Legal English

Legal English is the language used by lawyers and other legal professionals to conduct legal matters. It is different from general English because it uses specific words and structures. Even when it uses words from general English, it may happen that the words have very different meanings than in general English. For example, the word consideration in general English means "careful thought" while in legal English it can also mean "payment".

Below are some general attributes of legal English.

- Technical and specialised vocabulary, e.g. leasehold, mediation, remedy, etc.
- Use of Latin words, e.g. bona fide, ex gratia, quid pro quo, etc.
- Unusual word order, e.g. for the purpose hereinafter appearing, etc.
- Use of doublets and triplets for a single legal concept, e.g. fit and proper, have and hold, terms and conditions, etc.
- Use of pronominal adverbs, e.g. aforementioned, hereof, thereof, etc.
- Use of phrasal verbs, e.g. parties enter into contracts, serve documents upon other parties, write off debts, etc.

In the following exercises you will find some frequently used legal terms.

A. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1	A legal agreement in which money is paid in order to use a building, piece of land,
	vehicle, etc. for a period of time is called a
	<u>-</u>
	a. stay
	b. conveyance
	c. lease
2.	Laws passed by a parliament are called
	1. legislation
	2. bills
	3. schedules
3.	The person who is charged with a crime in a court case is called a
	a. bailiff
	b. pleader
	c. defendant
4.	The formal decision made by a judge or a jury is called a
	a. lawsuit
	b. verdict
	c. brief
5.	A lawyer who pleads before superior court is called a
	a. barrister
	b. solicitor
	c. pleader
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$K \rho$	v: 1c 2a 3c 4h 5a

B. In the left-hand column you will find some legal terms. Match them with their definitions in the right hand column.

1. under/on oath a. having no permanent home 2. at liberty to do something b. having made a legal promise to tell the truth by virtue of something in accordance with something 3. c. 4. of no fixed abode d. supposed 5. breach of the peace the crime of noisy or violent behaviour in a e. public place as a result of something 6. adhere to something f. having permission to do something 7. allude to something g. obey a law, rule or agreement 8. alleged 9. code of conduct refer to something indirectly i. a set of rules governing the behaviour of a 10. pursuant to something j. specified group, such as employees

Key: 1b, 2g, 3f, 4a, 5e, 6h, 7i, 8d, 9j, 10c

C. Complete the sentences with one of the following expressions: *last in, first out;* undoing, summing-up, the letter of the law, take the liberty, under false pretences, in good faith, in question, limited-liability company, breach of contract.

1.	A contract may come to an end by agreement between the parties or as a result of the
	by one of the parties.
2.	The landowner signed the contract He had no idea that it was a forgery.
3.	Operating a redundancy policy used to be the easiest option for employers, as the
	alternative often involved using complex selection matrices.
4.	According to the media, the man has kidnapped the mayor's son.
5.	In his the judge acknowledged that the company had violated the law.
6.	The CEO's failure to read the whole contract before signing it was his
7.	After having had success on the foreign market, we of offering our services to
	you as well.
8.	She got the money from a neighbour She tricked him by saying it was for her
	son's education.
9.	We are not required to implement in all cases, regardless of cost.
10.	If you set up a eventually you will need to start paying provisional and terminal
	taxes.

Key: 1. breach of contract, 2. in good faith, 3. last in, first out, 4. in question, 5. summing-up, 6. undoing, 7. take the liberty, 8. under false pretences, 9. the letter of the law, 10. limited-liability company