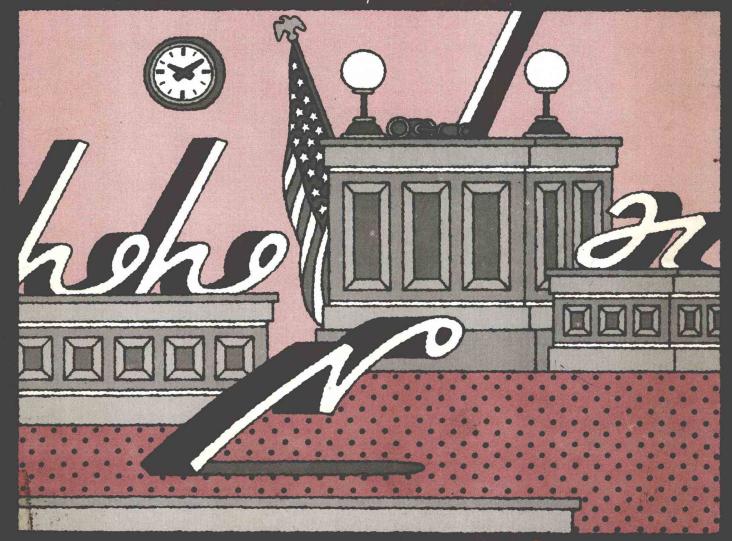
LEGAL TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSCRIPTION

ADAMS/KURTZ



Terminology and Transcription

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Series 90 shorthand written by Jerome P. Edelman

Gregg Division/McGraw-Hill Book Company

New York Atlanta Dallas St. Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Düsseldorf Johannesburg London Madrid Mexico Montreal New Delhi Panama Paris São Paulo Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto SPONSORING EDITOR: Barbara N. Oakley DESIGN SUPERVISOR: Karen T. Mino

PRODUCTION SUPERVISOR: Frank Bellantoni

INTERIOR DESIGN: A Good Thing, Inc. COVER ILLUSTRATOR: Manny Leite

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Adams, Dorothy, date
Legal terminology and transcription.
Includes bibliographical references.
1. Legal secretaries—United States—
Handbooks, manuals, etc. 2. Law—United States—
Terms and phrases. I. Kurtz, Margaret A., joint author. II. Title.
KF319.A3 340'.1'4 79-28733
ISBN 0-07-000330-0

Legal Terminology and Transcription

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Legal Terminology and Transcription is designed to prepare students for interesting secretarial positions within the legal profession. The ability to take a lawyer's dictation and transcribe it accurately requires the mastery of a specialized vocabulary and a knowledge of points of style that are distinctly legal in character. With its wide coverage, this skill-building text develops the student's competence through a variety of instructional materials.

ORGANIZATION

Legal Terminology and Transcription consists of seven units containing ten lessons each. Each unit presents an actual case and includes all types of interrelated communications concerned with that case. Memos, letters, court papers, and other legal documents from different law firms have been included. The material selected provides practice in terms used in the following types of cases: tax evasion, divorce, insurance (auto negligence), drug smuggling, probate, corporations, and equity (lease violation).

Each lesson is divided into three parts. "Building Your Legal Vocabulary" helps the student toward a mastery of legal terminology through word studies that provide definitions of terms encountered in the dictation material. Exercises aid in constructing fluent outlines by a study of shortcuts and word beginnings and endings.

"Building Your Legal Transcription Skill" gives transcription aids in the form of guides to punctuation, capitalization, number usage, Latin and French words and phrases that are commonly used, legal collocations or expressions that have come to have specific legal meanings, and correct methods of typing citations.

"Building Your Legal Dictation Proficiency" provides the connected matter for dictation practice along with previews of the material. In this part the student will practice dictation given by five different lawyers in the fictitious firm of Greenberg, O'Brien, Mason & McCann.

SPECIAL FEATURES

As laws differ from state to state and change from time to time, so may the ways of handling cases vary according to the particular time or place in which they occur. In addition, government agencies change and a lawyer may be in the position of dealing with one bureau initially and with a different bureau as the situation develops. However, the basic issues that necessitate the services of attorneys as well as the terms used by attorneys remain fairly constant.

Legal forms and wording as well as styles for typing documents will also vary throughout the nation, and the legal secretary must always be guided by local practice. A Uniform System of Citation, published by the Harvard Law Review Association, was used in this text as a general guide. However, some of the contributors have used other citators and several different styles are represented. The legal secretary should be familiar with the variety of acceptable styles, remembering at the same time that a single consistent style should be followed in each case.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank the lawyers who supplied the case material that made this book possible. We are also indebted to Sister Jeannette Vezeau, C.S.C., for the use of her unpublished doctoral thesis, "A Study of Legal Terminology Pertinent to the Educational Preparation of the Legal Secretary," (Boston University, 1969); to Marjorie Keaton of the M. J. Neeley School of Business of Texas Christian University, who acted as consultant on many points of legal style; to F. Graham McSwiney, attorney, who reviewed the complete text; and to Gwendolyn Alexis, attorney, who acted as consultant regarding the styles of citations.

Dorothy Adams

Margaret A. Kurtz

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John and Doris Harper, Petitioners v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Respondent

Criminal actions or lawsuits are those in which the government of the nation or of a state is the plaintiff who charges the defendant of violating a law and thus committing a crime against the people.

Civil actions or suits are those in which the plaintiff brings suit against the defendant to secure compensation for a private wrong or loss or to obtain a court order for the defendant to do or not to do a thing.

This case concerns federal prosecution in a criminal action in which John and Doris Harper were charged with evasion of income taxes over a period of 12 years. Such cases are tried in a tax court of the United States.

In order to recover a fine imposed as a result of this suit, the United States subsequently instituted a civil action against the defendants.

The attorney for the defendants is James E. McCann, Esq.

lesson 1

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL VOCABULARY

Shortcuts Shortcuts for 50 frequently used words are introduced in the first five lessons. To increase your speed and fluency, practice these common words

until writing them becomes automatic.

administer appeal arbitrate alimony criminal allow and indict

Word Study

attorney A legal agent qualified to act for a person bringing suit or a defendant in legal proceedings.

cocounsel One of the two or more legal advisers or attorneys assigned to a case.

counsel A legal adviser or attorney.

internal revenue Relating to income tax or federal taxation.

retainer A fee paid in advance to a lawyer for advice or services to be rendered.

trial A formal examination of evidence before a court of law to determine the facts, apply pertinent law to those facts, and thus reach a determination on the legal issues.

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL TRANSCRIPTION SKILL

Transcription Aid

Transcription Aids introduced in the first 63 lessons cover important rules for punctuation, number usage, capitalization, the compounding of words. and the use of the possessive case. For quick reference, consult the Index of Transcription Aids in the back of this text.

Comma or Semicolon in Compound Sentences

☐ Use a semicolon between the two independent clauses of a compound sentence when the coordinating conjunction is not expressed.

I am enclosing a photocopy of the letter from the Regional Commissioner; the original, I believe, is in Mr. Harper's possession.

☐ Use a comma before the coordinating conjunction in a compound sentence, but substitute a semicolon if either or both clauses are subdivided by commas unless no misreading is likely to occur.

I would appreciate an immediate reply to this letter, but in the meantime I will attempt to contact the Regional Office at Boston.

As you realize, this is not the first case of this type in which I have been involved; and I must consider that the possibility of a criminal trial is great at this time.

Typing Citations

Citations are references to laws or other cases that support claims in a current case. The attorney will dictate the necessary citation to the legal secretary. Although it is the attorney's responsibility to dictate the citation correctly, it is the secretary's responsibility to transcribe it accurately and exactly as it has been dictated and to abbreviate correctly. The importance of typing a citation correctly cannot be stressed enough, since it refers to the authority for the statement of law. The citation must be clear enough so that the reader can find the work cited. An experienced secretary will verify the citation by looking up each case cited to see that all quotations are correct and that names are spelled correctly.

Although general rules for typing citations and citing statutory material, reports, books, periodicals, newspapers, and legal encyclopedias will be briefly covered in succeeding lessons, every legal secretary should have these four books for ready reference:

U.S. Government Printing Office Style Manual, rev. ed., U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1973.

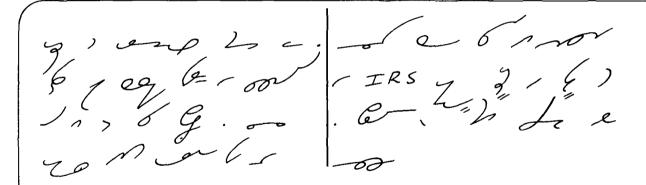
How to Use Shepard's Citations, Shepard's Citations, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Colorado Springs, CO, 1971.

A Uniform System of Citation, Harvard Law Review Association, Gannet House, Cambridge, MA.

Price & Bitner, Effective Legal Research, 4th ed., Little, Brown & Co., Waltham, MA, 1970.

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL DICTATION PROFICIENCY real estate ef **Preview** accountant Register of Deeds compensation imminent remuneration thereon net worth **Reading and Writing Practice** 1. MR. JOHN HARPER, RFD 2, CONCORD, MA 01742 Mengenor pot; a. ce of

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lesson 2

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL VOCABULARY

Shortcuts	bankrupt	corporate ~
	beneficiary	court /
	bureau	covenant y
	certificate	declaration
	complaint /	defendant

Word Study

defense Denial, answer, or pleas by the defendant; an argument in support or justification.

disposition A final settlement or verdict; final sentence or dismissal.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{civil} & Relating to the state or to citizens. \end{tabular}$

contingent Possible but not certain to happen; dependent on something else.

criminal Relating to an offense punishable by law.

defendant A person required to make answer in a legal action of suit.

felony A serious crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in a state or federal prison for more than one year.

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL TRANSCRIPTION SKILL

Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Clauses Transcription Aid

☐ A restrictive (or essential) adjective clause is one that is necessary to identify, define, or in some way restrict the meaning of the noun it modifies; therefore, it should not be set off by commas. (Such clauses properly begin with that or who, but occasionally the dictator will prefer to use which; the secretary must be alert to the idea that is intended.) If the clause is not necessary to the meaning of the sentence, it is nonrestrictive (or nonessential) and should be set off by commas.

Please send me a doctor's certificate that outlines the extent of your disability. (Restrictive.)

Enclosed is a computation of what the Department considers to be your civil liability for tax, which is entirely separate from any criminal phase. (Nonrestrictive.)

Restrictive and Nonrestrictive Appositives

 \Box If the appositive identifies the noun with which it is in apposition, do not use commas. Nonrestrictive (or nonessential) appositives are set off by commas.

The defendant. Frank Smith, made several statements about the matter. (Only one defendant; therefore, appositive is nonrestrictive.)

The defendant Frank Smith made several statements about the matter. (More than one defendant; therefore, Frank Smith identifies which defendant.)

Legal Collocations

Certain collocations or expressions have come to have specific legal meanings. Five such expressions are presented in every other lesson. Increase

Answer to Interrogatories A legal document that answers a series of formal written questions made by a party to a suit.

Bureau of Internal Revenue The federal government have an increase

200

civil action A proceeding in court by which one demands or enforces one's private right, as distinguished from a criminal prosecution for an offense against the public.

61) g

Preview

joint and several Together and separate.

power of attorney A legal instrument authorizing another to act as one's agent or attorney.

BUILDING YOUR LEGAL DICTATION PROFICIENCY

commissioner

contingent

regional

retained

diabetes

taxpayers

enforcement

herewith

wheelchair

wherein

pending

Xerox

xerox

xerox

regional

yellong

retained

xerox

xerox

xerox

xerox

xerox

Reading and Writing Practice

3. CONTINGENT FEE STATEMENT

Boston, Massachusetts

This is to certify that I have not entered into a contingent or partially contingent fee agreement for the representation of John Harper and Doris Harper before the Treasury² Department in the matter of income taxes under the terms of a Power of Attorney filed with the Treasury³ Department herewith.

James E. McCann (68)