

# ADVERBIAL CLAUSES IN LEGAL TRANSLATION



Many translators find that legal translation is a tough job, not only because of its strong professionalism, but also due to its strong logical wording. The use of adverbial clauses is one of the evidences.

Adverbial clauses are commonly used in the legal wording. Adverbial clauses include:

1. Time clauses. Common conjunctions are: when, before, after, since, while, as, as long as, until, till, etc. These clauses are used to say when something happens by referring to a period of time or to another event.
2. Conditional clauses. Common conjunctions are: if, unless, provided that. These clauses are used to talk about a possible or counterfactual situation and its consequences.
3. Purpose clauses. Common conjunctions are: in order to, so that, in order that. These clauses are used to indicate the purpose of an action.
4. Reason clauses. Common conjunctions are: because, since, as, given. These clauses are used to indicate the reason for something.
5. Result clauses. Common conjunctions is “so...that”. These clauses are used to indicate the result of something.
6. Concession clauses. Common conjunctions are: although, though, while. These clauses are used to make two statements, one of which

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Investment Committee with the consent of the Trustees (which the Trustees may give or decline to give, in their absolute discretion) or acquired at the direction of the Real Estate Manager pursuant to paragraph 5(7)(a) of this Schedule, or Chattels acquired at the direction of the Settlor pursuant to paragraph 5(4) of this Schedule, and in each case held as provided in paragraph 5 of this Schedule.

Paragraphs 5(7)(a) and 5(4) of this Schedule shall apply to the property referred to in paragraph 5 of this Schedule.

4. Any moneys so advanced, until they have been used to discharge payments to third parties, shall remain the property of the Real Estate Company, and so that the Real Estate Company may at any time demand immediate repayment of any previously advanced moneys which are presently unused.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule shall apply to the property referred to in paragraph 5 of this Schedule.

5. The Settlor and Real Estate Manager shall not be deemed to be trustees of the Settlement by reason of the powers reserved in this paragraph 4 or any exercise thereof, and shall not (provided they are not acting in bad faith) otherwise owe any fiduciary duties to any person in the exercise or non-exercise of any of the powers under this paragraph 4 and shall in any event not be liable under this paragraph 4, except in the event of his own wilful and individual fraud.

Paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule shall apply to the property referred to in paragraph 5 of this Schedule.

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6. The provisions of Schedule II shall apply only when the investment functions, responsibilities and powers cease to be vested in the Settlor/Investment Decision-Maker (and, where the Trust Fund includes any Real Estate, in the Real Estate Manager) pursuant to paragraph 5 of Schedule I, and shall then apply only subject to paragraph 6 of Schedule II.

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