATES FOR YOU FROM YOUR-SELVES THAT YOU MAY FIND REST IN THEM, AND HE PUT BETWEEN LOVE AND COMPASSION. MOST SURELY THERE ARE SINGS IN THIS FOR A PEOPLE WHO REFLECT))

OUR PROPHET, PEACE BE UPON HIM SAID (GET MARRIED, BEGOT CHILDREN. AS I WILL. BE PROUD OF YOU AGAINST THE NATION IN THE JUDGEMENT DAY.)

On Monday Dhelhajah, 1426 Hij, Consideration to 01/23/2006 A.D ., Mr / YAHA NAGI MOHAMMED MAHDI, holding I.D card issued at Ibb , dated 07/24/1995 under No.13039, have to confirm that the integral lawful marriage contract has been endorsed before me and at my presence for ., Mr / AHMED MOHAMMED , aged 23 years old, (Yemeni National) born at She'abat Al-deek Village, Al-Amlook, Al-Shaer District, who is presently living in Ibb and well known to us, united in a wedlock to the lady / INTKHAB ADSO ALI AHMED AL-FATHANI., aged 19 years old, (Yemeni National) born at Dar Thi Beer She'abat Al-deek Village, Al-Amlook, Al-Shaer District, who is presently living in Ibb province

After knowing her legal considerable acceptance and the void of the destitute of the entire contract parties (they both entered into) and free from the juristic apparent obstacles and through her legal guardian her father / ABDO ALI AHMED MOHSEN AL-FALHANI, holding I.D.card issued from Ibb, on 05/21/2001, under No. 22203.

Therefore, in accordance with his lawful guardianship and on the grounds and the obligation of God's Holy Book Rule and as well as the Sunna (of the prophet) God's Blessing and Peace be upon him and on the basis of the mutual consent of the given dowry which is ((SIMILAR TO HER COLLEAGES DEFLOWERED)) due to the contract's term (Postponed) paid, and in respect of the considerable acceptance of the husband.

However, the Marriage contract has been achieved legally and perfectly as describe thereof in the presence of the following witnesses:-

SHEIKH MOTEA MOHAMMED AL –BARMAKI

SHEIKH ADEEB MOHAMMED MUSED AL-BARMAKI

God provides the contract with good fortune and charity.

Issued on Sunday, Thelhajah, 1426 Hij consideration to 01/23/2006 A.D

WRITTEN BY YAHA NAGI MOHAMMED MAHDI

SIGNATURE



ENTRY IN THE NOTRAIZATION			
NAME OF COURT	NO	DATE	SIGNATURE /SEALED

The Yemen Republic
 Ministry of Justice
 Main Dept of Notarization and Reg.
 Ser. No 29127
 Released formally from the court of appeal of Ibb Gov

Proof of marriage

That on the deb 12th-2006, Sunday, there attended the western court of Ibb Gov Mr Ahmed Ali the son of Hazam , surnamed Al-Gahaim, a Yemeni national, living in Salba of Ibb Gov claiming that he married Nawal Mohammad Salman, surnamed Altauba, a Yemeni national, on Sept 3rd 1983 and that the wedlock engagement between the two is still continuing.

That their related marriage to the contract the brought has been relaeased by the office of Kadi Abdul Ghani Ghanem and at the signature of the witnesses

- Muhialdeen Ali Hizam surnamed Alguheim
- That the contract mentioned became defective and never been registered at the court expert office.
- Accordingly the court board assigned a Kadi t deal with the claim named- Belal Mohammad Aliu Ahmed surnamed Atef, born in Sabra of Ibb Gov (Known by the Curt) besides Abdo Ali Mohammad surnamed Mubares, born of Al Mu'adapt – Shier of Ibb Gov of ID card under No130-46028, issued on Junl 31st 96 where the two testimony that
- Lutf Mehya Ahmed Mohammad Hizam Al-Guheium married Nawal Mohammad Salman Al Taubah on Sept 3rd 1983 and that the engagement is still
- The court appointed a judge to deal with the claim which asked for the evidences as a result of which two witnesses appeared and were:
- Fathi Abdo Ali Gelmeed of the ID card No 15010007600 issued on June the 7 the 7th -2005 and
- Mohammad Ali Derhim Saleh Gelmid the holder of the Id card under No 938 issued on July 27th-2000
- each separately gave the testimony in asked for after giving the court ritual in oath nonetheless that were identical with the claimant text content. The latter witnesses were to bail the previos witnesses in charge where they dis as required by the court
- consequently the case in charge gave is confitimation for affidacit relreseeae in favor of the clasimant positively to his demand

- the court secretary / Saif Sudam
 - the court notary dept in charge- Dadel Subae
 - the writer Mohammad Abdulah Al Gobi
- Unsigned and Authenticated Document



Republic of Yemen
Ministry of Justice
Documentation and Registration

In The Name of Allah
Logo of the State

Serial No. : 43535
No :
Registry :

Divorce Certificate Document

Allah Says (If they separate , Allah will compensate each of them out of His abundance) .
The prophet Muhammad Peace and prayers be upon him , says (The most Hateful legitimate to Allah is the divorce)

On Sunday 27 Rajab , 1425 Hij. , corresponding to December 5 , 2004 , I , Ahmed Ali Moqbel Al-Badani , hold ID Card , under number (Ibb) , dated on December 5 , 1994 , issued from Ibb , Mr. SALEH ALI AHMEL AL-WARAFI , appeared before me requesting to issue a divorce document for his wife , Mrs.AMEENAH MOHAMED ALI AL-SAYANI .

Seiral	DATA Card	Data of the Divorce and the Divorcee DIVORCEE	DIVORCEE
1		Type : ID No. (2661) . Date of issue : 11 / 7 / 1990 . Place of Issue : Ibb	Type : ID No. : 2698 Date of issue 3 / 8 / 1998 Place of issue : Ibb
2	Date of Birth/...../.....Hij. , / //...../.....Hij. , .. / .. /
3	Place of Birth	Waraf District , Ibb Province	Al-Sayani District , Ibb Province
4	Usual Residence Place	Ibb District , Ibb Province	Ibb District , Ibb Province
5	Nationality	Yemeni	Yemeni
6	Level of Education	Educated	Illiterate
7	Occupation	Contractor	House-wife
8	Full mother's Name	Katebah Ahmed Ali Farea	Safiah Salah Ahmed Mosleh

And after awaring their marriage contract that was written by the Judge ,Abdulaziz Ahmed Al-Waaili , on 4 / 8 / 1419 Hij. , Corresponding to 5 / 6 / 1997 and registered at East Court , Ibb under number (576) dated on 5 / 8 / 1419 Hij. , Corresponding to 5 / 6 / 1997. After trying to stop them from doing the divorce procedures , the husband insisted on going on the divorce procedures saying that his wife is divorced and the divorce was irrevocable which took place on 5 / 12 / 2004 . It was the third divorce as he stated . So she has to wait the legal Iddah from the date of divorce , in the presence of the witnesses whose names are Mr. Abdulsamad Ali Al-Shaibani , holds ID Card , under No. (5667) , issued from Ibb , on 8 / 12 / 1996 , and Mr. Abdo Saeed Ali Saleem , holds ID Card , under No. (2229) , issued from Ibb , dated on 2 / 8 / 1998 .

Signature and Thumb of the Divorce/
Thumbed /

First witness :
Abdulsamad Al-Shaibani

Second witness :
Abdo Saeed Ali

Name of Document Writer :
Title /.....
Signature /

Registered at under number (.....) in registry , dated on / / 14..... Hij. With fees of (.....) according to the receipt number (.....) , on / / 200... .

Empowered

Chief of Documentation :

Chief Judge of the Court :

Name :
Signature /
Seal /



Appendix 3 Some of the researcher's suggested translations

In the Name of God the Compassionate the Merciful

Court:-----

Ministry of Justice

Republic of Yemen

No.:

Date:

Corresponding to:

Restriction of Inheritance Order

Signature:

Details of Registration in the Documentation Department

Name of Court:

No.:

Date:

Signature and Stamp:

*There are two types of dowry (*mahr*), 'immediate/'down-payment' dowry which is paid at the time of signing marriage contract and 'deferred' dowry which is paid later.

In the Name of God the Compassionate the Merciful**The General Department of Documentation and Registration**

Court of-----

Ministry of Justice**Republic of Yemen**

Serial No.:-----

Fees due: -----Rials

Receipt No.:-----

Date: / / A.D.

Confirmation of Marriage

On this,-----day, ---/--/---AH corresponding to --/--/---A.D., attended to the Primary Court of-----, Mr.----- father's name----- grandfather's name-----surname-----,-----national, born in-----, resident in-----holder of-----, issued in-----dated --/--/---A.D., No.-----, claiming that he married Miss.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----,-----national, on --/--/---A.D., and that the state of matrimony-----between them. Their marriage took place by virtue of contract drafted by Mr.----- father's name-----grandfather's name-----, surname-----with the testimony of Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, and Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, and this contract was lost/destroyed-----and was not registered by the authorised registrar or the relevant court.

Accordingly, the Court has installed Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----to hear and respond to the claim. And after announcing the claim, the installed person responded by saying-----and therefore the Court has obliged the claimant to give evidence to prove the claim. And in the session, the claimant has brought two witnesses Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, born at-----, -----District, -----Governorate, resident in-----, holder of-----, issued in-----dated--/--/--- A.D, No.----- and Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name----- surname-----, born at-----, -----District,-----Governorate, resident in-----, holder of-----, issued in----- dated--/--/--- A.D, No.-----, who each testified separately, after administering the oath, stating that Mr.-----married Miss.----- on --/--/---A.D., and that the state of matrimony-----between them.

Whereas the testimony was given in the presence of the installed person, the Court has therefore obliged the installed person to respond to the testimony. He has accordingly requested that the two witnesses be identified and the testimony be endorsed. And in the session, the claimant has brought two persons namely-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, born at-----,-----District,-----Governorate, resident in-----, holder of-----, issued in----- dated--/--/---A.D, No.----- and-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, born at-----,-----District,-----Governorate, resident in-----, holder of-----, issued in----- dated--/--/---A.D., No.-----, who each testified separately, after administering the oath, that they fully know the aforementioned witnesses and that they know of anything whatsoever that may invalidate their testimony or impugn their uprightness and competence. This endorsement was given in the presence of the installed person and after hearing it, the two parties have requested the legal form of it.

Accordingly, and in accordance with the endorsed testimony, I-----, President of Court/Judge of Personal Status at the Primary Court of-----, state that I have had confirmed to me legally that Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----, born in-----married Miss.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----,-----national, on--/--/---A.D. and that the state of matrimony-----between them, and with that I have ruled.

Issued on: / /14 AH

Corresponding to: / /20 A.D.

Secretary**Head of Documentation Department****Name:-----****Signature:-----****Stamp of Court-----**

In the Name of God the Compassionate the Merciful
 The General Department of Documentation and Registration
 Ministry of Justice
 Republic of Yemen

Serial No.:
 No.:
 Record:
 Date: / /14 A.H.

Certificate of Divorce

God to Whom be ascribed all perfection and majesty says: "But if they separate Allah will provide abundance for each of them from his all".

And our Prophet – peace be upon him – says: "The most odious permissible act to Allah is the divorce".

On this,-----day, the-----day of the month of-----in the year-----AH corresponding to--/--/--A.D., I,-----, holder of-----card, No.-----dated--/--/--AD, issued in-----, had before me Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----who requested that a certificate of divorce from his wife-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----surname-----be issued.

Details of Divorcer and Divorcee		
Details	Divorcer	Divorcee
1. ID Card	Type: ----- No.: ----- Date of Issue: --/--/--A.D; Place of Issue: --- / / AH: / / A.D.	Type: ----- No.: ----- Date of Issue: --/--/--A.D; Place of Issue: --- / / AH: / / A.D.
2. Date of Birth	District -----, Governorate-----	District -----, Governorate-----
3. Place of Birth	District -----, Governorate-----	District -----, Governorate-----
4. Known Place of Residence	-----	-----
5. Nationality	-----	-----
6. Education Level	-----	-----
7. Occupation	-----	-----
8. Name of Mother in Full	-----	-----

After examining their legal marriage contract issued by the Judge-----dated --/--/--AH corresponding to --/--/--A.D. and registered by the court of-----under No.-----dated --/--/--AH corresponding to --/--/--A.D. and after an attempt to reconcile and exhort them, the husband insisted on concluding an irrecoverable divorce from his aforementioned wife. The husband declared/confirmed her divorce by an-----statement of divorce on--/--/--A.D., which is the-----statement of divorce, in accordance with his avowal. And she must therefore commence the legally prescribed waiting period before remarrying as of the date she will be informed of her divorce. This was witnessed by Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----, holding-----card No.----- issued in-----on --/--/--AD and Mr.-----father's name-----grandfather's name-----, holding-----card No.----- issued in----- on --/--/--AD.

Signature and Thumb Print of the Divorcer First Witness Second Witness

Name of Clerk:-----

Capacity:-----

Signature

Registered by the Court of-----

No.-----

Record-----

Dated --/--/-- AH,

Fees due-----

Receipt No.-----

Date--/--/-- A.D

Authorized Official

Head of Department of
 Documentation

President of Court

Name:-----

Signature: -----

Stamp