

Anexo II Material de referencia para la segunda unidad didáctica

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Expresión inglesa	Expresión latina
10. A legal remedy against wrongful imprisonment	Habeas corpus
11. In fact	De facto
12. Court orders that are provisional	Interlocutory
13. To be informed of	Certiorari
14. As things seem at first	Prima facie

3. EL SIGNIFICADO DE LOS TÉRMINOS JURÍDICOS EN CONTEXTO

Términos que adquieren un significado especial en el contexto jurídico

Término	Significado general	Significado especializado
Action	Acción	Proceso judicial
Construe	Construir	Interpretar el significado y efectos de una norma o documento
Demise	Fallecimiento	Fallecimiento Cesión temporal de derechos sobre un inmueble
Executed	Ejecutado, desempeñado	Otorgado, formalizado (refiriéndose a un documento legal)
Hand	Mano	Firma
Instrument	Instrumento	Documento legal
Serve	Servir, entregar	Notificar algo a alguien
Specialty	Especialidad	Contrato formal

Búsqueda en diccionarios de dobles

Dobletes	Explicación del significado	Traducción en un solo término (si es posible)
Accord and satisfaction	An agreement to accept less than is legally due in order to wrap up the matter. Once the accord and satisfaction is made and the amount paid (even though it is less than owed) the debt is wiped out since the new agreement (accord) and payment (the satisfaction) replaces the original obligation. It is often used by creditors as «a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush» practicality.	(Frase hecha). Acto de conciliación, arreglo de una disputa, oferta y aceptación de modificación.
Act and deed	Act: noun [C] LEGAL a law or formal decision made by a parliament or other group of elected law-makers:	(Frase hecha). Fórmula de conclusión que se utiliza en la firma de documentos para enfatizar que el que firma lo hace

	<p>Deed: noun [C] LEGAL a legal document which is an official record of an agreement or official proof of ownership of land or of a building. Act and deed: Acknowledgment conclusion formula: «... signed, sealed and delivered this document as his act and deed»</p>	de forma voluntaria y personal.
Agree and covenant	<p>Agree: (I or T) to have the same opinion, or to accept a suggestion or idea. Covenant: [OF. covenant, fr. F. ξ OF. convenir to agree, L. convenire. See Convene.]</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Acordar
Aid and abet	<p>Aid: To support, either by furnishing strength or means in co[«o]peration to effect a purpose, or to prevent or to remove evil; to help; to assist. Abet: 3. (Law) To contribute, as an assistant or instigator, to the commission of an offense.</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Cooperar o colaborar en la comisión de un delito
All and singular	<p>All: quantifier; used with either mass or count nouns to indicate the whole number or amount of or every one of a class. Singular: 4. (Law) Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and singular.</p>	(Redundancia léxica. Frase hecha similar a <i>each and every</i> para reforzar el sentido de totalidad). Todos
All and sundry	<p>All: quantifier; used with either mass or count nouns to indicate the whole number or amount of or every one of a class. Sundry: 1. Several; divers; more than one or two; various.</p>	(Redundancia léxica. Frase hecha similar a <i>each and every</i> para reforzar el sentido de totalidad). Todos
Amount or quantum	<p>Amount: (noun) a collection or mass especially of something which cannot be counted (Cambridge Dictionary). Quantum: A favourite word of lawyers and judges, means «amount, share, portion» (Garner).</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Cantidad, monto

Annulled and set aside	<p>Annulled: 2. To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to do away with; -- used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by component authority.</p> <p>Set aside: (Law), to annul or defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of the same or of a superior tribunal; to declare of no authority; as, to set aside a verdict or a judgment.</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Anular, invalidar, revocar, rescindir.
Due and payable	Frase hecha para referirse a cantidades adeudadas.	(Redundancia léxica). Pagadero, exigible, vencido
Null and void	This doublet is old in the law, is readily understandable to laymen, and is at worst a <i>cliché</i> (Garner, 1985).	(Redundancia léxica). Nulo
Will and testament	En el pasado estos dos términos tenían un sentido distinto: <i>will</i> se refería a bienes inmuebles y <i>testament</i> a bienes muebles. Hoy en día se ha perdido este matiz y sólo se conserva el doblete por cuestiones de estilo.	(Redundancia léxica). Testamento

Búsqueda en diccionarios de tripletes

Tripletes	Explicación del significado	Traducción en un solo término (si es posible)
<p>Cancel, annul, and set aside</p>	<p>Cancel: 4. To annul or destroy; to revoke or recall. Annulled: 2. To make void or of no effect; to nullify; to abolish; to do away with; -- used appropriately of laws, decrees, edicts, decisions of courts, or other established rules, permanent usages, and the like, which are made void by component authority. Set aside: (Law), to annul or defeat the effect or operation of, by a subsequent decision of the same or of a superior tribunal; to declare of no authority; as, to set aside a verdict or a judgment.</p>	<p>(Redundancia léxica). Invalidar</p>
<p>Form, manner, and method</p>	<p>Form: 3. Established method of expression or practice; fixed way of proceeding; conventional or stated scheme; formula; as, a form of prayer. Manner: 1. Mode of action; way of performing or effecting anything; method; style; form; fashion. Method: Usage: method, mode, manner. method implies arrangement; mode, mere action or existence. Method is a way of reaching a given end by a series of acts which tend to secure it; mode relates to a single action, or to the form which a series of acts, viewed as a whole, exhibits. Manner is literally the handling of a thing, and has a wider sense, embracing both method and mode. An instructor may adopt a good method of teaching to write; the scholar may acquire a bad mode of holding his pen; the manner in which he is corrected will greatly affect his success or failure.</p>	<p>(Redundancia léxica, aunque en la definición de <i>method</i> se plantean ciertos matices que podrían quedar englobados en un solo término en español). Manera, forma.</p>

General, vague and indefinite	<p>General: 1. Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order; as, a general law of animal or vegetable economy.</p> <p>Vague: 2. Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite; ambiguous; as, a vague idea; a vague proposition.</p> <p>Indefinite: 1. Not definite; not limited, defined, or specified; not explicit; not determined or fixed upon; not precise; uncertain; vague; confused; obscure; as, an indefinite time, plan, etc.</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Indefinido
Give, devise, and bequeath	<p>Give: 2. To yield possession of; to deliver over, as property, in exchange for something; to pay; as, we give the value of what we buy.</p> <p>Devise: 1. The act of giving or disposing of real estate by will; -- sometimes improperly applied to a bequest of personal estate.</p> <p>Bequeath: 1. To give or leave by will; to give by testament; -- said especially of personal property. En el pasado estos términos tenían un sentido distinto: <i>devise</i> se refería a bienes inmuebles y <i>bequeath</i> a bienes muebles, y <i>give</i> incluía a ambos tipos. Hoy en día se ha perdido este matiz y sólo se conserva el triplete por cuestiones de estilo.</p>	(Redundancia léxica). Legar
Hold, possess, and enjoy	<p>Hold: 3. To have; to possess; to be in possession of; to occupy; to derive title to; as, to hold office.</p> <p>Possess: 1. To occupy in person; to hold or actually have in one's own keeping; to have and to hold.</p> <p>Enjoy: 2. To have, possess, and use with satisfaction; to occupy or have the benefit of, as a good or profitable thing, or as something desirable; as, to enjoy a free constitution and religious liberty.</p>	Ser titular de un bien, poseerlo y utilizarlo o disfrutar de su uso.

<p>Ready, willing and able</p>	<p>Able: to have the necessary physical strength, mental power, skill, time, money or opportunity to do something. Willing: describes someone who does their work energetically and enthusiastically. Ready: prepared and suitable for immediate activity.</p>	<p>Frase hecha que se utiliza para indicar que alguien está capacitado para ejecutar un acto jurídico y lo hace de forma voluntaria.</p>
<p>Rest, residue and remainder</p>	<p>Residue: the part that is left after the main part has gone or been taken away, or a substance that remains after a chemical process such as evaporation. Rest: other things, people or parts that remain. Remains: the part of something that is left after the other parts have gone, been used, or been taken away.</p>	<p>(Redundancia léxica). Remanente</p>