

Lecture Two

Lawsuit (دعوى قانونية): A legal dispute between parties that is resolved by a court.

Plaintiff (المدعي): The person or entity who initiates a lawsuit.

Defendant (المدعى عليه): The person or entity being sued in a lawsuit.

Judge (القاضي): A legal authority who presides over court proceedings and makes decisions based on the law.

Attorney (محامي): A lawyer who provides legal representation to clients.

Trial (محكمة): A formal legal proceeding in which evidence is presented and a decision is reached.

Verdict (حكم): The decision reached by a judge or jury at the end of a trial.

Evidence (أدلة): Information or materials presented in court to prove or disprove a fact.

Witness (شاهد): A person who provides testimony or evidence in a legal proceeding.

Subpoena (استدعاء): A legal order requiring a person to appear in court or produce documents.

Complaint (شكوى): A formal written document that initiates a lawsuit and outlines the plaintiff's allegations.

Settlement (تسوية): An agreement reached between parties to resolve a legal dispute without going to trial.

Contract (عقد): A legally binding agreement between two or more parties.

Liability (مسؤولية): Legal responsibility for one's actions or debts.

Tort (جناية مدنية): A civil wrong or harm that results in legal liability.

Appellate Court (محكمة استئناف): A court that reviews decisions made by lower courts.

Probate (التوريث): The legal process of administering a deceased person's estate.

Injunction (أمر قضائي): A court order that prohibits or compels a specific action.

Copyright (حقوق المؤلف): Legal protection for original creative works.

Trademark (علامة تجارية): A distinctive symbol or name used to identify a product or business.

1- الدعوى (دعوى): نزاع قانوني بين الأطراف يتم حله عن طريق المحكمة.

2- المدعي (المدعي): الشخص أو الجهة التي ترفع الدعوى.

3- المدعى عليه (المدعى عليه): الشخص أو الجهة المدعى عليها في الدعوى.