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| * 1. **right**
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A right can be described as (1) title to or interest in any property (2) any other interest or privilege recognized and protected by law (3) freedom to exercise any power conferred by law.

**Right to** = entitlement to something

**Right in** = the right is less than total

* Compensation is payable when a loss occurs because some right in property (as opposed to the actual property itself) is taken away or interfered with.

When you refer to right more as an interest than as an entitlement, then you should use in.

A right to the house implies that you have a right to own and live in the house. A right in the house implies that there may be others who also have rights regarding the house.

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| * 1. ***rol***
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There is no precise English equivalent for a *rol*. Suggested translations:

* *rol* = case list
* *rolnummer* = case list number
* *rolzitting* = case list hearing
* *verwezen naar de rol* = return to the case list

A cause list is not the same as a *rol*. Cause list is the term used in England for cases being heard on any given day by a court. Similar terms used elsewhere are: docket list, hearings list, trial list.

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| * 1. **shall / should**
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| *Courts usually construe “shall” as creating an obligation. Sometimes though, they construe it as giving a mere direction … the differing senses of “shall” point up the dangers inherent in its uncritical use. – Modern Legal Drafting, Peter Butt and Richard Castle* |

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| * 1. **stationery & stationary**
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Stationery = *kantoorbenodigheden*

Stationary = *stationair*

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| * 1. ***taxateur, taxatie & taxeren***
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Different terms are used in the English-speaking world for *taxateur* (*i.e.* someone who estimates the financial value of property). Here is an overview of the terms used.

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| UK | surveyor or valuer |
| Ireland | surveyor or valuer |
| US | appraiser |
| Canada | appraiser |
| Australia | valuer |
| South Africa | appraiser and valuer |

The *Federatie van Taxateurs Makelaars Veilinghouders (FTMV)* uses both appraiser and valuer on its website.

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| * 1. ***tekortkoming***
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Translations of *tekortkoming* include shortcoming, failure, default, deficiency, breach and at fault.

For example:

* non-performance of the obligation
* failure to perform the obligation
* … did not perform its obligation
* … in breach of its obligation to
* … in default of its obligation to

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| * 1. ***tot en met***
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It is not necessary to use the idea of *tot en met* in English.

* The registry is open from Monday to Friday

The following is not grammatically incorrect, but wouldn’t be used by English-speakers.

* The registry is open from Monday up to and including Friday.

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| * 1. **therefore & therefor**
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Therefore = for that reason; consequently

Therefore = for that; for it

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| * 1. **UK vs. US English**
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| **BRITISH** | **AMERICAN** |
| labour | labor |
| authorise, authorisation | authorize, authorization |
| a licence | a license |
| to license | to licence |

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| * 1. **Words – ordinary usage & legal usage**
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There are a number of words which have one general meaning in ordinary English and another, specific, meaning in legal English. Care should be taken with these words. Here are some examples.

**Consideration** in legal English means an act, forbearance, or promise by one party to a contract that constitutes the price for which the promise of the other party is bought. Consideration is essential to the validity of any contact other than one made by deed.

**Consideration** in ordinary English means; (1) careful thought, (2) a fact taken into account when making a decision, (3) thoughtfulness towards others.

**Construction** in legal English means interpretation. To construe is the infinitive verb form of the term.

**Construction** in legal English means; (1) the action of contructing [e.g. a building], (2) a building or other structure, (3) the industry of erecting buildings.

**Redemption** in legal English means the return or repossession of property offered as security on payment of a mortgage debt or charge.

**Redemption** in ordinary English usually means Christian salvation.

**Tender** in legal English means an offer to supply goods or services. Normally a tender must be accepted to create a contract.

**Tender** in ordinary English means; (1) gentle and kind, (2) (of food) easy to cut or chew, (3) (of a part of the body) painful to the touch, (4) young and vulnerable, (5) easily damaged.

A number of words and phrases which are used in ordinary English are also used in legal English but in unusual contexts. Examples include furnish, prefer, hold.