法律、法院与争议解决

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- **common law** – 普通法 (pǔtōng fǎ) – common law：在英格兰通过司法判决发展起来的法律体系，经由《司法宪章》引入新加坡（第A部分第III章）。[1]
- **equity** – 衡平法 (héngpíng fǎ) – ekuiti：由英格兰大法官法院发展起来的规则体系，包括信托法。
- **statute** – 法令 (fǎlìng) – statut：立法机关制定的成文法。
- **subsidiary legislation** – 附属法规 (fùshǔ fǎguī) – perundangan subsidiari：部长或主管机关依法令授予的权力制定的条例、规则和命令。
- **Constitution** – 宪法 (xiànfǎ) – Perlembagaan：新加坡共和国的最高法律。
- **Supreme Court** – 最高法院 (Zuìgāo Fǎyuàn) – Mahkamah Agung：新加坡的高级法院，由上诉庭、上诉分庭和高等法院普通庭组成（第F部分第I章）。
- **Court of Appeal** – 上诉庭 (Shàngsù Tíng) – Mahkamah Rayuan：自废除向枢密院上诉以来新加坡的终审上诉法院（第F部分第I章）。

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- **High Court** – 高等法庭 (Gāoděng Fǎtíng) – Mahkamah Tinggi：审理重大民事和刑事案件的高级初审法院。
- **State Courts** – 国家法院 (Guójiā Fǎyuàn) – Mahkamah Negara：新加坡的下级法院，审理大多数刑事案件和较小额的民事诉讼。
- **Privy Council** – 枢密院 (Shūmìyuàn) – Majlis Privy：各殖民地的终审上诉法院，独立后数十年间仍是新加坡的最高审级（第B部分第I章）。
- **advocate and solicitor** – 出庭律师兼事务律师 (chūtíng lǜshī jiān shìwù lǜshī) – peguam bela dan peguam cara：获准在新加坡执业的律师的统一称号。
- **jurisdiction** – 管辖权 (guǎnxiá quán) – bidang kuasa：法院或监管机构审理案件或监管某人的权限。
- **enforcement** – 执行 (zhíxíng) – penguatkuasaan：使判决、裁决或监管要求得以落实的程序。
- **rule of law** – 法治 (fǎzhì) – kedaulatan undang-undang：公共权力和私人往来均须服从由独立法院适用的已知法律这一原则（第F部分第I章）。
- **arbitration** – 仲裁 (zhòngcái) – timbang tara：由当事人选定的一名或多名仲裁员解决争议，其裁决具有约束力（第F部分第II章）。[2]
- **arbitration clause** – 仲裁条款 (zhòngcái tiáokuǎn) – klausa timbang tara：将日后争议提交仲裁的合同条款。[3]
- **arbitral award** – 仲裁裁决 (zhòngcái cáijué) – award timbang tara：仲裁庭作出的有约束力的决定，可依《纽约公约》在境外执行（第F部分第II章）。
- **Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC)** – 新加坡国际仲裁中心 (Xīnjiāpō Guójì Zhòngcái Zhōngxīn) – Pusat Timbang Tara Antarabangsa Singapura：依其规则管理国际仲裁的仲裁机构（第F部分第II章）。

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- **Singapore International Commercial Court (SICC)** – 新加坡国际商业法庭 (Xīnjiāpō Guójì Shāngyè Fǎtíng) – Mahkamah Komersial Antarabangsa Singapura：高等法院中审理国际商业争议的分庭，有国际法官参与审理（第F部分第III章）。
- **mediation** – 调解 (tiáojiě) – pengantaraan：由中立的调解员协助当事人自行达成和解的程序（第F部分第III章）。[4]
- **Singapore Convention on Mediation** – 新加坡调解公约 (Xīnjiāpō Tiáojiě Gōngyuē) – Konvensyen Singapura mengenai Pengantaraan：关于执行经调解产生的国际和解协议的联合国公约（第F部分第III章）。
- **private limited company (Pte Ltd)** – 私人有限公司 (sīrén yǒuxiàn gōngsī) – syarikat sendirian berhad：股份不向公众发售、成员责任有限的公司。
- **limited liability** – 有限责任 (yǒuxiàn zérèn) – liabiliti terhad：股东仅以其股份未缴足的金额为限对公司债务承担责任的规则（第B部分第I章）。
- **fiduciary duty** – 信义义务 (xìnyì yìwù) – kewajipan fidusiari：处于受信任地位的人（如董事或受托人）忠实地为他人利益行事的义务。[5]
- **insolvency** – 无力偿债 (wúlì chángzhài) – ketakmampuan bayar：个人或公司无法在债务到期时清偿债务。[6]
- **bankruptcy** – 破产 (pòchǎn) – kebankrapan：针对个人的无力偿债程序，由破产管理署署长接管债务人的财产。
- **winding up** – 清盘 (qīngpán) – penggulungan：变现并分配公司资产、并解散公司的程序（第H部分第II章）。
- **judicial management** – 司法管理 (sīfǎ guǎnlǐ) – pengurusan kehakiman：由法院监督的拯救程序，司法管理人接管陷入困境的公司（第H部分第II章）。

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- **scheme of arrangement** – 债务偿还安排 (zhàiwù chánghuán ānpái) – skim perkiraan：公司与其债权人之间经法定多数通过并经法院批准的和解。[7]
- **Penal Code** – 刑事法典 (Xíngshì Fǎdiǎn) – Kanun Keseksaan：新加坡的刑法典，以殖民时代的印度模式为基础（第B部分第I章）。

注释

1. 马来语用法在“common law”和“undang-undang lazim”之间不一。 ↩
2. PRPM，词条“arbitration”，引用*Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan*（2026年11月访问）：“penimbangtaraan, ditimbang tara; (attrib) timbang tara”，arbitration clause作“klausa timbang tara”。 ↩
3. PRPM，词条“arbitration”，出处同上。 ↩
4. PRPM，词条“mediation”，引用*Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan*（2026年11月访问）：“pengantaraan, menjadi pengantara”。 ↩
5. 华语形式反映学术用法。新加坡的文本也使用“受信责任”。 ↩
6. PRPM，词条“insolvency”，引用*Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan*（2026年11月访问）：“ketakmampuan bayar; ketaksolvenan”。 ↩
7. 华语形式反映专业用法。 ↩

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