



**Department of Law**

**College of law**

**University of Cihan- Sulaimaniya**

**Subject: Legal terminology**

**Course Book – Year 2024-2025.**

**Lecturer's name: Dr Tara Taha**

**Academic Year: 2023 - 2024**

# Course Book

<b>1. Course name</b>	<b>Legal Terminology</b>
<b>2. Lecturer in charge</b>	<b>Dr. Tara Taha Othman</b>
<b>3. Department/ College</b>	<b>Law/</b>
<b>4. Time (in hours) per week</b>	<b>2 hours</b>
<b>5. Office hours</b>	<b>Open</b>
<b>6. Course code</b>	
<b>7. Teacher's academic profile</b>	<a href="mailto:tara.taha@sulicihan.edu.krd">tara.taha@sulicihan.edu.krd</a>
<b>8. Keywords</b>	<b>Law- terminology</b>
<p><b>9. Course overview:</b> legal Terminology is a foundational knowledge, a crucial aspect of legal education, providing students with the necessary language skills to navigate the complex and nuanced field of law. It forms the bed rock of legal education, equipping students with linguistic tools vital for maneuvering the intricate landscape of law. This course covers the fundamentals of legal Language, vocabulary.</p>	
<p><b>10. Course objective:</b> Since learning is one of the highest goals in life, and acquiring comprehensive knowledge is the primary reason for building universities. Knowing the lexical resources and the terminology of law science, relations and legal issues in English, will provide the students with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Developing proficiency in legal terminology: the primary objective is to become proficient in using legal terms in English, enabling effective communication and comprehension of legal documents and discussions.</li> <li>2- Navigating English language resources</li> <li>3- Legal education: many prestigious law schools around the world offer courses and materials in English. If you aspire to study in such institutions or collaborate with scholars and professionals in the legal field, English proficiency is an advantage.</li> <li>4- Globalisation of Law: English is often considered the international language of law. Many legal texts, international agreements, and legal documents are drafted in English.</li> <li>5- Comparative law: Studying legal systems from different countries and understanding their legal frameworks often involves use of English terms. Comparative law is essential for gaining insights into different legal traditions and adapting legal principles to specific cases.</li> </ol>	

### **11. Student's obligation**

This course depends on learning a big number of vocabulary in the shortest time. Therefore, along with benefitting from the PowerPoint slides, Videos, the provided explanations, and searching for collocations and synonyms of each word, the student must write each and every word and definition in a dedicated notebook.

### **12. Forms of teaching:**

- 1- Conducting lectures to introduce and explain key legal terms and concepts.
- 2- Using real-world examples and case studies to illustrate the application of legal terminology.
- 3- Incorporating multimedia contact, such as videos and PowerPoints, podcasts, for a divers learning experience.

### **13. Assessment scheme**

<b>Midterm Examination</b>	<b>** %</b>
<b>Paper, Quiz, Project</b>	<b>**%</b>
<b>Lab exam</b>	<b>**%</b>
<b>Final Practical Examination</b>	<b>**%</b>
<b>Final theory exam</b>	<b>**%</b>

### **14. Student learning outcome:**

- 1- Demonstrating Proficiency in Legal Vocabulary.
- 2-Applying legal terminology in context.
- 3- Communicating effectively in Legal Writing.
- 4-Participating in legal Discussions and Debates.
- 5- Critically Evaluating Legal Language.

### **15. Course Reading List and References:**

- \_ Oxford DICTIONARY OF LAW, OXFORD University press, Fifth edition, 2003.
- \_ Frank August Schubert, Introduction to Law and the Legal System, CENGAGE Learning, Eleven edition, 2015.

\_ Corey sandler and Janice Keefe, Legal words you should know, ADAMS, 2009.

\_ A Plain English Guide to Legal Terms, National Adult Literacy Agency, Dublin, 2003.

\_ Karen M. Ross, Essential Legal English In Context, New York University Press, 2019.

### 16. The Topics:

Lecture No	Topic
One	What is, Legal/ terminology?
Two	What are the Branches of public law, Branches of Private international law?
Three	Liability , Judicial Decision, Jurists Opinion.
Four	Natural right, Universal rules, Consent, Right.
Five	Legal collocation, to qualify as a lawyer to act for a client to sit as a judge to issue a claim to file a Lawsuit to make a will file a complaint Issuing a certification
Six	Sanction, Custom, Oath, Critical thinking.
Seven	Hierarchical System, Protect, Chaos, Middle ages.
Eight	Court, Judge, Judgement.
Nine	Rational, Arbitrary rules, Crime.
Ten	Equity, Justice, Fairness.
Eleven	Maturity, Act of God, Undertaking.
Twelve	Recognition, Damage, Goodwill, Hire purchase.
Thirteen	Legislation, Accusation, Convection, Civil court.
Fourteen	Judicial Decision, Jurists Opinion, Political system.

Fifteen	Copyright, Intellectual property, Minor, Considerations, Remedial right.
Sixteen	Criminal liability, Deposition, Coercion, principle, Arbitration.
Seventeen	International organization, Convention, Natural person, Artificial Person.
Eighteen	Cybercrime, Defamation, Conservatism, Absolute, Ambiguity.
Nineteen	The state, Public law, Constitutional law, Criminal court.
Twenty	Public international law, Diplomatic immunity, Corporation, Partnership.
Twenty one	Issue, Contract, Detain, Moral law, Jurisdiction.
Twenty two	Constitution, Parliament, compensation.
Twenty three	Humanitarian intervention, Money laundering, Obligation.
Twenty Four	Administrative law, International humanitarian law, Criminal court.
Final Examination	

## 17. Peer review

**Main Lecturer incharged  
Department**

**Head of The**

