

LATIN JUDICIAL TERMS

<u><i>a posteriori</i></u>		from later	An argument derived from subsequent event
<u><i>ad hoc</i></u>	for this	Generally signifies a solution designed for a specific problem or task, non-generalizable, and not intended to be able to be adapted to other purposes.	
<u><i>affidavit</i></u>		he has sworn	A formal statement of fact.
<u><i>amicus curiae</i></u>		friend of the court	A person who offers information to a court regarding a case before it.
<u><i>bona fide</i></u>	in good faith.	Implies sincere good intention regardless of outcome.	
<u><i>Caveat</i></u>	May he beware	When used by itself, refers to a qualification, or warning.	
<u><i>Certiorari</i></u>		To be apprised	A type of <u>writ</u> seeking <u>judicial review</u> .
<u><i>contra</i></u>	Against	Used in case citations to indicate that the cited source directly contradicts the point being made.	
<u><i>de facto</i></u>	In fact	Literally "from fact"; often used to mean something that is true in practice, but has not been officially instituted or endorsed. "For all intents and purposes". Cf. <u><i>de jure</i></u> .	

LATIN JUDICIAL TERMS

<u>de jure</u>	According to law	Literally "from law"; something that is established in law, whether or not it is true in general practice. Cf. <i>de facto</i> .
<u>ex gratia</u>	By favor	Something done voluntarily and with no expectation a legal liability arising therefrom.
<u>ex post facto law</u>		A retroactive law. E.g. a law that makes a past act illegal that was not illegal when it was done.
<u>habeas corpus</u>	May you have the body	A writ used to challenge the legality of detention. Orders the detaining party to "have the (living) body" of the detained brought before the court where the detention will be investigated.
<u>in forma pauperis</u>	In the manner of a pauper	Someone unable to afford the costs associated with a legal proceeding. As this will not be a barrier to seeking justice, such persons are given <i>in forma pauperis</i> status (usually abbreviated IFP), wherein most costs are waived or substantially reduced.
<u>in loco parentis</u>	In the place of a parent	Used to refer to a person or entity assuming the normal parental responsibilities for a minor. This can be used in transfers of legal guardianship, or in the case of schools or other institutions that act in the place of the parents on a day-to-day basis.
<u>in omnibus</u>	In all	Used to mean "in every respect." Something applying to every aspect of a situation.
<u>ipso facto</u>	By the fact itself	Used in the context that one event is a direct and immediate consequence of another. "In and of itself."

LATIN JUDICIAL TERMS

<u><i>jus sanguinis</i></u>	Right of blood	Social law concept wherein citizenship of a nation is determined by having one or both parents being citizens.
<u><i>jus soli</i></u>	Right of soil	Social law concept wherein citizenship of a nation is determined by place of birth.
<u><i>jus tertii</i></u>	Law of the third	Arguments made by a third party in disputes over possession, the intent of which is to question one of the principal parties' claims of ownership or rights to ownership.
<u><i>mandamus</i></u>	We command	A writ issue by a higher court to a lower one, ordering that court or related officials to perform some administrative duty. Often used in the context of legal oversight of government agencies.
<u><i>par delictum</i></u>	equal fault	Used when both parties to a dispute are at fault
<u><i>per curiam</i></u>	through the court	A decision delivered by a multi-judge panel, such as an appellate court, in which the decision is said to be authored by the court itself, instead of situations where those individual judges supporting the decision are named.
<u><i>per incuriam</i></u>	by their neglect	A judgement given without reference to precedent.
<u><i>per se</i></u>	by itself	Something that is, as a matter of law.
<u><i>persona non grata</i></u>	unwelcome person	A person who is officially considered unwelcome by a host country in which they are residing in a diplomatic capacity. The person is typically expelled to their home country.

LATIN JUDICIAL TERMS

<u>pro bono</u>		For good	Professional work done for free.
<u>pro tempore</u>		for the time being	Something, such as an office held, that is temporary
<u>quasi</u>	as if	Resembling or being similar to something, without actually being that thing.	
<u>quid pro quo</u>	this for that	An equal exchange of goods or services, or of money (or other consideration of equal value) for some goods or services.	
<u>stare decisis</u>		To stand by [things] decided.	The obligation of a judge to stand by a prior precedent.
<u>status quo</u> <u>status quo ante</u> <u>statu quo</u>	the state in which	In contract law, in a case of innocent representation, the injured party is entitled to be replaced in statu quo. Note the common usage is <i>status quo</i> from the Latin status quo ante, the "state in which before" or "the state of affairs that existed previously." ^[3]	
<u>subpoena</u>	under penalty	A writ compelling testimony, the production of evidence, or some other action, under penalty for failure to do so.	
<u>sui juris</u>	of his own right	Refers to one legally competent to manage his own affairs. Also spelled <i>sui iuris</i> .	
<u>supersedeas</u>	refrain from	A bond tendered by an appellant as surety to the court, requesting a delay of payment for awards or damages granted, pending the outcome of the appeal.	

LATIN JUDICIAL TERMS

<i>veto</i>	I forbid.	The power of an executive to prevent an action, especially the enactment of <i>legislation</i> .	
<i>vice versa</i>	the other way around	Something that is the same either way.	