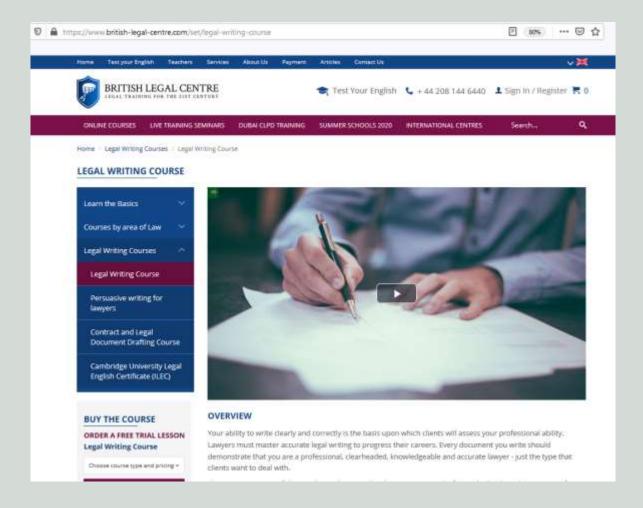
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General Legal English Course Lesson 5

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PART 1



Legal Writing

Multiple negatives are difficult to follow – they require two uses of a verb rather than one positive use.



Here is a simple sentence but it has been complicated by being written in the negative.

Task - Recast the following sentences in positive form:

Notice will not be effective unless it is delivered in person or by certified mail.



The negative words are shown in red:

Notice will **not** be effective **unless** it is delivered in person or by certified mail.



Suggested answer:

Notice will only be effective **if** it is delivered in person or by certified mail.



Task - Put this sentence in a positive form:

In the absence of any proof to the contrary, the court should presume that the administrator's functions have not ceased.



The negative parts are shown in red:

In the absence of any proof to the contrary, the court should presume that the administrator's functions have not ceased.



Suggested answer:

The court should presume that the administrator's functions are continuing unless proved otherwise.



Task - Put this sentence in a positive form:

No termination will be approved unless the administrator reviews the application and finds that it is not lacking any requisite materials.



The negative parts are shown in red:

No termination will be approved unless the administrator reviews the application and finds that it is not lacking any requisite materials.



Suggested answer:

Termination will be approved if the administrator reviews the application and finds that it has the requisite materials.



Task - Recast the following sentence in positive form:

There is no issue of material fact that Smith cannot establish to show that Aniseed Inc. owed her a duty to prevent the injury she claims to have suffered.



The negative parts are shown in red:

There is **no** issue of material fact that Ms Smith **cannot** establish to show that Aniseed Inc. owed her a duty to prevent the injury she **claims** to have suffered.



Suggested answer:

Ms. Smith can prove that Aniseed Inc. owed her a duty to prevent the injury she suffered.



Task - Recast this sentence in the positive:

Defendant cannot be permitted to stand on nothing more than unsubstantiated and self-praising statements as a basis for denying summary judgment.



Defendant cannot be permitted to stand on nothing more than unsubstantiated and self-praising statements as a basis for denying summary judgment.

So what must the Defendant do, rather than not do?



Suggested answer:

Defendant must rely on evidence as a basis for denying summary judgement.



Task - Recast the following sentence in a positive form. Which 2 words need to be cut or changed?

Those contracts of insurance which include life cover will not be accepted for inclusion in the compensation scheme unless their premiums include an element of investment.



Task - Recast the following sentence in a positive form. Which 2 words need to be cut or changed?

Those contracts of insurance which include life cover will **not** be accepted for inclusion in the compensation scheme **unless** their premiums include an element of investment.

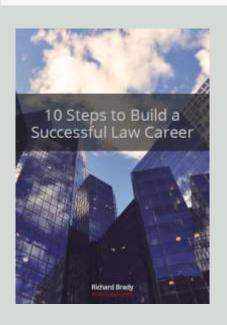


Suggested answer:

Contracts of insurance which include life cover will be accepted for inclusion in the compensation scheme **if** their premiums include an element of investment.



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The book aims to assist both newly qualified, and about to be qualified, lawyers, by providing guidance as to the early stages of developing a successful law career. The world of professional legal practice can seem overwhelming and bewildering to those entering the profession and the advice contained in this book provides valuable insight into the thinking and concerns of those who will have most impact on the early years of a lawyer's professional career – their employers.

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- 2. Send us a short message "I want to get a book" via Facebook/ Linkedin messenger.

PART 2

Grammar

Hereby, Thereby, Whereby



Hereby, Thereby, Whereby

These 3 words cause tremendous confusion for both lawyers and non-lawyers alike, regardless of whether or not they are native-speakers of English.



The confusion is caused by the fact that the here, there and where words are prefixes.

The endings of the words are very simple, in, on, too, with, of, by, and so on however when the prefixes are added they become very old-fashioned and sound very different.



There is a very simple trick to understanding what each of these words mean.

First of all, the ending of the sentence means exactly what it says, on means on, of means of, to means to, and so on.



The prefix 'Here' indicates that it is something in the document that is being read. e.g.

If something is written 'herein' then it means it is written here, in this document which you are reading.

If it is drawn 'hereon' then it is drawn here, on this document which you are reading.

If it is 'hereby' then it is given here by this document which you are reading SH LEGAL CENTRE

The prefix 'There' indicates that it is in some other document other than the one you are reading, possibly it is somewhere else – It is there in some other place.

If it is written 'therein' then it is written there in that other document.

If it is drawn 'thereon' then it is drawn there on that other document which may be in some other place.

If it is a power given 'thereby' then it is given there by that other document, not the one which you are now reading.

The more complicated words are those beginning with 'where' as this is the equivalent of 'which'.

Whereby means by which e.g.
The contract dated 1 May 2018 whereby the company agreed to purchase the products.



Wherein means in which, or in which place e.g. The contract dated 1 May 2018, wherein it is stated that... This means 'in which' it is stated that ...'

Whereof means of what or of which, e.g.
The company one of the directors whereof is a
foreign national.

Whereupon means immediately after which, e.g. The sum of \$10,000 shall be paid by the buyer to the seller whereupon the buyers liability to the Seller shall be discharged. BRITISH LEGAL CENTRE

Let's also look at **whatsoever**, **wheresoever** and **howsoever**.

Whatsoever means 'whatever' – i.e. no matter what, in contractual meaning.

Wheresoever means 'wherever' – i.e. in whatever place in contractual meaning.

Howsoever means 'however' – i.e. in whatever way or to whatever extent in contractual meaning.

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All of these words are considered rather **old- fashioned** and the modern style of legal writing and contract drafting is to use modern English phrases instead.

You will still need to learn the use of these terms however as you will find many documents and texts are sent to you which still contain this old-fashioned language.

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HEREBY, THEREBY, WHEREBY - EXERCISE

Let's see what you have learned.

Match these words beginning with here- there- and where- with their equivalent meanings.

- 1. Hereby
- 2. Therewith
- 3. Whereon
- 4. Hereon
- 5. Thereto
- 6. Wherein
- 7. Hereto
- 8. Therein

- a) on this document
- b) with that document
- c) by this document
- d) in that document
- e) on which
- f) to this document
- BR 9) in which CEI

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PART 3

Legal Vocabulary

Latin legal words



About 70% of English words are based on the old Latin language. For historical reasons there is a tremendous amount of Latin in legal English. Although this is a topic which is easier for speakers of Latinbased languages, such as Spanish or Italian people, all lawyers need to understand the legal words and phrases which are commonly used in legal English.

There are hundreds of these Latin words and phrases which are used in legal English. AL CENTRE

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Obviously this is too much for one lesson and so this is the second of a number of lessons spread throughout the course which will deal with the spelling and legal meaning of most frequently used and most important Latin words used in legal English.

Occasionally I will include a word from Norman French as you will also need to understand these words and I see no point in having separate lessons legal Latin and legal Norman French.

For this lesson however I am going to deal with mostly legal Latin words: RITISH LEGAL CENTRE

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Ab initio: from the beginning. For example, 'this agreement is void ab initio'.

Ad hominem: to an individual's interests or passions; used of an argument that takes advantage of the character of the person on the other side.

Ad infinitum: endlessly; forever. For example, 'this case seems to have dragged on ad infinitum'.

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Ad referendum: to be further considered. This often refers to a contract that has been signed although minor points remain to be decided.

Ad valorem: according to value (as opposed to volume).

A fortiori: more conclusively.



Bona fide: genuine, real. For example, 'a bona fide purchaser is interested in buying the company'.

Bona vacantia: property not distributed by a deceased's will and to which no relative is entitled on intestacy.

Caveat emptor: the buyer is responsible for checking the quality of goods before purchasing them (literally, 'let the buyer beware').

Circa: around or about - used for dates and large quantities; can be abbreviated to CorcRE

De jure: rightful, by right (e.g. a de jure claim to the territory).

Deus ex machina: an unexpected event that saves an apparently hopeless situation.

Ex aequo et bono: as a result of fair dealing and good conscience.



Ex gratia: a payment given as a favour rather than because of any legal obligation. For example, 'the executor made an ex gratia payment to one of the beneficiaries of the estate'.

Ex officio: by virtue of one's status or position.

Ex parte: on the part of one side only. For example, 'the lawyer made an ex parte application to the court to obtain an emergency injunction's.

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In re: in the matter of.

In situ: in the original or appropriate position. For example, 'the wreckage was examined in situ'.

Inter partes: between the parties. For example, 'the proceedings were held inter partes before the court.'

Inter se: between or among themselves. For example, 'the shareholders' agreement constitutes a contract between the shareholders inter se'.

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Thank you for your attention

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