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Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA
NAMED AFTER PATRICE LUMUMBA
RUDN University

Law Institute

educational division (faculty/institute/academy) as higher education programme developer

COURSE SYLLABUS

Russian Language for Legal Purposes

course title

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

40.04.01 JURISPRUDENCE

field of studies / speciality code and title

The course instruction is implemented within the professional education programme of higher education - postgraduate study:

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

higher education programme profile/specialisation title

2026 г.

1. COURSE GOAL(S)

The course « Russian Language for Legal Purposes» was developed for postgraduate students and is aimed at forming speech-related skills and abilities in Russian language that allow successfully participating in different spheres and sub- spheres of language application in economics. The program is designed for postgraduate students in economics who know Russian language to the extent of the First certification level (Basic), corresponding to the requirements of the State Standard for RSL and programs in Russian. Learning objectives correspond to the subject, professional, socio-cultural development of multicultural, multilingual personality of a postgraduate student of an internationally-oriented university. The foreign postgraduate student must correctly understand and use the linguistic means in communicative speech activities (including its situational and stylistic nature).

It is aimed at realization of competent, scientifically grounded approach to the analysis of theoretical and practical issues of professional training in Russian, formation and development of communicative and speech competences of a specialist - postgraduate participant of interpersonal and educational-professional communication in Russian.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the course is aimed at the master's students formation of the following competencies (part of competencies):

Table 2.1. List of competences that students acquire through the course study

Competence code	Competence descriptor	Competence formation indicators (within this course)
GC-4	GC-4. Able to use modern communication technologies in the official (national) language of the Russian Federation and foreign language(s) for academic and professional interaction.	GC-4.2. Composes, translates and edits various academic texts (abstracts, essays, reviews, articles, etc.), including in a foreign language;
		GC-4.4. Argues and constructively defends positions and ideas in academic and professional discussions in the official (national) language of the Russian Federation and in a foreign language.
GC-5.	GC-5. Able to analyse and take into account the diversity of cultures in intercultural interaction.	GC-5.2. Develops social and professional interaction with consideration of main forms of scientific and religious consciousness, business and general culture of representatives of other ethnic groups and confessions, various social groups;

3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course refers to the core* component of (B1) block of the higher educational programme curriculum.

* - Underline whatever applicable.

Within the higher education programme students also master other (modules) and / or internships that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as results of the course study.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components/disciplines that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the course study results

Code	Name of competence	Previous disciplines/modules, practices *	Subsequent disciplines/modules, practices *
GC-4.	GC-4. Able to use modern communication technologies in the official (national) language of the Russian Federation and foreign language(s) for academic and professional interaction	Foreign Language / Иностранный язык	History and Methodology of Law / История и методология юридической науки Foreign Language for Legal Purposes / Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции Russian Language for Legal Purposes / Русский язык в сфере юриспруденции
GC-5	Able to analyse and take into account the diversity of cultures in intercultural interaction.	Foreign Language / Иностранный язык	Comparative Law Research / Сравнительное правоведение Foreign Language for Legal Purposes / Иностранный язык в сфере юриспруденции Russian Language for Legal Purposes / Русский язык в сфере юриспруденции Educational Internship (Teaching) / Учебная практика (педагогическая)

* To be filled in according to the competence matrix of the higher education programme.

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

1) The total workload of the course is 4 credits (144 academic hours).

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities during the periods of higher education programme mastering (*full-time training*)*

Type of academic activities	Total academic hours		Semesters/training modules					
			1.1	1.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2
<i>Classroom learning, academic hours</i>	102		18	16	18	16	18	16
Lectures (LC)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Lab work (LW)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	102		18	16	18	16	18	16
<i>Self-studies</i>	60		9	11	9	11	9	11
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam/passing/failing grade)</i>	54		9	9	9	9	9	9
Course workload	academic hours	216	36	36	36	36	36	36
	credits	6	1	1	1	1	1	1

5. COURSE CONTENTS

Table 5.1. Course contents and academic activities types

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
Section 1.	Section 1. Structural features of the scientific legal text. Varieties of genres of written scientific texts. Primary and secondary scientific texts. Scientific terminology. Academic style of speech. Word formation. Morphology. Word composition.	1.1	Topic 1. Structural features of a scientific legal text.	<p>A scientific legal text is a specialized form of academic discourse that aims to present, analyze, and interpret legal phenomena, norms, and institutions. Unlike legal practice documents (judgments, statutes, contracts) which serve a regulatory function, scientific legal texts serve a cognitive and analytical function – they seek to understand, explain, and systematize legal reality.</p> <p>1. General Characteristics of Scientific Legal Texts</p> <p>1.1. Definition and Purpose A scientific legal text is a written work that presents the results of theoretical research in the field of law. It includes monographs, dissertations, law review articles, textbooks, and commentaries on legislation.</p> <p>Feature Description</p> <p>Objectivity The text presents legal phenomena as they are, avoiding subjective value judgments (except in evaluative sections)</p> <p>Systematicity Legal concepts are presented in a logical, interconnected system</p> <p>Argumentativeness Every proposition must be supported by evidence: norms of law, legal doctrine, judicial practice</p> <p>Conceptuality The text operates with legal concepts and categories, not with everyday notions</p> <p>Precision Legal terminology is used in strict accordance with its meaning</p> <p>1.2. Distinction from Legal Practice Texts</p> <p>Parameter Scientific Legal Text Legal Practice Text (Statute, Judgment, Contract)</p> <p>Purpose Cognition, explanation, systematization Regulation, application, dispute resolution</p> <p>Addressee Scientific community, students, legislators Courts, citizens, organizations, law enforcement</p> <p>Language Scientific style with elements of official-legal Official-legal style (normative)</p> <p>Argumentation Theoretical, doctrinal Referential (to norms of law, facts of the case)</p> <p>Composition Freer, determined by research logic</p> <p>Strictly regulated</p> <p>2. Macro-Structure (Compositional Model) A scientific legal text typically follows a standardized logical-semantic scheme. The most common model for a research article or dissertation chapter is:</p> <p>2.1. IMRaD Model (adapted for legal sciences)</p> <p>Section Purpose Content</p> <p>1. Introduction Justify</p>	C3

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>relevance, define research problem Relevance, degree of scholarly development, object and subject, purpose and tasks, methodology 2. Theoretical Framework Present the conceptual apparatus Analysis of key concepts, review of scholarly positions, definition of the author's approach 3. Analysis (Main Body) Present and analyze legal material Analysis of norms of law, judicial practice, comparative legal analysis 4. Results / Discussion Formulate conclusions, recommendations Proposals for improving legislation, recommendations for law enforcement 5. Conclusion Summarize the research Brief summary of the main conclusions, prospects for further research 2.2. Detailed Structure of a Law Review Article Element Required Content Typical Clichés Title Reflects the subject and main idea of the research "Problems of...", "The concept of... in modern law", "Comparative analysis..." Abstract 150-250 words: relevance, purpose, methods, main conclusions "The article is devoted to...", "The author concludes that...", "The relevance of the study is due to..." Keywords 5-10 key terms "Civil law", "contract", "legal regulation", "judicial practice" Introduction Justification of relevance, degree of study, purpose, tasks "The relevance of the topic is determined by...", "The purpose of this study is...", "The following tasks were set..." Main Body Thematic sections with headings "Let us consider...", "It should be noted that...", "An analysis of judicial practice shows..." Conclusion Summary of findings, proposals "Thus, we can conclude that...", "Based on the study, the following proposals can be made..." Bibliography List of cited sources Formatted according to GOST R 7.0.100-2018 3. Micro-Structure: Features of the Sentence and Paragraph Level 3.1. Lexical Features Feature Description Example High terminology density Extensive use of legal terms «исковая давность», «юридический состав», «деликтная ответственность» Use of Latinisms and foreign borrowings International legal terminology «презумпция» (praesumptio), «деликт» (delictum), «юрисдикция» (jurisdictio) Cliches and set phrases Standard scientific and legal formulations «на основании вышеизложенного», «в соответствии с</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>действующим законодательством», «представляется обоснованным» Abstract nouns Predominance of abstract concepts over concrete ones «правопонимание», «правоприменение», «законодательное регулирование», «правосубъектность» 3.2. Grammatical Features Feature Description Example Predominance of nouns over verbs Nominalization of actions and processes «применение права» (instead of «применять право») Use of passive voice Emphasis on the action, not the actor «Было установлено, что...», «Данный подход обосновывается...» Impersonal constructions Avoiding the first-person singular pronoun "I" «Следует отметить...», «Необходимо рассмотреть...», «Представляется, что...» Chains of genitive case nouns A characteristic feature of official and scientific style «Анализ норм института права собственности» Present tense verbs (praesens scientificus) Expressing timeless, general statements «Право регулирует общественные отношения», «Суд выносит решение» 3.3. Syntactic Features Feature Description Example Complex sentences Widespread use of subordinate clauses (cause, condition, concession) «Поскольку правонарушение обладает признаками общественной опасности, оно влечет юридическую ответственность» Participial and adverbial phrases Compacting information «Правовая норма, содержащаяся в статье 1 Закона, устанавливает...», «Руководствуясь принципом справедливости, суд пришел к выводу...» Logical connectors Ensuring coherence of reasoning «во-первых..., во-вторых...», «следовательно», «таким образом», «однако», «вместе с тем» Quotations and references Mandatory referencing of sources «Как справедливо отмечает А.В. Поляков, ...», «В соответствии со ст. 45 Конституции РФ...» 4. Specific Sub-genres and Their Structural Variants Genre Structural Features Purpose Monograph Expanded structure: introduction, several chapters (3-7), conclusion, bibliography In-depth study of a single problem Dissertation (PhD/Doctoral) Strictly regulated structure: introduction (relevance, novelty, theoretical and practical</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>significance), main chapters, conclusion, bibliography</p> <p>Academic degree requirement Law Review Article Condensed IMRaD structure (10-20 pages) Prompt publication of research results Textbook / Study Guide Thematic sections, questions for self-assessment, case studies Educational purposes Commentary on Legislation Article-by-article analysis of a normative act Interpretation and clarification of legal norms Legal Opinion (scientific) Introduction (questions posed), analysis (doctrine, practice), conclusion (answers to questions)</p> <p>Providing expert opinion 5. Language and Stylistic Functions The structural features of a scientific legal text serve specific stylistic functions: Function How it is Achieved Example Precision & Unambiguity Through strict use of legal terminology «Субъективное право – это мера возможного поведения управомоченного лица» Objectivity Through passive voice and impersonal constructions «В результате проведенного анализа было выявлено...» (not "I revealed") Logical Coherence Through the use of logical connectors «Следовательно, данный вывод представляется обоснованным» Evidence & Persuasiveness Through references to norms, doctrine, and practice «Как следует из постановления Пленума Верховного Суда РФ от...» Conciseness Through nominalization and participial phrases «Рассмотрение данного вопроса позволяет сделать вывод о...» 6. Example Analysis Excerpt from a law review article: *«Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена необходимостью совершенствования правового регулирования договорных отношений в условиях цифровой экономики. Целью настоящей статьи является анализ проблемных аспектов заключения договора в электронной форме. В работе использовались общенаучные (анализ, синтез) и частнонаучные (формально-юридический, сравнительно-правовой) методы исследования. В результате проведенного анализа автором делается вывод о необходимости внесения изменений в Гражданский кодекс РФ, а именно – дополнения статьи 434 положениями, регламентирующими порядок подписания договора электронной подписью»*. Structural analysis: Element</p>	

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				<p>Identified in the text Relevance justification «Актуальность темы исследования обусловлена необходимостью совершенствования правового регулирования...» Purpose «Целью настоящей статьи является анализ проблемных аспектов...» Methods «В работе использовались общенаучные... и частнонаучные... методы» Conclusion «В результате проведенного анализа автором делается вывод о необходимости...» Recommendation «...а именно – дополнения статьи 434 положениями...»</p> <p>7. Practical Exercises for Students</p> <p>Exercise 1. Identify the Structural Element Read the following sentences and determine which part of a scientific legal text they belong to (Introduction, Main Body, Conclusion). «Таким образом, на основе проведенного анализа можно сделать вывод, что действующее законодательство нуждается в совершенствовании». «Объектом данного исследования являются общественные отношения, возникающие в сфере интеллектуальной собственности». «Рассмотрим основные подходы к определению понятия "юридическое лицо", существующие в современной доктрине».</p> <p>Exercise 2. Transform into Scientific Style Rewrite the following sentences in scientific legal style, replacing colloquial elements with appropriate grammatical forms. «В статье мы разберем проблемы, которые возникают при заключении договора через интернет». «Я считаю, что этот закон нужно срочно менять, потому что он не работает». «Взять, к примеру, судебную практику – она показывает, что суды часто принимают разные решения».</p> <p>Exercise 3. Restore the Logic Arrange the following sentences in the correct logical order to form a coherent paragraph of a scientific legal text. «В связи с этим представляется необходимым законодательно закрепить определение электронного документа». «Отсутствие легального определения электронного документа в гражданском законодательстве порождает правовую неопределенность». «Анализ судебной практики свидетельствует о том, что суды не имеют единого подхода к квалификации электронных документов в качестве письменных доказательств».</p> <p>Exercise 4. Write a Fragment Write</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>the Introduction (5-7 sentences) for a scientific article on a topic from your field. Use the required clichés: Актуальность темы обусловлена... Степень разработанности проблемы... Целью данной статьи является... Для достижения поставленной цели необходимо решить следующие задачи: ... Summary Table Feature Manifestation in a Scientific Legal Text Example Lexical Legal terminology, clichés, abstract nouns «правосубъектность», «на основании вышеизложенного», «правопонимание» Grammatical Nominalization, passive voice, impersonal constructions «применение права», «было установлено», «следует отметить» Syntactic Complex sentences, participial phrases, logical connectors «Поскольку... следовательно...», «руководствуясь...» Compositional IMRaD structure: Introduction – Theoretical Framework – Analysis – Results – Conclusion «Актуальность... Цель... Анализ... Таким образом...» Conclusion The structural features of a scientific legal text are determined by its cognitive function – to understand, explain, and systematize legal reality. Unlike legal practice texts (statutes, judgments), which serve a regulatory function, scientific legal texts follow the IMRaD model and are characterized by: Objectivity – achieved through passive voice and impersonal constructions Precision – achieved through strict use of legal terminology Logical coherence – achieved through the use of logical connectors and a clear structure Evidence – achieved through references to norms of law, legal doctrine, and judicial practice Conciseness – achieved through nominalization and complex syntactic structures Mastering these structural and linguistic features is essential for students and scholars in the field of law who need to read, understand, and produce scientific legal texts in Russian.</p>	

		1.2	Topic 2. Object (concept, process, property, function, etc.) and its attributes .	In scientific legal discourse, the ability to clearly define an object (concept, process, property, function, etc.) and describe its attributes is fundamental. Legal science operates with abstract entities — norms, rights, obligations, legal facts — that cannot be observed directly but can be described through their attributes. This material outlines the standard logical-semantic scheme for describing any	C3
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Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>legal object, which is essential for students of Russian as a Foreign Language in law (B2–C1 level). 1. Defining an Object (Concept) in Law A scientific definition in law follows the strict logical formula: Object = Class + Distinguishing Features. Component</p> <p>Question it answers Example (Object: "Legal Norm") Term (Object) What is being defined? Legal norm Class (Hypernym) What broader category does it belong to? ...is a rule of conduct... Distinguishing Features (Differentiae) What makes it unique within its class? ...established by the state, secured by coercion, generally binding. Common Definition Clichés in Legal Russian Russian Cliché English Equivalent Example ... — этоis a... Правовая норма — это общеобязательное правило поведения. Под ... понимается ... Ву ... is meant ... Под договором понимается соглашение двух или нескольких лиц. ... представляет собойrepresents ... Правонарушение представляет собой виновное противоправное деяние. Термин «...» означает ... The term "... " means ... Термин «иск» означает требование истца к ответчику. Законодатель определяет ... как ... The legislator defines ... as ... Законодатель определяет преступление как виновно совершенное деяние. 2. Attributes of a Legal Object Once a legal object is defined, its attributes (признаки) must be described. Attributes are the qualities, properties, or characteristics that help identify, classify, or evaluate the object. 2.1. Typology of Legal Attributes Type of Attribute Question Example (Object: "Legal Norm") Qualitative What kind is it? (e.g., binding/prohibiting, material/procedural) a binding norm, a prohibiting norm, a dispositive norm Quantitative How much? (measurable parameters) The norm contains three elements: hypothesis, disposition, sanction Structural What are its parts? A legal norm consists of a hypothesis, a disposition, and a sanction Functional What does it do? What is it used for? The function of a legal norm is to regulate social relations Relational How is it connected to other objects? A legal norm is closely related to the system of legislation 2.2. Clichés for Describing Attributes Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent</p>	

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				<p>Stating a property ... обладает следующими признаками: has the following features: ... Listing features К основным признакам ... относятся: ... The main features of ... are: ...</p> <p>Indicating a function ... предназначен для is designed for ... Showing a connection ... тесно связано с is closely related to....</p> <p>3. Essence (Сущность) of a Legal Concept Beyond the definition, legal texts often require revealing the essence of a concept — its most important, core meaning. Clichés for Describing Essence Russian Cliché English Equivalent Example Сущность ... заключается в том, что.....The essence of ... lies in the fact that Сущность права заключается в регулировании общественных отношений. Главное в это ... The main thing in ... isГлавное в договоре — это согласованность воль сторон. Основу ... составляет ... The basis of ... is Основу правового государства составляет верховенство закона. Ключевая характеристика ... — это ... The key characteristic of ... is.....Ключевая характеристика судебной власти — это независимость. Example: Distinguishing Definition and Essence Concept Definition Essence Contract A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations. The essence of a contract lies in the autonomy of will of the parties and the binding force of the agreement. Legal Responsibility Legal responsibility is the obligation of a person to suffer adverse consequences for a committed offense. The essence of legal responsibility lies in state coercion and the negative consequences for the offender. 4. Classification of Legal Concepts Classification is the logical operation of dividing a set of objects (a class) into subsets (subclasses) based on a specific attribute (the basis of classification). Example: Classifying "Legal Norms" Basis of Classification (Attribute) Subclasses (Types of Legal Norms) By function in legal regulation Material, Procedural By nature of obligation Binding, Prohibiting, Authorizing By method of regulation Imperative (mandatory), Dispositive (optional) By scope General, Special, Exceptional By legal force Laws, By-laws By sphere of action Civil, Criminal, Administrative,</p>	

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				<p>etc. Clichés for Classification Russian Cliché English Equivalent ... классифицируются на are classified into ... Выделяют следующие виды ... The following types of ... are distinguished... По признаку ... класс ... делится на ... Based on the attribute of ..., the class ... is divided into ... В зависимости от ... выделяют ... Depending on ..., they distinguish ... Существует несколько подходов к классификации ... There are several approaches to the classification of ... 5. Subclasses of Concepts in Law A subclass is a subset of a class that has all the characteristics of the class plus at least one additional distinguishing feature. Clichés for Introducing Subclasses Russian Cliché English Equivalent Внутри класса ... выделяют подкласс ... Within the class ... they distinguish the subclass относится к подклассу belongs to the subclass ... Особым подклассом ... являются ... A special subclass of ... is ... Разновидностью ... является ... A type of ... is ... 6. Belonging of a Concept to a Subclass After establishing a classification, you must be able to state that a specific legal object belongs to a particular subclass. Example "The Russian legal system belongs to the Romano-Germanic legal family." "An administrative offense is a type of legal offense." "The statute of limitations is included in the institution of limitation of actions." Clichés for Expressing Belonging Russian Cliché English Equivalent ... относится к belongs to является is a входит в is included inпредставляет собой разновидность is a type of ... Законодатель относит ... к ... The legislator classifies ... as.... Clichés for Negating Belonging Russian Cliché English Equivalent ... не относится к does not belong to не является is not a отличается от ... тем, что differs from ... in that 7. The Full Logical-Semantic Scheme for Describing a Legal Object When writing a scientific legal text, you can use the following 6-step scheme to provide a complete description of any legal object. Step Task Key Clichés Example (Object: "Legal Fact") 1. Definition State what the object is. ... — это ... Юридический факт — это конкретное жизненное</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>обстоятельство, с которым закон связывает возникновение, изменение или прекращение правоотношений. 2. Essence State the most important, core idea. Сущность ... заключается в том, что ... Сущность юридического факта заключается в его способности влиять на динамику правовых отношений. 3. Attributes List its main properties and features. К основным признакам ... относятся: ... К основным признакам юридического факта относятся: реальность, предусмотренность законом, способность вызывать правовые последствия. 4. Classification Describe what types exist. Выделяют следующие виды ... Выделяют следующие виды юридических фактов: события и действия. 5. Subclass Division Explain how the class is divided into subclasses. По признаку ... делится на ... По признаку связи с волей субъекта юридические факты делятся на события (не зависящие от воли) и действия (зависящие от воли). 6. Belonging State which subclass your example belongs to. ... относится к ...Истечение срока исковой давности относится к подклассу событий. 8. Practical Examples from Different Branches of Law Example 1: Civil Law (Object: "Transaction") Step Text Definition A transaction is an action of citizens and legal entities aimed at establishing, modifying, or terminating civil rights and obligations. Essence The essence of a transaction lies in the expression of the will of the parties aimed at achieving a legal result. Attributes The main features of a transaction are: legality of content, capacity of the parties, compliance with form. ClassificationThe following types of transactions are distinguished: unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral. Subclass division Based on the number of expressing parties, transactions are divided into unilateral and mutual. Belonging A will belongs to the subclass of unilateral transactions. Example 2: Criminal Law (Object: "Crime") Step Text Definition A crime is a socially dangerous act prohibited by criminal law under threat of punishment. Essence The essence of a crime lies in its public danger. Attributes The main features of a crime are: public danger, unlawfulness, guilt, and punishability. Classification Depending on the nature and degree of public</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>danger, crimes are divided into: minor gravity, moderate gravity, serious, and especially serious. Subclass division Based on the form of guilt, crimes are divided into intentional and reckless. Belonging Theft belongs to the subclass of intentional crimes. Example 3: Constitutional Law (Object: "Constitutional Rights") Step Text Definition Constitutional rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen enshrined in the Constitution. Essence The essence of constitutional rights lies in their recognition as the highest value by the state. Attributes The main features of constitutional rights are: fundamental nature, direct effect, judicial protection. Classification The following types of constitutional rights are distinguished: personal, political, socio-economic, cultural. Subclass division Based on the sphere of life, constitutional rights are divided into personal (the right to life) and political (the right to vote). Belonging The right to freedom of speech belongs to the subclass of political rights. 9. Practical Exercises for Students Exercise 1. Identify the Structural Element Read the following texts and identify which step of the logical-semantic scheme is presented. 1. «Основными признаками административного правонарушения являются: противоправность, виновность, наказуемость». 2. «Договор купли-продажи относится к подклассу двусторонних консенсуальных договоров». 3. «Сущность судебной власти заключается в осуществлении правосудия независимым судом». Exercise 2. Complete the Definition Complete the following legal definitions. 1. Закон — это нормативный правовой акт, принятый ... 2. Правоспособность — это способность лица ... 3. Исковая давность — это ... Exercise 3. Classify Legal Concepts Complete the classification table for the concept «Юридическое лицо». Basis of classification Subclasses По цели деятельности ? По организационно-правовой форме ? По форме собственности ? Exercise 4. Write a Paragraph Choose a legal concept from your field (e.g., «договор», «правонарушение», «юридическая ответственность»). Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) that includes: definition, essence, at least two attributes, and a statement</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types						
				<p>of belonging to a subclass. Exercise 5. Analyze a Legal Text Find a legal definition in the Civil Code of the Russian Federation (e.g., Article 1 of the Civil Code). Analyze it according to the formula: Class + Distinguishing Features. Summary Table</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Concept Definition</td> <td>Key Clichés</td> <td>Definition</td> <td>Object = Class + Distinguishing Features</td> </tr> </table> <p>... — это ..., Под ... понимается ...</p> <p>Essence The most important, core meaning Сущность ... заключается в том, что ...</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Attribute</td> <td>Property, quality, feature</td> </tr> </table> <p>К основным признакам ... относятся ...</p> <p>Classification Division into types based on a single criterion Выделяют следующие виды ..., По признаку ... делится на ...</p> <p>Subclass A subset with additional features Внутри класса ... выделяют подкласс ...</p> <p>Belonging The relationship between an element and a subclass ... относится к ..., ... является ...</p> <p>Conclusion The ability to define a legal object, identify its attributes, classify it, and establish its belonging to a subclass is a fundamental skill in legal science. This logical-semantic scheme is universal and can be applied to any legal concept — from «legal norm» to «state sovereignty». Key takeaways for students of Russian in law: 1. Legal definitions follow the strict formula: Object = Class + Distinguishing Features. 2. Attributes answer the questions: What kind? How does it work? What parts does it consist of? 3. Classification requires a clear basis for division (one criterion at a time). 4. Subclasses are nested within classes; the same object can belong to different subclasses depending on the basis of classification. 5. Mastering the clichés presented in this material will help you write clear, precise, and logically structured legal texts in Russian.</p>	Concept Definition	Key Clichés	Definition	Object = Class + Distinguishing Features	Attribute	Property, quality, feature	
Concept Definition	Key Clichés	Definition	Object = Class + Distinguishing Features								
Attribute	Property, quality, feature										

		1.3	Topic 3. Typical logical and semantic scheme of the text.	In legal science and professional legal communication, texts are not arbitrary collections of sentences. They are constructed according to specific logical-semantic schemes (LSS) – standard models for organizing information about legal objects, processes, and phenomena. Understanding these schemes helps both to analyze complex legal texts (statutes, judgments, legal opinions) and to produce clear, well-structured legal writing (memos, briefs, scholarly articles). 1. Why Are Logical-Semantic Schemes	C3
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Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>Important in Law? For the Reader / Interpreter For the Writer (Lawyer, Judge, Scholar) Helps predict the content and structure of a legal text Provides a clear plan for organizing legal arguments Makes it easier to find specific information (e.g., legal grounds, conclusions) Ensures logical coherence and completeness of legal reasoning Facilitates interpretation of ambiguous provisions Prevents omission of essential elements (facts, norms, conclusions) Reduces the risk of misinterpretation Helps meet the expectations of the legal audience</p> <p>2. The Universal Scheme for Describing a Legal Object This is the most fundamental LSS, applicable to any legal object – from a "legal norm" to a "contract" to a "crime."</p> <p>Step Logical Operation Key Questions Communicative Goal 1 Definition What is it? What class does it belong to? What are its distinguishing features? To introduce the legal object and give its precise meaning</p> <p>2 Essence What is the main, most important idea behind it? To reveal the core, the fundamental principle</p> <p>3 Attributes / Features What are its qualities? What are its essential characteristics? To provide a detailed characterization for identification and classification</p> <p>4 Structure / Elements What parts does it consist of? To show the internal organization (for complex legal objects)</p> <p>5 Functions What does it do? What is its purpose? To explain the role and purpose in the legal system</p> <p>6 Classification What types or kinds exist? What is the basis for dividing them? To show the relationship of this object to others in its class</p> <p>Example: Applying the Scheme to the Concept of "Legal Norm"</p> <p>Step Text Cliché 1. Definition A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct established by the state. ... — это ...</p> <p>2. Essence The essence of a legal norm lies in its regulatory function. Сущность ... заключается в том, что ...</p> <p>3. Attributes The main features of a legal norm are: general bindingness, formal certainty, and state coercion. К основным признакам ... относятся: ...</p> <p>4. Structure A legal norm consists of three elements: hypothesis, disposition, and sanction. ... состоит из</p> <p>5. Functions The main function of a legal norm is to regulate social relations. Основная функция ... заключается в ...</p>	

Section s	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>6. Classification Legal norms are classified by function into material and procedural norms. ... классифицируются на ... 3.</p> <p>The Scheme for Describing a Legal Process When the object of description is a legal process (e.g., legislative process, judicial proceedings, contract formation), the LSS shifts from static attributes to dynamic stages. Step Logical Operation Key Questions Key Clichés 1 Definition of the process What is this legal process? Процесс ... — это ... 2 Purpose / Function Why does it happen? What is its legal result? Цель процесса — ..., Процесс направлен на ... 3 Conditions (Legal grounds) When does it start? What is required for it to occur? Основанием для ... является ..., Процесс начинается при условии ... 4 Stages / Steps What are the main stages? What happens first, then, finally? Процесс включает следующие этапы: ..., Сначала ..., затем ..., наконец ... 5 Result / Legal consequence What is the final legal outcome? В результате процесса ..., Правовым последствием является ... Example: Describing the "Legislative Process" Step Text Definition The legislative process is the procedure for the adoption of laws by the legislative body. Purpose The purpose of the legislative process is to create legally binding norms. Conditions The legislative process begins with the introduction of a bill by a subject of legislative initiative. Stages The legislative process includes the following stages: introduction of the bill, review in committees, readings in parliament, adoption by the chamber, signing by the head of state. Result The result of the legislative process is the adoption of a law. 4. The Scheme for Establishing a Legal Qualification This LSS is used to determine whether a particular factual situation falls under a specific legal norm. It is the core of legal reasoning. Step Logical Operation Key Questions Key Clichés 1 Statement of the legal norm What does the law say? В соответствии со ст. ... УК РФ, ... 2 Statement of the facts What happened in fact? Из материалов дела следует, что ... 3 Comparison (Subsumption) Do the facts fall under the norm? Действия лица подпадают под признаки ... 4 Conclusion (Qualification) What is the legal classification?</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>Следовательно, содеянное квалифицируется как ... Example: Applying the Qualification Scheme Step Text Legal norm According to Article 158 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, theft is the secret theft of another's property. Facts From the case file, it follows that the citizen secretly took a phone from an unattended bag. Comparison The citizen's actions fall under the elements of secret theft of another's property. Conclusion Consequently, the actions are qualified as theft under Article 158 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. 5. The Scheme for Interpreting a Legal Norm (Hermeneutic Scheme) This LSS is used when a legal norm is ambiguous and requires interpretation. Step Logical Operation Key Questions Key Clichés 1 Statement of the ambiguity What is unclear in the norm? Формулировка закона не позволяет определить ... 2 Grammatical interpretation What is the literal meaning of the words? Буквальное толкование данной нормы означает ... 3 Systematic interpretation How does this norm relate to other norms? Систематическое толкование позволяет сделать вывод ... 4 Teleological interpretation What is the purpose of the norm? Исходя из цели закона ... 5 Conclusion (Chosen interpretation) What is the correct meaning? Таким образом, под ... следует понимать6. The Scheme for Cause and Effect in Legal Contexts This LSS is used to explain why a legal phenomenon occurs (causes) or what consequences it leads to (effects). Step Logical Operation Key Questions Key Clichés 1 Statement of the phenomenon What legal fact or situation is being observed? Наблюдается..., Имеет место ... 2 Causes Why did it happen? What legal grounds exist? Причиной ... является ..., Это обусловлено ... 3 Legal consequences What legal effects did this lead to? Следствием ... является ..., Это влечет..... Example: Describing "Suspension of Limitation Period" Step Text Phenomenon The running of the limitation period was suspended. Cause The suspension occurred because the plaintiff was unable to file a claim due to force majeure circumstances. Consequences The consequence of suspension is that the time during which the force</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>majeure was in effect is not counted toward the limitation period. 7. The Scheme for Argumentation (Persuasion) in Legal Writing This LSS is used in legal memos, briefs, and scholarly articles to convince the reader of a certain point of view. Step Logical Operation Key Questions Key Clichés 1 Thesis What is the main claim? What does the author want to prove? Автор утверждает, что ..., Цель аргументации — показать, что ... 2 Legal Argument 1 What is the first legal reason? Во-первых, в соответствии со ст. ... 3 Evidence / Example 1 What norm or judicial practice supports this? Данный вывод подтверждается постановлением Пленума Верховного Суда ... 4 Legal Argument 2 What is the second legal reason? Во-вторых, из смысла закона следует ... 5 Evidence / Example 2 What additional support is there? Аналогичная позиция изложена в решении ... 6 Conclusion What conclusion follows from the arguments? Таким образом, следует признать, что 8. Clichés for Navigating a Legal Text These clichés signal transitions between the steps of any logical-semantic scheme in legal writing. Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Starting a topic Остановимся на..., Рассмотрим ... Let us focus on..., Let us consider.... Citing a norm В соответствии со статьей ..., Согласно пункту In accordance with Article..., According to paragraph Citing judicial practice Как указал Верховный Суд ... , Из постановления Пленума следует ... As the Supreme Court indicated... , From the resolution of the Plenum it follows ... Drawing a conclusion Таким образом, ..., Итак, ..., Следовательно, ... Thus..., So..., Consequently... Giving an example Например, ..., Так, For example..., For instance... Showing cause Поскольку..., Так как ... Because..., Since... Showing effect Поэтому..., В результате ... Therefore..., As a result.... Making a qualification Содеянное квалифицируется как ... The act is qualified as ... 9. Practical Application To analyze any legal text, ask yourself: 1. What is the object of description? (A concept, a process, a qualification, a cause-effect relationship?) 2. Which logical-semantic scheme is being used? (Use the tables above to match.) 3.</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>Which steps are present? (Not all schemes use all steps.) 4. What are the key clichés that signal the transitions between steps? By answering these questions, you can quickly deconstruct any complex legal text and understand its underlying logical structure. Similarly, when writing, you can use these schemes as blueprints to organize your legal thoughts before you write a single sentence. 10. Practical Exercises for Students Exercise 1. Identify the Scheme Read the following fragments and identify which logical-semantic scheme is being used. 1. «Основными признаками юридического лица являются: организационное единство, имущественная обособленность, самостоятельная ответственность, выступление в гражданском обороте от своего имени». 2. «Согласно ст. 158 ГК РФ, сделки совершаются в устной или письменной форме. Истец утверждает, что договор был заключен устно. Однако в соответствии со ст. 161 ГК РФ, сделки юридических лиц между собой должны совершаться в простой письменной форме». 3. «Процесс рассмотрения дела в суде первой инстанции включает следующие этапы: подготовка дела к судебному разбирательству, судебное заседание, вынесение решения». Exercise 2. Complete the Scheme Complete the missing steps in the following legal reasoning: Legal norm: According to Article 14 of the Family Code of the Russian Federation, circumstances preventing marriage include: close kinship, adoptive parent and adopted child, incapacity of one of the parties. Facts: From the case file, it follows that the bride and groom are cousins. Comparison: _____ Conclusion: _____ Exercise 3. Write a Legal Text Write a short text (5-7 sentences) using the Argumentation Scheme on the following thesis: «Исковая давность должна быть восстановлена». Use the following clichés: во-первых, во-вторых, в соответствии со ст., таким образом, следовательно. Summary Table: LSS in Law at a Glance Type of Scheme Central Question Key Steps Legal Application Object Description What is it? Definition → Attributes → Structure → Functions → Classification Defining legal concepts</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>(contract, crime, legal norm) Process Description How does it happen? Purpose → Conditions → Stages → Result Describing judicial proceedings, legislative process Qualification Does the norm apply? Norm → Facts → Comparison → Conclusion</p> <p>Subsuming facts under legal norms Interpretation What does the norm mean? Ambiguity → Grammatical → Systematic → Teleological → Conclusion Resolving ambiguity in statutes Cause and Effect Why did it happen? Phenomenon → Causes → Consequences Establishing causation in tort law Argumentation Why should I believe this? Thesis → Arguments → Evidence → Conclusion Legal memos, briefs, scholarly articles Conclusion Mastering typical logical-semantic schemes is a core skill for legal professionals and students. These schemes provide the scaffolding upon which clear, logical, and persuasive legal communication is built. Whether you are reading a statute, interpreting a contract, qualifying a crime, or writing a legal memo, understanding the underlying logical-semantic structure allows you to navigate the text efficiently and produce well-organized legal writing.</p>	
		1.4	Topic 4. Subclasses of concepts. Belonging of a concept to a subclass.	<p>In legal science and professional legal communication, precise categorization is essential. Understanding subclasses and the belonging of a legal concept to a specific subclass allows for clear, logical, and unambiguous description of legal phenomena. This topic is a natural extension of the logical-semantic scheme for describing a legal object and is crucial for effective legal writing, statutory interpretation, and scholarly analysis.</p> <p>1. Class and Subclass: Basic Definitions in Law Term Definition Example (Legal context) Class (Hypernym) A broad legal category or set of legal objects that share common characteristics. Legal Liability Subclass (Hyponym) A subset of a legal class that has all the characteristics of the class plus at least one additional distinguishing feature. Contractual Liability Element / Instance A specific individual legal object belonging to a subclass. Liability for breach of a sale contract Key Point: A subclass is both a class (in relation to its elements) and a subclass (in relation to the broader class above it). This is called a relative concept.</p> <p>2. The</p>	C3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>Basis for Division: Why Subclasses Exist in Law A legal class is divided into subclasses based on a specific attribute or criterion. This is called the basis of division. Changing the basis of division results in a completely different set of subclasses. Understanding the basis is crucial for legal interpretation. Example: Classifying the Concept "Legal Norms" Basis of Division (Attribute) Subclasses Example Elements By legal force Laws, By-laws, Decrees, Regulations Federal Law, Presidential Decree, Government Regulation By function in legal regulation Material, Procedural Criminal Code (material), Code of Criminal Procedure (procedural) By nature of obligation Binding, Prohibiting, Authorizing Pay taxes (binding), Do not steal (prohibiting), Right to inheritance (authorizing) By method of regulation Imperative (mandatory), Dispositive (optional) Tax norms (imperative), Contract norms (dispositive) By sphere of action Constitutional, Civil, Criminal, Administrative, etc. Civil Code (civil law), Criminal Code (criminal law) Conclusion: The same legal concept ("legal norm") belongs to different subclasses depending on which attribute we choose as the basis for classification. 3. The Hierarchy of Classes and Subclasses in Law Legal concepts can be organized into multi-level hierarchies. An element at one level becomes a class at the next level down. Example: The Concept "Legal Fact" Level Category Example Level 1 (Highest) Class Legal Facts Level 2 SubclassEvents (independent of human will) Level 3 Sub-subclass Absolute events (e.g., natural disaster) Level 4 Sub-sub-subclass Force majeure circumstances Level 5 (Lowest) Element (Instance) An earthquake that destroyed property Rule: The lower the level, the more specific (and numerous) the distinguishing features. 4. How to Express Belonging to a Subclass in Legal Russian In scientific and professional legal Russian, specific clichés are used to indicate that a legal concept belongs to a particular subclass. These clichés express the logical relationship of hyponymy (is-a relationship). 4.1. Clichés for Stating Belonging Russian Cliché English Equivalent Example ... относится к belongs to ... Административное правонарушение относится к подклассу публично-правовых</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>деликтов. ... является is a ... Договор купли-продажи является подклассом гражданско-правовых договоров. ... входит в is included in ... Необходимая оборона входит в подкласс обстоятельств, исключающих преступность деяния. ... представляет собой разновидность is a type of ... Акционерное общество представляет собой разновидность хозяйственных обществ. Законодатель относит ... к ... The legislator classifies ... as ... Законодатель относит кражу к подклассу преступлений против собственности. 4.2. Clichés for Negating Belonging Russian Cliché English Equivalent Example ... не относится к does not belong to ... Причинение вреда при крайней необходимости не относится к подклассу неправомерных действий. ... не является is not a ... Неустойка не является подклассом убытков. ... отличается от differs from ... Соучастие отличается от организованной группы по признаку устойчивости. 5. The Full Logical-Semantic Scheme for Belonging in Law When describing the belonging of a legal concept to a subclass, a scientific or professional legal text typically follows this 5-step logical scheme: Step Operation Key Questions Example (Object: "Lease Agreement") 1 Define the class What is the broader legal category? A civil law contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations. 2 State the basis for division On what attribute are we classifying? Civil law contracts are classified by their subject matter and content. 3 List the subclasses What are the subclasses within the class? The main subclasses of civil law contracts include: sale, donation, lease, contract for services, loan, etc. 4 State the distinguishing feature of the subclass What characterizes the chosen subclass? A lease agreement is characterized by the transfer of property for temporary possession and use for a fee. 5 State the belonging Which subclass does our object belong to? Therefore, the agreement concluded between the parties belongs to the subclass of lease agreements. 6. Practical Examples from Different Branches of Law Example 1: Criminal Law StepText Class Crimes are</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>socially dangerous acts prohibited by criminal law under threat of punishment. Basis for division Based on the object of the criminal assault... Subclasses ...crimes are divided into: crimes against the person, crimes against property, crimes against public safety, etc. Distinguishing feature Crimes against property are characterized by the infliction of property damage. Belonging Theft belongs to the subclass of crimes against property. Example 2: Civil Law (Objects of Civil Rights) Step Text Class Objects of civil rights are material and intangible goods about which civil legal relations arise. Basis for division Based on their material nature and turnover capacity... Subclasses ...objects of civil rights are divided into: things (including money and securities), works and services, information, results of intellectual activity, intangible benefits. Distinguishing feature Things are objects of the material world that can satisfy human needs and are in civil circulation. Belonging A car belongs to the subclass of things. Example 3: Constitutional Law (Human Rights) Step Text Class Human and civil rights and freedoms are the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution. Basis for division Based on the sphere of life... Subclasses ...they are divided into: personal, political, socio-economic, and cultural rights. Distinguishing feature Political rights ensure citizen participation in the management of state affairs. Belonging The right to vote and be elected belongs to the subclass of political rights. Example 4: Administrative Law (Types of Administrative Offenses) Step Text Class An administrative offense is an unlawful, guilty act (or omission) for which administrative liability is established. Basis for division Based on the sphere in which the offense is committed... Subclasses ...administrative offenses are divided into: offenses in the field of property protection, offenses in the field of road traffic, offenses in the field of entrepreneurship, etc. Distinguishing feature Offenses in the field of property protection are characterized by causing property damage. Belonging Petty theft belongs to the subclass of administrative offenses in the field of property protection. 7. Common Mistakes and How to Avoid Them Mistake</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>Example Correction Inconsistent basis for division Legal norms are divided into criminal, civil, and dispositive. (Mixed criteria) By branch: criminal, civil, administrative. By method: imperative, dispositive. Overlapping subclasses Contracts are divided into bilateral and compensated. (A bilateral contract can be compensated) By number of parties: unilateral, bilateral. By compensation: compensated, gratuitous. Incomplete classification Legal entities are divided into commercial and non-commercial organizations. (Missing unitary enterprises, partnerships, etc.) By purpose of activity: commercial, non-commercial, including: business partnerships, business companies, production cooperatives, unitary enterprises. Incorrect level of belonging The Constitution belongs to the class of by-laws. (Incorrect; it is the highest law) The Constitution belongs to the class of laws. Stating belonging without a basis This contract is a purchase and sale agreement. (Without explaining why) Since the agreement provides for the transfer of goods for money, it belongs to the subclass of purchase and sale agreements. 8. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Basis and Belonging Read the following statements. Identify: (1) the class, (2) the basis for division, (3) the subclass, (4) the element whose belonging is stated. "Based on the form of guilt, crimes are divided into intentional and reckless. Murder committed with direct intent belongs to the subclass of intentional crimes." Answer: Class – crimes; Basis – form of guilt; Subclasses – intentional, reckless; Element – murder with direct intent; Belonging – intentional crimes. Exercise 2. Complete the Belonging Statement Complete the following sentences using the appropriate clichés. 1. Договор дарения _____к подклассу _____договоров. 2. Конституция Российской Федерации _____высшим законом, _____к подклассу _____. 3. Административный штраф _____к подклассу _____наказаний. 4. Законодатель _____исковую давность _____подклассу _____сроков. Exercise 3. Find the Error Find the logical error in the following statement and correct it. "Legal entities are divided into commercial organizations and limited liability companies." Expected answer: The error is an</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*																		
				<p>inconsistent basis for division (commercial organizations are a class, limited liability companies are a type within that class). Correction: "Legal entities are divided into commercial and non-commercial organizations. Limited liability companies belong to the subclass of commercial organizations." Exercise 4. Write a 5-Step Scheme Choose a legal concept from your field of study (e.g., "law," "legal responsibility," "court decision," "administrative penalty") and write a 5-step logical scheme describing its belonging to a subclass. Use the following structure: 1. Define the class. 2. State the basis for division. 3. List the subclasses. 4. State the distinguishing feature of the chosen subclass. 5. State the belonging of your object. Summary Table</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Concept</td> <td>Definition</td> <td>Key Clichés</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>A broad legal category</td> <td>К классу ... относятся ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subclass</td> <td>A subset with additional features</td> <td>Выделяют следующие подклассы ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basis for division</td> <td>The attribute used for classification</td> <td>По признаку ..., в зависимости от ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Distinguishing feature</td> <td>What characterizes the subclass</td> <td>Отличительной чертой ... является ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belonging</td> <td>The relationship between an element and a subclass</td> <td>... относится к ..., ... является ...</td> </tr> </table> <p>Conclusion Understanding subclasses and the logical operation of establishing belonging is essential for clear legal scientific and professional communication. It allows you to: 1. Move from general statements to precise, specific legal claims 2. Organize complex legal information in a way that is logical and easy to follow 3. Classify legal phenomena correctly for scholarly analysis and legal practice 4. Avoid logical errors in legal reasoning For students of Russian in law, mastering the clichés presented in this material will enable you to write and speak about legal concepts with precision, clarity, and logical rigor. Whether you are classifying crimes, contracts, or constitutional rights, the ability to correctly identify the basis for division and state the belonging of a concept to a subclass is a fundamental skill in legal science and practice.</p>	Concept	Definition	Key Clichés	Class	A broad legal category	К классу ... относятся ...	Subclass	A subset with additional features	Выделяют следующие подклассы ...	Basis for division	The attribute used for classification	По признаку ..., в зависимости от ...	Distinguishing feature	What characterizes the subclass	Отличительной чертой ... является ...	Belonging	The relationship between an element and a subclass	... относится к ..., ... является ...	
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		1.5	Topic 5. Expansion, contraction, and specification of the theme of the text.	In legal texts — whether statutes, judicial decisions, contracts, or scholarly articles — the author constantly manipulates the theme (what is being discussed) to guide the reader through the argument,	С3																		

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>to provide necessary context, and to focus on specific legal issues. Understanding how to expand, contract, and specify the theme is essential for both analyzing complex legal texts and producing clear, well-structured legal writing. This topic is a natural extension of the principles of theme-rheme organization applied to legal discourse. 1. Key Concepts: Theme and Its Dynamics in Legal Texts</p> <p>Term Definition Theme (Topic) What is being discussed; the "given" information that serves as the starting point of a sentence or legal text. Expansion Moving from a narrower, more specific legal theme to a broader, more general one (e.g., from a specific case to a general principle). Contraction Moving from a broader, more general legal theme to a narrower, more specific one (e.g., from a general legal principle to a specific application). Specification A type of contraction that involves adding details, parameters, conditions, or facts to make the legal theme more precise and unambiguous. 2. Expansion of the Theme in Legal Texts</p> <p>Expansion is the logical operation of moving from a particular legal case to a general principle, from a specific legal rule to its broader context, or from a concrete example to a general doctrine. 2.1. When is Expansion Used in Law? Situation Purpose Concluding a legal analysis To show the broader implications of a specific judicial decision Introducing a legal topic To place a specific legal problem within a larger framework (e.g., constitutional principles) Connecting to legal doctrine To show how a specific case relates to a general legal theory Formulating a general legal principle To derive a universal statement from specific judicial holdings Making a policy argument To argue for a broad interpretation of a legal norm</p> <p>2.2. Linguistic Markers of Expansion in Legal Russian</p> <p>Russian Marker English Equivalent Function</p> <p>В более широком смысле ... In a broader sense... Signals a move to a higher level of abstraction</p> <p>Обобщая, можно сказать, что ... To generalize, one can say that... Introduces a general legal conclusion</p> <p>Не только ..., но и ... Not only..., but also... Expands the scope of the legal statement</p> <p>Это относится и к ... This also applies to... Extends a specific legal finding to a new area</p> <p>С точки зрения</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>права ... From a legal perspective...Shows how a specific case fits into a general legal framework Данный принцип распространяется на ... This principle extends to ...</p> <p>Expands the application of a legal principle 2.3. Example of Expansion in a Legal Text Original (Narrow Theme): The Supreme Court's decision in case No. 1234 established that the limitation period for claims arising from a contract of carriage is one year. Expanded Theme (Broader Legal Context): In a broader sense, this decision reflects the general principle that special limitation periods apply to certain types of contractual obligations. Expanded Theme (General Legal Principle): Thus, the rule can be formulated as follows: for contracts involving transportation activities, the limitation period is reduced from the general three-year period to one year. 3. Contraction of the Theme in Legal Texts Contraction is the logical operation of moving from a general legal principle to a particular case, from a broad legal category to a specific element, or from a general rule to an exception. 3.1. When is Contraction Used in Law? Situation Purpose Applying a general rule to specific facts To show how a legal norm applies to a concrete situation Analyzing a specific legal issue To narrow the scope of legal research to a manageable question Stating an exception to a general rule To show when a general legal principle does not apply Focusing on a particular element of a legal norm To examine a specific condition or requirement Interpreting a specific provision To clarify the meaning of a particular clause in a contract or statute 3.2. Linguistic Markers of Contraction in Legal Russian Russian Marker English Equivalent Function В частности, ... In particular... Signals a move to a more specific legal case Рассмотрим, например, ... Let us consider, for example... Introduces an illustrative legal example Ограничимся ... We will limit ourselves to... Explicitly narrows the legal scope Сосредоточим внимание на ... We will focus on... Announces a specific legal sub-topic На примере ... Using the example of... Introduces a legal case study Применительно к данному делу ... With respect to this case... Narrows a general rule to specific facts 3.3. Example of Contraction in a Legal Text</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>Original (Broad Theme): According to Article 196 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the general limitation period is three years. Contracted Theme (Specific Application): In particular, for claims arising from a breach of a construction contract, this three-year period begins to run from the date the defect was discovered or should have been discovered. Contracted Theme (Exception): However, with respect to claims against subcontractors, the limitation period may be shorter if provided for in the contract. 4. Specification of the Theme in Legal Texts Specification is a subtype of contraction. While contraction can be a simple narrowing of scope, specification involves adding concrete parameters, conditions, facts, or attributes to a legal theme to make it more precise and unambiguous. It answers the questions: Which exactly? Under what conditions? With what limitations? In which jurisdiction? 4.1. When is Specification Used in Law? Situation Purpose Stating the specific facts of a case To describe exactly what happened, eliminating ambiguity Defining the subject matter of a contract To specify precisely what is being bought, sold, or transferred Clarifying a legal condition To state exactly what must occur for a legal consequence to follow Operationalizing a legal concept To turn an abstract legal standard into specific, measurable criteria Distinguishing a case from precedent To show exactly how the current facts differ from previous decisions 4.2. Linguistic Markers of Specification in Legal Russian Russian Marker English Equivalent Function А именно ... Namely... Introduces a precise clarification Точнее говоря ... More precisely... Corrects or refines a previous legal statement При условии, что ... Under the condition that... Specifies the necessary legal conditions В период с ... по ... In the period from... to... Specifies a time frame (e.g., for limitation periods) Со следующими параметрами: ... With the following parameters: ... Lists specific attributes of a legal object Имеется в виду ... This means... / By this we mean... Clarifies the intended legal meaning В смысле, придаваемом ... In the sense given by ... Specifies the interpretation of a term Под ... в настоящем договоре понимается ... For the purposes of this contract, ...</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>means ... Specifies the meaning of a term within a specific legal document 4.3. Example of Specification in a Legal Text Original (General Legal Theme): The Seller is obligated to deliver the goods to the Buyer. Specified Theme (With concrete parameters): The Seller is obligated to deliver 500 metric tons of Grade A winter wheat, packaged in 50 kg polypropylene bags, to the Buyer's warehouse located at 10 Tverskaya Street, Moscow, on or before December 31, 2024. Original (Abstract Legal Concept): The parties must act in good faith. Specified Theme (Operationalized): For the purposes of this agreement, good faith means that each party shall provide complete and accurate information, shall not conceal material facts, and shall not take advantage of the other party's ignorance or mistake. 5. The Full Logical Scheme: A Step-by-Step Legal Example Let us trace how a legal theme can be expanded, contracted, and specified within a single legal text (e.g., a judicial opinion or legal memo). Step Operation Text Linguistic Marker 1 Broad Theme (General Principle) Under Russian civil law, contracts must be performed in accordance with their terms. (Statement of general legal context) 2 Contraction This case concerns the performance of a specific type of contract: a construction contract. ...рассмотрим конкретный вид ... 3 Specification More precisely, we must determine whether the contractor performed its obligation to complete the foundation work by October 15, 2024, as specified in clause 4.2 of the contract. А именно ..., Точнее говоря ... 4 Contraction (to an example) For example, the contractor submitted a work completion certificate on October 14, but the defect list was signed on October 20. Например, ... 5 Expansion (legal conclusion) Thus, the contractor's performance is considered late, which is consistent with the general principle that an obligation is deemed performed when the result is accepted, not when the work is formally completed. Таким образом ..., В более широком смысле 6. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Operation Read the following pairs of legal sentences. Does the second sentence expand, contract, or specify the theme of the first? 1. The</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>general limitation period under the Civil Code is three years. In particular, for claims arising from a contract of carriage, the limitation period is one year. 2. The court found the defendant liable for breach of contract. This decision is consistent with the broader principle of pacta sunt servanda (agreements must be kept). 3. The Seller must deliver the goods. Namely, 100 units of Model X smartphones, in original packaging, to the Buyer's warehouse in Moscow. 4. The Constitution guarantees the right to property. The court analyzed whether the expropriation of the plaintiff's land for public purposes violated this right. Answers: 1. Contraction, 2. Expansion, 3. Specification, 4. Contraction (applying general principle to specific facts). Exercise 2. Expand the Legal Theme Take the following specific legal statement and write two expanded versions: (a) a broader legal context, (b) a general legal principle. Statement: The Supreme Court held that a taxpayer is not liable for penalties if the tax authority incorrectly interpreted the law. Example Answer: (a) In a broader sense, this holding reflects the principle of good faith in tax relations and the protection of taxpayer reliance on official interpretations. (b) Thus, the general principle can be formulated as follows: a taxpayer who acts in reliance on an official interpretation of the law cannot be held liable for penalties, even if that interpretation is later found to be incorrect. Exercise 3. Specify the Legal Theme Take the following general legal statement and make it more specific by adding parameters: specific facts, conditions, time, place, and measurable criteria. Statement: The Contractor is obligated to perform the work under the contract. Example Answer: The Contractor is obligated to perform the work under Contract No. 123 dated March 15, 2024, namely: to install the heating system on the first and second floors of the building located at 5 Lenina Street, Yekaterinburg, using materials specified in Appendix 2, to be completed by September 1, 2024. Exercise 4. Analyze a Legal Text Find a short legal text (e.g., a contract clause, a court decision excerpt, or a statute). Identify one example of expansion, one example of contraction, and one example of specification. Underline the linguistic markers. Exercise 5. Write a Short Legal Text Write a short legal analysis (5-7 sentences) on</p>	

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			<p>the following scenario, demonstrating expansion, contraction, and specification: Scenario: A tenant failed to pay rent for three months. The lease agreement states: "The Landlord may terminate the lease if the Tenant fails to pay rent for more than two months." The Tenant claims that the lease termination is invalid because they were not given a warning. Write a legal analysis that: 1. States the general principle (contractual terms must be followed). 2. Contracts to the specific clause in the lease agreement. 3. Specifies the facts (three months of non-payment, no warning clause in the contract). 4. Expands to the legal conclusion (termination is valid). Use the clichés from this material. Summary Table</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Operation</td> <td>Direction</td> <td>Purpose</td> <td>Key Legal Markers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expansion</td> <td>Narrow → Broad</td> <td>Generalize, conclude, place in broader legal context, derive a principle</td> <td>В более широком смысле, обобщая, не только..., но и...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contraction</td> <td>Broad → Narrow</td> <td>Focus, apply a general rule to specific facts, state an exception, narrow the scope</td> <td>В частности, например, ограничимся, применительно к данному делу...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specification</td> <td>General → Precise</td> <td>Add concrete parameters, facts, conditions, eliminate legal ambiguity</td> <td>А именно, точнее говоря, при условии, имеется в виду, под ... понимается...</td> </tr> </table> <p>Conclusion Mastering the dynamics of theme expansion, contraction, and specification is a core skill for legal writing and reading in Russian. It allows you to: 1. Move seamlessly between general legal principles and specific factual applications. 2. Present complex legal information in a clear, logical, and reader-friendly manner. 3. Avoid ambiguity by specifying terms and conditions. 4. Build persuasive legal arguments by expanding from specific facts to general principles. For law students and legal professionals working in Russian, understanding these operations is essential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading and interpreting statutes, judicial decisions, and contracts • Drafting precise and unambiguous legal documents • Writing clear and well-structured legal memos and scholarly articles <p>The ability to expand, contract, and specify the theme is what distinguishes a well-organized legal text from a confusing or ambiguous one.</p>	Operation	Direction	Purpose	Key Legal Markers	Expansion	Narrow → Broad	Generalize, conclude, place in broader legal context, derive a principle	В более широком смысле, обобщая, не только..., но и...	Contraction	Broad → Narrow	Focus, apply a general rule to specific facts, state an exception, narrow the scope	В частности, например, ограничимся, применительно к данному делу...	Specification	General → Precise	Add concrete parameters, facts, conditions, eliminate legal ambiguity	А именно, точнее говоря, при условии, имеется в виду, под ... понимается...	
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		1.6	Topic 6. Educational and speech situations in the lessons of oral practice of the Russian language.	<p>In teaching Russian as a foreign language to law students, the development of oral speech skills is one of the most challenging and essential tasks. A key methodological tool for achieving this is the creation of educational and speech situations (ESS) – simulated or real-life contexts that motivate students to use legal language actively and meaningfully. This material outlines the concept, types, structure, and practical application of ESS in oral practice lessons for law students, which is crucial for students at the B1–C1 levels.</p> <p>1. Concept of an Educational and Speech Situation in Legal Context An educational and speech situation is a set of conditions (communicative, social, psychological) that create a natural need for legal speech and direct the student's communicative intention toward achieving a specific practical goal in a legal context. Unlike a purely linguistic exercise (e.g., "conjugate the verb 'to sue'"), an ESS in law is characterized by:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Feature</td> <td>Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Authenticity</td> <td>The situation resembles a real-life legal scenario (e.g., interrogating a witness, consulting a client, pleading before a judge).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motivation</td> <td>The student has a genuine (or simulated) need to speak: to inform, to persuade, to request, to object, to apologize, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Role-playing</td> <td>Students assume specific professional legal roles (judge, lawyer, prosecutor, witness, client, defendant).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Problem-solving</td> <td>The situation contains a legal problem or task that requires verbal interaction to resolve (e.g., proving guilt, disputing a claim, negotiating a settlement).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contextuality</td> <td>The situation is embedded in a specific legal setting (courtroom, law office, notary's office, police station).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal grounding</td> <td>The situation is based on specific legal norms, procedural rules, and professional ethics.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Key Definition (after E.I. Passov, adapted for law): An ESS in law is a system of relationships between communicants – reflecting their legal status, mutual intentions, motivations, and the conditions of legal communication – that serves as a basis for learning to speak in a professional legal environment.</p> <p>2. Components of an Educational and Speech Situation in Law For an ESS to be effective in teaching legal Russian, it must contain several key structural components.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Component</td> <td>Description</td> <td>Example (Topic: "Court</td> </tr> </table>	Feature	Description	Authenticity	The situation resembles a real-life legal scenario (e.g., interrogating a witness, consulting a client, pleading before a judge).	Motivation	The student has a genuine (or simulated) need to speak: to inform, to persuade, to request, to object, to apologize, etc.	Role-playing	Students assume specific professional legal roles (judge, lawyer, prosecutor, witness, client, defendant).	Problem-solving	The situation contains a legal problem or task that requires verbal interaction to resolve (e.g., proving guilt, disputing a claim, negotiating a settlement).	Contextuality	The situation is embedded in a specific legal setting (courtroom, law office, notary's office, police station).	Legal grounding	The situation is based on specific legal norms, procedural rules, and professional ethics.	Component	Description	Example (Topic: "Court	С3
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				<p>Hearing") 1. Communicative Goal What the student must achieve through speech in legal terms. To prove the defendant's guilt / To refute the prosecution's arguments / To defend the client's interests. 2. Social Roles The professional legal roles students assume. Judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, defendant, witness, court clerk. 3. Setting (Time, Place) The physical and temporal legal context. Courtroom, 10:00 AM, criminal trial of a minor offense. 4. Background Information Initial legal data that the student has or receives. Case file summary: the defendant is accused of petty theft from a store. The defendant pleads not guilty. There are two witnesses. 5. Speech Task A specific, concrete legal assignment that triggers speech. *You are the defense attorney. Prepare and deliver a 3-minute opening statement arguing for the defendant's innocence.* 3. Typology of Educational and Speech Situations in Law ESS can be classified according to several criteria. 3.1. By Degree of Authenticity Type Description Example in Law Natural (Real) Occurs spontaneously in the classroom or in real life. A student asks a teacher to explain a legal term they didn't understand. Simulated (Educational) A structured role-play created by the teacher. A mock trial of a civil dispute. Conditional (Quasi-real) An exercise where the situation is described, but roles and actions are limited. "Imagine you are a lawyer. Your client asks: 'What is the statute of limitations?' Explain it." 3.2. By Type of Communicative Goal in Law Type Goal Key Speech Acts Informative To obtain or transmit legal information. Questioning a witness, explaining a law, describing the facts of a case. Regulatory To influence the legal behavior of the interlocutor. Requesting documents, objecting to a motion, petitioning the court. Evaluative To express a legal opinion or assessment. Arguing that a law is unconstitutional, assessing the credibility of a witness. Etiquette To maintain professional legal relations. Greeting the court, apologizing for a delay, thanking a judge. 3.3. By Number of Participants Type Description Example in Law Dyadic Two participants Lawyer – Client consultation; Prosecutor – Witness interrogation. Group Three or more participants</p>	

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				<p>Court hearing (judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, defendant). Mass One speaker addressing an audience Closing argument to a jury; lecture on legal ethics. 3.4. By Legal Sphere Type Description Example Criminal Law Situations related to crimes and punishments Interrogation, plea bargaining, sentencing hearing. Civil Law Situations related to private disputes Contract negotiation, mediation, civil trial. Administrative Law Situations related to government regulation Appealing a fine, administrative hearing. Constitutional Law Situations related to fundamental rights Constitutional court hearing, human rights complaint. 4. The Structure of an Oral Practice Lesson Using ESS A lesson built around ESS typically follows a clear sequence of stages. Stage Teacher's Role Students' Role Example Activity 1. Preparation (Orientation) Introduces the legal topic, activates legal vocabulary, presents grammatical models, explains the legal situation. Listen, recall known legal vocabulary, ask clarifying questions. Brainstorming legal vocabulary related to "Courtroom." 2. Presentation of the ESS Describes the legal setting, roles, and task. Distributes role cards or case materials. Read role cards, understand their legal task, prepare questions. "You are the prosecutor. Your task is to question the witness to establish the defendant's motive." 3. Speech Interaction (Core) Monitors, provides help, notes errors (without interrupting). Actively communicate to achieve their legal goal. Role-play in pairs: Prosecutor vs. Witness. 4. Analysis and Feedback Comments on success in achieving the legal goal. Corrects key errors. Analyzes effective legal strategies. Self-assess their performance. Listen to feedback. Teacher: "Did you prove the defendant's motive? What questions helped you?" 5. Variation / Extension Offers a variation of the legal situation with a new challenge. Repeat the interaction with a different partner or a more complex task. "Now you are the defense attorney. Cross-examine the same witness." 5. Examples of ESS for Oral Practice in Law (by Level) 5.1. Level A2-B1 (Elementary – Threshold) Topic Situation Roles Speech Goals Police Station A person is reporting a stolen phone at a police station.</p>	

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			<p>Victim, Police Officer Describe the theft (what, when, where); ask for a case number; use polite requests. Legal Consultation A client asks a lawyer about signing a rental agreement. Client, Lawyer Explain the main clauses of the contract; ask about potential risks; give advice. Traffic Violation A police officer stops a driver for speeding. Police Officer, Driver State the violation; ask for documents; explain the fine amount; apologize. 5.2. Level B1-B2 (Threshold – Advanced Threshold) Topic Situation Roles Speech Goals Witness Interrogation A police investigator questions a witness to a fight. Investigator, Witness Describe what you saw (sequence of events); identify the aggressor; give testimony under oath. Court Hearing (Civil) A small claims court hearing about a broken smartphone repair. Judge, Plaintiff, Defendant State your claim; present evidence; object to the other party's statements; question witnesses. Plea Bargaining A defense attorney negotiates a plea deal with a prosecutor. Defense Attorney, Prosecutor Argue for a lesser charge; present mitigating circumstances; propose a sentence. 5.3. Level C1 (Advanced) Topic Situation Roles Speech Goals Appellate Argument An appeal hearing before a panel of judges. Appellant's Counsel, Appellee's Counsel, Judges Argue errors of law in the lower court's decision; cite legal precedents; answer judges' questions. Arbitration Hearing An international commercial arbitration hearing. Arbitrators, Counsel for both parties Present complex factual and legal arguments; challenge expert witnesses; make closing statements. Constitutional Court Hearing A hearing on the constitutionality of a new law. Petitioner, Government Representative, Judges Argue that the law violates fundamental rights; defend the law's constitutionality; cite constitutional principles and case law. 6. Speech Clichés for Typical Legal Educational and Speech Situations Mastering legal clichés (standard phrases) is crucial for fluency in oral practice. 6.1. In Court (Addressing the Judge) Russian English Уважаемый суд! Your Honor! Разрешите обратиться к суду. May I address the court? Ваша честь! Your Honor! (in some contexts) Слово предоставляется ...The floor is given to ... 6.2. For</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>Questioning a Witness Russian English Скажите, пожалуйста, что вы видели? Please tell us, what did you see? Уточните, пожалуйста, ... Please clarify ... Вы можете утверждать это с уверенностью? Can you state this with certainty? У меня больше нет вопросов к свидетелю. I have no further questions for the witness. 6.3. For Making Objections Russian English Возражаю, Ваша честь! Objection, Your Honor! Прошу отвести вопрос как наводящий. I ask that the question be struck as leading. Данное доказательство является недопустимым. This evidence is inadmissible. Основание для возражения: ... The ground for objection is ... 6.4. For Presenting Legal Arguments Russian English На основании статьи ... Гражданского кодекса ... Based on Article ... of the Civil Code ... Как следует из материалов дела ... As follows from the case file ... Из смысла закона вытекает, что ... It follows from the meaning of the law that ... Прошу суд ... I request the court to ... 6.5. For Consulting a Client Russian English Каковы фактические обстоятельства дела? What are the factual circumstances of the case? У Вас есть доказательства? Do you have evidence? Согласно закону, Вы имеете право ... According to the law, you have the right to ... Я рекомендую Вам ... I recommend that you ... 7. Practical Recommendations for Teachers of Legal Russian Recommendation Rationale Start with highly structured legal situations (A2-B1) Students need clear roles and tasks before they can handle legal ambiguity. Use authentic legal documents (adapted) Real case summaries, contracts, and procedural codes make the situation more concrete and professionally relevant. Do not interrupt fluency for minor grammatical errors Correct errors during the feedback stage, not during the role-play, to maintain the flow of legal argumentation. Vary pairings (strong-weak, weak-weak, strong-strong) Different pairings serve different goals: modeling, practice, and challenge. Record and analyze For advanced levels, record role-plays and analyze them with the student, focusing on legal reasoning and argumentation. Create a "legal situation bank" Collect successful legal scenarios and adapt them for different</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>levels and legal topics. 8. Practical Exercises for Students Exercise 1. Identify the Components Read the following ESS description and identify: (1) Communicative goal, (2) Roles, (3) Setting, (4) Speech task. *"You are a defense attorney. Your client is accused of theft. The prosecution's key witness has just testified that she saw your client take the phone. Your task is to cross-examine the witness to cast doubt on her testimony. You have 5 minutes. Ask at least 3 questions."* Exercise 2. Complete the Clichés Fill in the blanks with appropriate legal speech clichés. 1. _____, Ваша честь! Вопрос свидетелю является наводящим. 2. _____ суд признать моего подзащитного невиновным. 3. _____, что Вы видели в тот вечер? 4. У меня _____ вопросов к свидетелю. Suggested Answers: 1. Возражаю, 2. Прошу, 3. Скажите, пожалуйста, 4. больше нет. Exercise 3. Role-Play Creation In pairs, create a 3-minute role-play for the following legal situation. Write down key legal vocabulary and 5-7 speech clichés you will use. Situation: You are a lawyer. Your client (a tenant) is being sued by the landlord for non-payment of rent. The client claims that the apartment was uninhabitable due to a gas leak, which is why they stopped paying. The landlord denies there was any leak. You are meeting with the client to prepare for the court hearing. Roles: Lawyer, Client. Goal: The lawyer must obtain all necessary facts from the client (dates, documents, witnesses) and explain the legal strategy. Summary Table Concept Definition Key Components in Law Educational and Speech Situation A simulated or real legal context that creates a need for professional speech. Goal, Roles, Setting (legal context), Legal Task Authentic Situation A real-life legal scenario (e.g., an actual court hearing). High unpredictability, real legal consequences Simulated Situation A structured legal role-play created by the teacher. Roles defined by cards, simplified case materials Speech Clichés Standard phrases for typical legal communicative acts. Возражаю, Ваша честь!; Прошу суд...; На основании статьи... Conclusion Educational and speech situations are the bridge between classroom legal exercises and real-world professional communication. By systematically creating and practicing these situations, law students</p>	

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				<p>develop not only grammatical accuracy but also communicative competence in a legal context – the ability to use legal language appropriately, persuasively, and effectively to achieve professional goals. For teachers of Russian as a foreign language to law students, the systematic use of ESS is essential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing professional legal vocabulary in context • Mastering legal speech clichés for courtroom and office communication • Building confidence in using legal Russian in realistic scenarios • Integrating legal knowledge (substantive and procedural) with language skills <p>The ultimate goal is to prepare students to function effectively as legal professionals in a Russian-speaking legal environment, whether as lawyers, judges, prosecutors, or legal advisors.</p>	
		1.7	Topic 7. Scientific terminology. Semantic potential of affixes.	<p>Legal terminology is the specialized vocabulary used to denote concepts, phenomena, processes, and institutions in the field of law. It forms the foundation of legal communication, enabling precise, unambiguous, and efficient exchange of information among legal professionals. One of the most productive ways to form legal terms is affixation – the addition of prefixes (prefixes) and suffixes to roots. Understanding the semantic potential of affixes (the range of meanings they can express) is crucial for both understanding and generating legal texts in Russian, especially for foreign law students at advanced levels (B2–C1).</p> <p>1. Legal Terminology: General Characteristics</p> <p>Legal terminology is not a random collection of words; it is a system with specific properties.</p> <p>Property Description Example Precision (Unambiguity) Within the legal field, a term should have one clear meaning. Mens rea (criminal intent) – a specific element of a crime</p> <p>Systematicity Terms are related to each other, forming conceptual hierarchies. Crime → felony → theft → petty theft</p> <p>Formal character Legal terms are used in official, procedural, and scholarly contexts. Plaintiff, defendant, judgment, appeal</p> <p>Stability Legal terms change slowly to ensure predictability and continuity. Habeas corpus, stare decisis (borrowed from Latin)</p> <p>Derivational Capacity Terms can generate new words (verbs, adjectives, other nouns). Law → lawful, unlawful, lawmaker, lawyer</p> <p>2. Why Affixes Matter</p>	С3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>in Legal Terminology In Russian, legal terms are often created by adding affixes to roots. This is because affixes carry specific, predictable meanings that allow for the systematic creation of new legal terms. Key Point: The same affix often carries the same (or similar) meaning across dozens or even hundreds of legal terms. Learning the meaning of a few productive affixes can help a student guess the meaning of many unfamiliar legal words. 3. Semantic Potential of Prefixes (Prefixes) in Legal Russian Prefixes in legal terminology usually modify, specify, reverse, or intensify the meaning of the root. 3.1. Prefixes of Negation and Opposition Prefix Meaning Example Translation a- (an-) absence, lack (from Greek) аморальный, анархия, алиби immoral, anarchy, alibi (from Latin) анти- against, opposite антимонопольный, антиконституционный antitrust, unconstitutional де(з)- (des-) removal, reversal депортация, дезертирство, дезавуирование deportation, desertion, disavowal дис- difficulty, disorder дисциплинарный (in the sense of disciplinary proceeding) disciplinary *не-* not (native Russian) незаконный, неправомерный, недееспособный illegal, unlawful, incompetent без-/без- without (native Russian) безнаказанность, бесспорный, безвозмездный impunity, indisputable, gratuitous контр- against, opposing контрсредство, контратака, контроль countermeasure, counterattack, control против- against (native Russian) противоправный, противозаконный, противодействие unlawful, illegal, counteraction 3.2. Prefixes of Spatial and Temporal Relations Prefix Meaning Example Translation меж- (между-) between (native Russian) межгосударственный, межотраслевой, междособойчик interstate, interbranch над- above, super- (native) надзор, надзиратель, надзорный supervision, supervisor, supervisory под- under, sub- (native) подсудность, подведомственность, подозреваемый jurisdiction, jurisdiction, suspect (n.) после- after, post- послесловие, последействие afterword, aftereffect пред- (пре-) before, pre- преднамеренный, предумышленный, предписание</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>premeditated, premeditated, prescription пере- re-, over- пересмотр, переквалификация, пересчет review, reclassification, recalculation со- (сов-) with, together соучастие, сообщник, содействие, соисполнитель complicity, accomplice, assistance, co-perpetrator 3.3. Prefixes of Intensity and Degree Prefix Meaning Example Translation макро- large, macroscopic макроэкономика, макроправовой macroeconomics, macro-level legal микро- small, microscopic микропреступление, микроправонарушение micro-crime, micro-offense суб- under, sub- субъект, субподряд, субаренда, субсидиарный subject, subcontract, sublease, subsidiary супер- above, super- суперприбыль, суперкомпьютер superprofit, supercomputer ультра- beyond, extremely ультраактивный, ультраправый ultra-active, far-right (political) экстра- outside, beyond экстрадиция, экстраординарный extradition, extraordinary 3.4. Prefixes with Procedural Meaning Prefix Meaning Example Translation воз- (вос-) up, again, back возражение, возмещение, восстановление, возврат objection, compensation, restoration, return ис- (из-)out, from исключение, изъятие, издержки exception, seizure, costs *от-* away, from ответственность, ответчик, отвод responsibility, defendant, challenge (to a judge) при-to, towards приговор, присвоение, принуждение sentence (judgment), appropriation, coercion 4. Semantic Potential of Suffixes in Legal Russian Suffixes are even more productive than prefixes in legal terminology. They typically change the part of speech and add a specific categorical meaning. 4.1. Suffixes for Nouns Suffixes for Abstract Legal Concepts (Processes, Results, States) Suffix Meaning Part of Speech Example Translation -ни(е), -ани(е) action, process, result Noun (neuter) регулирование, нарушение, преступление, наказание, решение regulation, violation, crime, punishment, decision -ци(я) action, process, result Noun (feminine) юрисдикция, квалификация, ратификация, экстрадиция, декларация jurisdiction, qualification, ratification, extradition, declaration -к(а)</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>action or result (colloquial, but used in legal contexts) Noun (feminine) проверка, отмена, сделка, поправка verification, cancellation, transaction, amendment -ств(о), -еств(о) state, condition, quality Noun (neuter) правосудие, законодательство, наследство, государство justice, legislation, inheritance, state -ость, -ность abstract property or quality Noun (feminine) ответственность, законность, правоспособность, виновность, безвозмездность responsibility, legality, legal capacity, guilt, gratuitousness Suffixes for Legal Actors (Persons) Suffix Meaning Part of Speech Example Translation -тель person who performs an action Noun (masculine) исполнитель, нарушитель, преследователь, защититель, следователь performer, violator, prosecutor, defender, investigator -ник person associated with something Noun (masculine) законник, правонарушитель, соучастник, наследник legal expert (colloquial), offender, accomplice, heir *-ец* person from a place or with a quality Noun (masculine) истец, ответец, продавец, владелец plaintiff, defendant, seller, owner -щик, -чик person by occupation Noun (masculine) переводчик, заказчик, обвиняемый (participle) translator, client, accused -ант, -ент person (agent) Noun (masculine) аспирант, респондент, контрагент, арбитрант postgraduate, respondent, counterparty, arbitrator Suffixes for Legal Objects and Instruments Suffix Meaning Part of Speech Example Translation *-ок* result of an action (diminutive) Noun (masculine) приговор, убыток, ущерб sentence (judgment), loss, damage -ищ(е) place or object Noun (neuter) следствие, убежище investigation, refuge -лк(a) place or object Noun (feminine) ссылка, отсрочка exile, deferment 4.2. Suffixes for Adjectives Suffix Meaning Part of Speech Example Translation Relational Adjectives -н-, -онн-, -енн- relating to Adjective правовой, уголовный, гражданский, законный, процессуальный legal, criminal, civil, lawful, procedural *-ск-* relating to (person, place) Adjective</p>	

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			<p>судебный, адвокатский, судейский, прокурорский judicial, lawyer's (adj.), judge's, prosecutorial -чек- relating to (often from -ика) Adjective юридический, теоретический, практический, тактический legal, theoretical, practical, tactical -ов-, -ев- belonging to Adjective договорный, исковой, наследственный, преступный contractual, claim- related, hereditary, criminal Qualitative Adjectives *-ивн-*having the quality of Adjective эффективный, прогрессивный, позитивный effective, progressive, positive -альн- relating to, characterized by Adjective криминальный, формальный, материальный, моральный criminal, formal, material, moral *-ист- containing, resembling Adjective юридистый (colloquial), террористический legalistic (pejorative), terrorist Possibility /Capability -ем-, -им- possible to do (passive) Adjective допустимый, наказуемый, взыскиваемый, обжалуемый admissible, punishable, collectible, appealable -тельн- serving to do something Adjective исполнительный, законодательный, ограничительный, предохранительный executive, legislative, restrictive, preventive 4.3. Suffixes for Verbs Suffix Meaning Part of Speech Example Translation -ова-, -ева- to perform an action Verb арестовать, конфисковать, наследовать, регулировать, декларировать to arrest, to confiscate, to inherit, to regulate, to declare -изирова- perform a complex action (often international) Verb легализировать, формализировать, систематизировать, кодифицировать to legalize, to formalize, to systematize, to codify -ирова- to perform an action (often from borrowed nouns) Verb арестовать, конфисковать, компенсировать, аннулировать to arrest, to confiscate, to compensate, to annul *-ну- single, momentary action Verb закончить, прекратить, приостановить to finish, to terminate, to suspend 5. Practical Application: Affix Analysis in Legal Terms By understanding the meaning of affixes, a student can often deduce the meaning of a complex legal term. Example 1: Правоспособность (legal capacity)</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>• прав- (root): law, right • *-о-* (interfix) • -способ- (root): ability, capacity • *-н-* (suffix): relational • -ость (suffix): abstract property • Meaning: The abstract property of having the ability to have rights. Example 2: Неправомерный (unlawful) • *-не-* (prefix): not • прав- (root): law, right • *-о-* (interfix) • *-мер-* (root): measure • *-н-* (suffix): relational • *-ый* (ending): adjective • Meaning: Not corresponding to the measure of law; unlawful. Example 3: Соучастник (accomplice) • *-со-* (prefix): with, together • участ- (root): participate • -ник (suffix): person • Meaning: A person who participates together (with others in a crime). Example 4: Обвиняемый (accused) • *-об-* (prefix): around, about • вин- (root): guilt • *-я-* (suffix): verb stem • *-ем-* (suffix): passive participle • *-ый* (ending): adjective (substantivized) • Meaning: The person against whom guilt is alleged. 6. Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Affix Identification Identify the prefixes and suffixes in the following legal terms. Write their meanings. 1. Противоправный 2. Недееспособность 3. Международно-правовой 4. Переквалификация 5. Подозреваемый 6. Законодательство 7. Возмещение 8. Беснаказанность Exercise 2. Word Formation Form the missing part of speech using the appropriate affixes. Noun Adjective Verb преступление преступный _____ закон законный узаконить решение _____ решать суд судебный _____ исковый искать (in legal sense) правонарушение _____ правонарушать Exercise 3. Guess the Meaning Based on the affixes, guess the meaning of the following legal terms. Use a dictionary only to check. 1. Правопреемство 2. Подведомственность 3. Неприкосновенность 4. Межотраслевой 5. Преднамеренный Exercise 4. Translate and Analyze Translate the following sentence into English. Then, list all legal terms and analyze their affixal structure. "Для установления подсудности дела необходимо определить характер правоотношения и субъектный состав участников"</p>	

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				<p>спора." Summary Table: Productive Legal Affixes Affix Type Function Examples анти-, не-, без-, противо- Negation / Opposition антимонопольный, незаконный, безнаказанный, противоправный со- (сов-) Togetherness соучастие, сообщник, исполнитель пере- Repetition / Change пересмотр, переквалификация суб-, под- Subordination субъект, субаренда, подсудность меж- (между-) Between межгосударственный, межотраслевой -ени(е), -ани(е) Process / Result нарушение, наказание, регулирование -ость, -ность Abstract property ответственность, законность, правоспособность -тель, -ник, -ец Person (Agent) нарушитель, соучастник, истец -н-, -ск-, -ческ- Relational adjective правовой, судебный, юридический -ем-, -им- Possibility (passive) допустимый, наказуемый, обжалуемый Conclusion Mastering the semantic potential of affixes is a powerful strategy for expanding legal vocabulary and understanding complex legal texts. It allows the law student to move from passive recognition to active word formation, significantly accelerating the process of language acquisition in a specialized legal field. For students of Russian in law, understanding affixes is particularly useful for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decoding unfamiliar legal terms by breaking them down into components • Understanding the relationships between legal concepts (e.g., судья – судебный – судимость – судопроизводство) • Producing legally precise language by choosing the correct derived form • Passing law exams that require knowledge of legal terminology in Russian <p>By systematically studying the most productive prefixes and suffixes in legal Russian, students can dramatically increase their legal vocabulary and their ability to understand and generate complex legal texts.</p>	
Раздел 2	Section 2. Types of texts. The specifics of the language of scientific texts. Theme and subtopic as an object of consideration in the scientific text of economic specialties. Grammatical classes of words	2.1	Topic 1. Word-theme and its subthemes: object and its features types of concepts, forms of concepts, etc.	In legal scientific and professional communication, any text is organized around a central word-theme (key legal concept). This theme is then developed through a hierarchy of subthemes, which describe the legal object's features, types, forms, and other attributes. Understanding this hierarchical structure is essential for both analyzing complex legal texts (statutes, judicial decisions, contracts) and producing clear, well-organized legal writing. This	СЗ

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
	<p>Work on the word as a unit of vocabulary function. Attribute. Categories of gender, number, case; form formation.</p>			<p>topic is particularly important for students of Russian as a foreign language in law at advanced levels (B2–C1). 1. Word-theme: Definition and Function A word-theme (or key legal concept) is the central word or phrase that names the main legal object, process, or phenomenon under discussion. It serves as the semantic anchor for the entire text or a significant section of it. Aspect Description Example Definition The main subject of the legal text. Contract, crime, legal liability, jurisdiction Role Organizes all legal information; other statements relate to it. All sentences in a paragraph on "contract" will somehow refer back to "contract." Expression Usually a noun or noun phrase. Breach of contract, criminal intent, statute of limitations Example of a word-theme in a legal sentence: "A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations." Here, the entire sentence is a definition of the word-theme contract. 2. Subthemes: Developing the Word-theme in Law A subtheme is a secondary legal concept that elaborates, specifies, or explains some aspect of the main word-theme. Subthemes are organized hierarchically. 3. Object and Its Features in Law The most common way to develop a legal word-theme is to describe the object (the legal theme itself) and its features (attributes, properties, characteristics). 3.1. Types of Features in Legal Discourse Type of Feature Question Example (Word-theme: Legal Norm) Qualitative What kind? a binding norm, a prohibiting norm, a dispositive norm Quantitative How much/many? The norm contains three elements: hypothesis, disposition, sanction Structural What are its parts? A legal norm consists of a hypothesis, a disposition, and a sanction Functional What does it do? A legal norm regulates social relations Relational How is it connected? A legal norm is related to the system of legislation and judicial practice 3.2. Speech Clichés for Describing Features in Law Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Introducing features Основными признаками ... являются ... The main features of ... are ... Stating a property ... обладает следующими свойствами.....has the following properties: ... Describing a function ... предназначен дляis</p>	

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			<p>designed for ... Showing connection... тесно связано с is closely related to.... 4. Types of Legal Concepts (Classification) When developing a legal word-theme, it is often necessary to discuss the types (or classes) of that concept. This involves classification. 4.1. The Logic of Legal Classification Step Operation Example 1 State the word-theme (class) Legal norms 2 Choose the basis for classification By the method of legal regulation 3 List the subclasses (types) Imperative (mandatory) norms, dispositive (optional) norms 4.2. Common Bases for Classification in Law Basis Description Example By legal force The hierarchical position of a legal act Laws, by-laws, regulations By branch of law The area of legal regulation Constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative law By function The role of the legal norm Regulatory, protective, declaratory By scope The territory or persons covered Federal, regional, local; general, special By method of regulation How the norm influences behavior Imperative (binding), dispositive (optional), encouraging 4.3. Speech Clichés for Types in Law Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Introducing types Выделяют следующие видыThe following types are distinguished... Stating the basis По признаку ... классифицируют ... Based on the feature. , they are classified... Listing types ..., а именно:, namely..... 5. Forms of Legal Concepts In addition to types (which are usually mutually exclusive and based on a single criterion), legal concepts can have different forms or manifestations. Forms often overlap or coexist. 5.1. Types vs. Forms in Law Criterion Type Form Basis Based on a single, clear attribute Often based on multiple attributes or context Mutual exclusivity Usually mutually exclusive Can coexist Example Forms of government: monarchy, republic Forms of legal liability: contractual, non-contractual 5.2. Common Forms in Legal Discourse Form Description Example (Word-theme: Legal Liability) Contractual vs. Non-contractual Based on the source of the obligation Liability for breach of contract vs. tort liability Material vs. Procedural Based on the nature of the legal rule</p>	

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			<p>Substantive law vs. procedural law Direct vs. Subsidiary Based on the order of recourse Direct liability of the debtor vs. subsidiary liability of the guarantor Joint and several vs. Shared Based on the distribution of responsibility Joint and several liability of co-defendants vs. shared liability in proportion to fault 5.3. Speech Clichés for Forms in Law Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Introducing forms ... может проявляться в форме can manifest in the form of ... Stating a form Одной из форм ... является ... One of the forms of ... is ... Contrasting forms В отличие от договорной формы, внедоговорная форма ... In contrast to the contractual form, the non-contractual form6. Other Subthemes Related to a Legal Word-theme Beyond features, types, and forms, a legal scientific text may develop a word-theme through other subthemes. Subtheme Key Question Example (Word-theme: Legal Norm) Definition What is it? A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct established by the state. Essence What is its core idea? The essence of a legal norm lies in its regulatory function. Structure (Elements) What are its parts? A legal norm consists of a hypothesis, a disposition, and a sanction. Functions What does it do? The main functions of legal norms are regulatory, protective, and preventive. Sources (Forms of expression) Where is it found? Constitution, federal laws, decrees, regulations, judicial precedents. Scope To whom or where does it apply? Federal laws apply to the entire territory of the Russian Federation. Sanctions What are the consequences of violation? Violation of a legal norm entails legal liability. 7. The Full Logical Scheme for Developing a Legal Word-theme A well-structured legal scientific text on a single word-theme typically follows this logical progression. Stage Subtheme Key Clichés 1 Definition ... — это ... 2 Essence Сущность ... заключается в том, что ... 3 Features / Properties Основными признаками ... являются ... 4 Structure / Elements ... состоит из ..., ... включает в себя ... 5 Types / Classification Выделяют следующие виды ... 6 Formsможет проявляться в форме ... 7 Functions ... предназначен для 8</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>Sanctions / Consequences Нарушение ... влечет 8. Practical Examples from Different Branches of Law Example 1: Civil Law (Word-theme: Contract) Stage Text Definition A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations. Essence The essence of a contract lies in the principle of autonomy of will and binding force. Features The main features of a contract are: legality of content, capacity of the parties, compliance with form. Structure A contract includes: preamble, subject matter, rights and obligations of the parties, liability, final provisions, signatures and details. Types The following types of contracts are distinguished: sale, donation, lease, contract for services, loan, etc. Forms Contracts can be concluded in oral or written (simple or notarial) form. Functions The contract is designed to regulate the relations of the parties and ensure the predictability of their interaction. Example 2: Criminal Law (Word-theme: Crime) Stage Text Definition A crime is a socially dangerous act prohibited by criminal law under threat of punishment. Essence The essence of a crime lies in its public danger. Features The main features of a crime are: public danger, unlawfulness, guilt, and punishability. Structure A crime consists of four elements: object, objective side, subject, subjective side. Types Depending on the nature and degree of public danger, crimes are divided into: minor gravity, moderate gravity, serious, and especially serious. Forms The forms of guilt are: intent (direct or indirect) and negligence (frivolity or negligence). Sanctions The commission of a crime entails criminal liability in the form of punishment. Example 3: Constitutional Law (Word-theme: Constitutional Rights) Stage Text Definition Constitutional rights are the fundamental rights and freedoms of man and citizen enshrined in the Constitution. Essence The essence of constitutional rights lies in their recognition as the highest value by the state. Features The main features of constitutional rights are: fundamental nature, direct effect, judicial protection. Types The following types of constitutional rights are distinguished: personal, political, socio-economic, cultural. Forms Constitutional rights can be exercised</p>	

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			<p>individually or collectively. Limitations Constitutional rights may be limited by federal law only to the extent necessary to protect the constitutional order, morality, health, rights and legitimate interests of others. 9. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Word-theme and Subthemes Read the following short legal text. Identify the main word-theme and list the subthemes that are developed. "A legal fact is a specific life circumstance with which the law associates the emergence, change, or termination of legal relations. The main features of a legal fact are: reality (it must actually exist), legal certainty (it must be provided for by the law), and the ability to generate legal consequences. Depending on the connection with the will of the participants, legal facts are divided into events (occurring independently of human will) and actions (dependent on human will). Actions, in turn, are divided into lawful and unlawful. For example, the conclusion of a contract is a lawful action, while the commission of a crime is an unlawful action." Answer: Word-theme: Legal fact. Subthemes: definition, features, classification (by connection with will), types (events, actions), further classification (lawful/unlawful actions), examples. Exercise 2. Complete the Hierarchy Exercise 3. Write a Paragraph Choose a word-theme from your field of study (e.g., "legal norm," "statute of limitations," "jurisdiction," "evidence"). Write one paragraph (5-7 sentences) that develops at least three subthemes (e.g., definition, features, types). Use the speech clichés from this material. Exercise 4. Text Analysis Find a short legal text in Russian (an excerpt from a textbook, statute, or court decision). Underline the word-theme. Then, identify and label the subthemes in the margin (e.g., "definition," "feature," "type," "form," "function"). Exercise 5. Legal Writing Write a short legal analysis (8-10 sentences) of the concept "statute of limitations" (исковая давность) using the following structure: 1. Definition 2. Essence 3. Features 4. Types (if applicable) 5. Forms (if applicable) 6. Legal consequences of expiration Use the speech clichés from this material. Summary Table: Word-theme and Subthemes in Law Concept Definition Key Questions Key Clichés Word-theme Central legal concept of a text What</p>	

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				<p>legal object is being discussed? ... — это ... Feature Attribute or property of the legal theme What qualities does it have? Основными признаками ... являются ... Type Mutually exclusive subclass (based on a single criterion) What legal kinds exist? Выделяют следующие виды ... Form Manifestation (may overlap) How does it appear? ... может проявляться в форме ... Structure Internal composition What parts does it consist of? ... состоит из ... Function Purpose or role in the legal system What does it do? ... предназначен для ... Legal consequence Result of violating or applying the legal concept What does it lead to? Нарушение ... влечет ... Conclusion Understanding the hierarchy of word-theme → subthemes is essential for both reading and writing legal scientific texts. It allows the reader to navigate complex legal information efficiently and provides the writer with a clear blueprint for organizing legal content logically and comprehensively. For law students studying Russian, mastering this hierarchical structure helps to: • Read and understand legal codes, statutes, and judicial decisions more effectively • Take structured notes on legal topics • Write clear and well-organized legal memos, briefs, and scholarly articles • Prepare for exams by systematically organizing legal knowledge The ability to identify the word-theme and its subthemes is a fundamental skill that distinguishes a well-organized legal text from a confusing or disorganized one. Whether you are analyzing a provision of the Civil Code, writing a legal memo, or preparing a scholarly article, starting with a clear word-theme and systematically developing its subthemes will ensure that your legal writing is logical, complete, and persuasive.</p>	
		2.2	Topic 2. Development of the theme of the text. Header structures. Typical forms. A term and its distribution.	<p>In legal scientific and professional communication, the development of the theme is a dynamic process. A legal text is not a static list of sentences about a single topic; rather, the theme evolves, expands, contracts, and is specified as the author guides the reader through a logical legal argument. This process is signaled by header structures (titles, headings, subheadings) and is realized through typical forms of thematic progression. Additionally, a key concept—the legal term—undergoes distribution, being introduced, defined, and then</p>	C3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>used in various contexts throughout the legal text. This material is essential for advanced learners of Russian as a Foreign Language in law (B2–C1) who need to read, analyze, and produce complex legal scientific and professional texts.</p> <p>1. Development of the Theme of the Legal Text The theme of a legal text is what is being discussed. However, a well-written legal text does not simply repeat the same theme. It develops it through several logical operations.</p> <p>1.1. Key Operations in Theme Development in Legal Texts</p> <p>Operation Direction Purpose Example (Starting Theme: Legal Liability) Definition (Establishing) To state what the legal theme means. Legal liability is the obligation of a person to suffer adverse consequences for a committed offense.</p> <p>Expansion Narrow → Broad To generalize or place in a broader legal context. Legal liability is a fundamental institution of any legal system and serves to protect social relations.</p> <p>Contraction Broad → Narrow To focus on a specific legal aspect. This article will focus on civil liability arising from breach of contract.</p> <p>Specification General → Precise To add concrete legal parameters (conditions, parties, jurisdiction). We will examine the liability of a guarantor under a loan agreement concluded between a bank and an individual.</p> <p>Exemplification Abstract → Concrete To provide a legal example. For example, if the debtor fails to repay the loan, the creditor may demand payment from the guarantor.</p> <p>Comparison (Relational) To show similarities or differences with another legal concept. Unlike criminal liability, which is public, civil liability is private in nature.</p> <p>Cause-Effect (Relational) To explain why a legal consequence occurs or what it leads to. The commission of an offense gives rise to legal liability, which in turn entails the application of sanctions.</p> <p>1.2. Thematic Progression: Moving from Sentence to Sentence in Legal Texts Within a paragraph, the theme is developed through patterns of thematic progression. The most common patterns in legal writing are:</p> <p>Pattern Description Example (Legal Context) Linear (Chain) Progression The rheme (new information) of one sentence becomes the theme (given information) of the next sentence. *A contract (T1) is an</p>	

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			<p>agreement between two parties (R1). This agreement (T2 = R1) must comply with the law (R2). Compliance with the law (T3 = R2) is a condition for the validity of the contract (R3).*</p> <p>Constant (Parallel) Progression One central legal theme is maintained across several sentences; each sentence adds new information about the same theme. A legal norm (T) has a special structure (R1). It (T) consists of a hypothesis, a disposition, and a sanction (R2). It (T) may be imperative or dispositive (R3). Derived (Hypertheme) Progression A hypertheme (a general legal theme) is broken down into several subthemes in subsequent sentences. Legal liability (Hypertheme) is divided into several types: criminal liability (Subtheme 1), civil liability (Subtheme 2), administrative liability (Subtheme 3), and disciplinary liability (Subtheme 4).</p> <p>2. Header Structures (Titles, Headings, Subheadings) in Legal Texts Headers are the "skeleton" of a legal text. They signal the logical structure and guide the reader through the development of the legal theme.</p> <p>2.1. Functions of Headers in Legal Texts</p> <p>Description Informative States the legal content of the section (e.g., "Statute of Limitations," "Grounds for Termination of Contract"). Structural Indicates the level (chapter, section, subsection, paragraph). Navigational Allows the reader (judge, lawyer, scholar) to quickly find specific legal provisions. Normative In statutes and codes, headers often indicate the scope and subject matter of a legal norm.</p> <p>2.2. Typical Header Structures in Legal Texts</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Model</td> <td>Structure</td> <td>Example</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(from Civil Code)</td> <td>Example (from Criminal Code)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1. Noun phrase (the most common)</td> <td>Noun or Noun + dependent words</td> <td>"Contracts"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Crimes against property"</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Two-word (object + attribute) Noun + Noun in Genitive</td> <td>"Concept of a Transaction"</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Definition of a Crime"</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Process + its characteristic</td> <td>Noun + Adjective</td> <td>"Judicial Protection"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"Criminal Liability"</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Phrase with "O" (about)</td> <td>O + Prepositional case</td> <td>"On the Limitation Period"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"On Liability for Theft"</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Question form</td> <td>Interrogative sentence</td> <td>"What is a Contract?"</td> </tr> <tr> <td>"What Punishment Does the Law Provide?"</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Two-part title (general: specific)</td> <td>General phrase : specific phrase</td> <td>"Civil Law:</td> </tr> </table>	Model	Structure	Example	(from Civil Code)	Example (from Criminal Code)		1. Noun phrase (the most common)	Noun or Noun + dependent words	"Contracts"	"Crimes against property"			2. Two-word (object + attribute) Noun + Noun in Genitive	"Concept of a Transaction"		"Definition of a Crime"			3. Process + its characteristic	Noun + Adjective	"Judicial Protection"	"Criminal Liability"			4. Phrase with "O" (about)	O + Prepositional case	"On the Limitation Period"	"On Liability for Theft"			5. Question form	Interrogative sentence	"What is a Contract?"	"What Punishment Does the Law Provide?"			6. Two-part title (general: specific)	General phrase : specific phrase	"Civil Law:	
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				<p>General Provisions" "Crimes: Classification and Elements" 2.3. Linguistic Features of Headers in Legal Russian Texts Feature Description Example Nominalization Use of nouns instead of verbs. Рассмотрение иска (instead of Рассматривая иск) Use of the Genitive case Chains of nouns in the Genitive case. Анализ норм института права собственности Absence of verbs Headers are typically noun phrases, not full sentences. Условия действительности сделки (not Сделка должна соответствовать условиям действительности) Use of legal terms Headers contain the central legal terminology of the field. Исковая давность в гражданском праве 3. Typical Forms of Thematic Development in Legal Texts The development of a legal theme often follows predictable patterns or "forms." 3.1. Form: General → Specific (Deductive) – Common in Codes and Scholarly Articles The text begins with a general legal principle and then narrows down to a specific application or exception. Header: General Provisions on Contracts • Paragraph 1 (General): A contract is an agreement between two or more persons... • Paragraph 2 (More Specific): Contracts must be concluded in a form established by law... • Paragraph 3 (Specific): A contract for the sale of real estate must be concluded in writing and undergo state registration. 3.2. Form: Specific → General (Inductive) – Common in Judicial Opinions and Case Studies The text begins with specific facts or a specific case and then draws a general legal conclusion or principle. Header: Case Study: Liability for Harm Caused by a Source of Increased Danger • Paragraph 1 (Specific Facts): The driver of a car, Ivanov, while reversing, hit a pedestrian, Petrov. • Paragraph 2 (Specific Legal Issue): Is the owner of the car liable for the harm caused? • Paragraph 3 (General Principle): According to Article 1079 of the Civil Code, the owner of a source of increased danger is liable for harm caused by that source, regardless of fault. 3.3. Form: Problem → Solution – Common in Legal Memos and Scholarly Articles The text presents a legal problem or gap in the law and then proposes a solution. Header: Problems of Applying the Statute of Limitations • Paragraph 1 (Problem): The current civil legislation does not</p>	

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				<p>clearly define the moment when the limitation period begins to run for continuing torts. • Paragraph 2 (Analysis): This leads to difficulties in judicial practice, where courts take different approaches. • Paragraph 3 (Solution): This paper proposes amending Article 200 of the Civil Code to clarify that for continuing torts, the limitation period begins to run from the moment the tort is discovered. 3.4. Form: Cause → Effect – Common in Explaining Legal Consequences The text explains the legal grounds (causes) of a legal consequence and then its effects. Header: Legal Consequences of Invalidity of a Transaction • Paragraph 1 (Cause): If a transaction is declared invalid due to non-compliance with the law... • Paragraph 2 (Effect): ...each party is obligated to return to the other everything received under the transaction (restitution). 4. A Legal Term and Its Distribution A legal term is a word or phrase that denotes a specific concept in a legal field (e.g., statute of limitations, jurisdiction, tort, mens rea). Term distribution refers to how a legal term is introduced, defined, and then used (distributed) throughout a legal text. 4.1. Stages of Term Distribution in Legal Texts Stage Operation Purpose Example (Term: Statute of Limitations) 1. Introduction The legal term is presented for the first time. To announce the key legal concept. This article examines the concept of the statute of limitations in civil law. 2. Definition The legal term is given a precise meaning. To establish a shared legal understanding. The statute of limitations is the period for protecting a right under a claim of a person whose right has been violated. 3. Abbreviation (optional) A shortened form is introduced. To avoid repetition. ...hereinafter referred to as SL. 4. Use (Distribution) The legal term is used repeatedly in various legal contexts. To develop the legal theme. The statute of limitations applies to most civil claims. The statute of limitations is three years. The running of the statute of limitations begins from the day the person learned or should have learned of the violation of their right. 5. Synonymy / Paraphrase The legal term is restated using different words. To avoid monotony, to clarify meaning. This limitation period (synonym) begins to run... 6.</p>	

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			<p>Connection to other terms The legal term is related to other legal concepts. To build a conceptual legal network. The statute of limitations is closely related to the concept of legal certainty and the right to judicial protection. 4.2. Speech Clichés for Term Distribution in Legal Russian Stage Russian Cliché English Equivalent Introduction В данной статье рассматривается понятие ... This article examines the concept of ... Definition Под ... понимается ... By ... is meant ... Abbreviation ... (далее — ...) ... (hereinafter — ...) Use ... применяется к ..., ... регулируется applies to ..., ... is governed by ... Synonymy Иными словами, ... In other words, ... Connection ... тесно связано с is closely related to ... 4.3. Practical Example: Term Distribution in a Legal Text Text: "This article analyzes the concept of precedent (1. Introduction). Precedent refers to a judicial decision that is binding on lower courts when deciding similar cases (2. Definition). Precedent, hereinafter referred to as P (3. Abbreviation), is the foundation of the common law system. P (4. Use) is not formally recognized as a source of law in Russia, but the decisions of the Supreme Court have persuasive authority. This binding force of judicial decisions (5. Synonymy) is limited to the interpretation of legal norms. P (4. Use) is closely related to the principle of stare decisis (6. Connection)." 5. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify Theme Development Read the following legal paragraph. Identify the pattern of thematic progression (linear, constant, or derived). *"A contract (T1) is an agreement of two or more parties (R1). This agreement (T2 = R1) must comply with the law (R2). Compliance with the law (T3 = R2) is a condition for the validity of the contract (R3)."* Answer: Linear (chain) progression. Exercise 2. Create Headers Create two different header structures for a legal text on the following topics: 1. A comparison of two types of legal liability (criminal and administrative). 2. An analysis of the grounds for terminating a contract. Example Answer: 1. "Criminal and Administrative Liability: A Comparative Analysis" (Model 6) or "Comparison of Criminal and Administrative Liability" (Model 2) 2. "Grounds for Termination of Contract"</p>	

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			<p>(Model 2) or "When Can a Contract Be Terminated?" (Model 5) Exercise 3. Identify the Form What typical form of thematic development is used in the following outline? Header: Judicial Practice in Disputes Over the Protection of Honor and Dignity • Introduction: The problem of protecting honor and dignity in the age of the internet. • Section 1: Current legislation on the protection of honor and dignity. • Section 2: Analysis of judicial practice: cases of defamation on social media. • Section 3: Problems and gaps in legal regulation. • Conclusion: Proposals for improving legislation. Answer: Problem → Solution form (the problem is identified and a solution is proposed). Exercise 4. Analyze Term Distribution Find a short legal text (2-3 paragraphs) from a textbook or a statute. Identify a key legal term and trace its distribution through the text. Identify the stage (introduction, definition, use, synonymy, connection) for each occurrence. Exercise 5. Write a Short Legal Text Choose a legal term from your field (e.g., «договор», «правонарушение», «исковая давность», «юридическое лицо»). Write a short legal text (5-7 sentences) that demonstrates the stages of term distribution: introduction, definition, use (at least twice), and connection to at least one other legal term. Summary Table Concept Definition Key Operations / Stages Theme Development How the main legal topic evolves in a text Expansion, contraction, specification, exemplification, comparison, cause-effect Thematic Progression Pattern of theme-rheme movement across sentences Linear, constant, derived Header Structures Titles and headings that signal legal text structure Noun phrase, two-word, question form, two-part title Typical Forms Common patterns of legal argumentation General → Specific, Problem → Solution, Cause → Effect Term Distribution How a legal term is introduced, defined, and used Introduction → Definition → (Abbreviation) → Use → Synonymy → Connection Conclusion Mastering the development of the legal theme, the use of header structures, and the distribution of legal terms is essential for advanced academic and professional literacy in Russian law. These skills allow a reader to navigate complex legal texts efficiently and a writer to produce</p>	

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				<p>clear, logical, and professional legal communication. For law students and legal professionals working in Russian, understanding these mechanisms is crucial for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading and interpreting statutes, codes, judicial decisions, and scholarly articles • Drafting precise and well-structured legal documents (contracts, memos, briefs) • Writing clear and persuasive legal scholarship • Preparing for exams and writing legal analyses <p>The ability to develop a legal theme logically, structure a legal text with appropriate headers, and distribute legal terms correctly is what distinguishes a well-organized legal text from a confusing or ambiguous one. These skills are fundamental to success in the study and practice of law in the Russian language.</p>																									
		2.3	Topic 3. Structure of a concept. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the concept.	<p>In legal science and professional legal communication, a concept is not a simple, monolithic unit. It has a complex structure that consists of various components. Furthermore, to fully describe a legal concept, one must specify its qualitative (what kind?) and quantitative (how much? how many?) characteristics. Understanding these aspects is essential for precise, unambiguous, and complete legal description. This material is designed for advanced learners of Russian as a Foreign Language in law (B2–C1), particularly those studying legal theory, civil law, criminal law, or other legal disciplines.</p> <p>1. The Structure of a Legal Concept</p> <p>The most influential model of a concept's structure in Russian linguistics is the three-component model. According to this model, any legal concept (e.g., "crime," "contract," "legal responsibility") consists of the following layers:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Component</td> <td>Description</td> <td>Key Question</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Example (Concept: "Legal Norm")</td> <td>1. Conceptual (Notional) Core</td> <td>The essential, defining features of the legal concept. The "legal definition."</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>What is its essence? What distinguishes it from other legal concepts?</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct established by the state, secured by coercion, and regulating social relations.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2. Image-Experiential Layer</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Sensory and metaphorical representations; what the concept "looks like" or is compared to in the legal mind.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>What images or associations does it evoke? A legal norm as a "rule," a "standard," a "scale"; law as a "system," a "building," a "mechanism."</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3.</td> </tr> </table>	Component	Description	Key Question	Example (Concept: "Legal Norm")	1. Conceptual (Notional) Core	The essential, defining features of the legal concept. The "legal definition."			What is its essence? What distinguishes it from other legal concepts?			A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct established by the state, secured by coercion, and regulating social relations.		2. Image-Experiential Layer				Sensory and metaphorical representations; what the concept "looks like" or is compared to in the legal mind.			What images or associations does it evoke? A legal norm as a "rule," a "standard," a "scale"; law as a "system," a "building," a "mechanism."			3.	С3
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				<p>Evaluative (Value) Layer The positive or negative assessment associated with the legal concept. Is it good or bad? Important or unimportant? A legal norm is seen as a necessary instrument of social regulation, a guarantee of order, but also potentially a restriction of freedom. Key Point: The conceptual core is relatively stable and universal within a given legal system. The image and evaluative layers are culturally and individually specific, but in legal science, they are often standardized (e.g., "the law is harsh but it is the law").</p> <p>1.1. Example: Analyzing the Concept "Punishment" (Criminal Law) Component Description Conceptual Core Punishment is a measure of state coercion imposed by a court sentence on a person found guilty of committing a crime. Image Layer Punishment as "retribution," "a lesson," "a sanction"; the "sword of justice." Evaluative Layer Punishment is necessary for justice and deterrence, but must be proportional and humane; excessive punishment is seen as unjust.</p> <p>1.2. Example: Analyzing the Concept "Contract" (Civil Law) Component Description Conceptual Core A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations. Image Layer A contract as a "bridge" between parties, a "set of rules," a "binding chain." Evaluative Layer A contract is a positive instrument of economic freedom, a guarantee of predictability; breach of contract is negative.</p> <p>2. Qualitative Characteristics of a Legal Concept Qualitative characteristics describe the properties, qualities, and features of a legal concept. They answer the question: What kind? 2.1. Types of Qualitative Characteristics in Law Type Description Example (Concept: "Legal Norm") Normative The quality of being a rule of conduct A legal norm is generally binding. Formal The quality of being formally defined A legal norm is formally defined in a legal act. Procedural The quality of being implemented through procedures A legal norm is enforced through judicial or administrative procedures. Functional What the concept does or is used for A legal norm is used to regulate social relations. Relational How the concept relates to other legal concepts A legal norm is part of a legal system. Comparative How</p>	

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			<p>the concept compares to others An imperative norm is more rigid than a dispositive norm. Modal Possibility, necessity, or obligation associated with the concept A legal norm must be complied with; an authorized norm permits certain actions. 2.2. Examples of Qualitative Characteristics in Different Branches of Law</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Branch of Law</td> <td>Concept</td> <td>Qualitative Characteristics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Criminal Law</td> <td>Crime</td> <td>Socially dangerous, unlawful, guilty, punishable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Civil Law</td> <td>Transaction</td> <td>Lawful, voluntary, intentional, formal (if required by law)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Constitutional Law</td> <td>Constitutional Right</td> <td>Fundamental, inalienable, directly applicable, judicially protected</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administrative Law</td> <td>Administrative Offense</td> <td>Unlawful, guilty, subject to administrative penalty</td> </tr> </table> <p>2.3. Speech Clichés for Qualitative Characteristics in Law Function</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Russian Cliché</td> <td>English</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equivalent Stating a quality</td> <td>... обладает следующими качествами: ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...</td> <td>... has the following qualities: ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Describing a function</td> <td>Основная функция ... заключается в ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The main function of ... is ...</td> <td>Showing a relation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... тесно связано с ...</td> <td>... is closely related to ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Making a comparison</td> <td>В отличие от ..., ... имеет ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In contrast to ..., ... has ...</td> <td>Expressing modality</td> </tr> <tr> <td>... может ...; ... должен ...</td> <td>... can ...; ... must</td> </tr> </table> <p>3. Quantitative Characteristics of a Legal Concept</p> <p>Quantitative characteristics describe the measurable parameters, size, quantity, and degree associated with a legal concept. They answer the question: How much? How many?</p> <p>3.1. Types of Quantitative Characteristics in Law</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Description</td> <td>Example (Concept: "Crime")</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Absolute</td> <td>A specific number or count.</td> <td>The Criminal Code contains over 300 articles defining crimes.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relative</td> <td>A proportion, ratio, or percentage.</td> <td>The number of thefts increased by 15% compared to last year.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporal</td> <td>Duration, frequency, period.</td> <td>The statute of limitations for this crime is 10 years; the crime was committed within a month.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial</td> <td>Size, distance, volume.</td> <td>The crime was committed at a distance of 50 meters from the school.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Statistical</td> <td>Mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation.</td> <td>The average sentence for this crime is 5 years; the median is 4 years.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Threshold / Limit</td> <td>Minimum, maximum,</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Branch of Law	Concept	Qualitative Characteristics	Criminal Law	Crime	Socially dangerous, unlawful, guilty, punishable	Civil Law	Transaction	Lawful, voluntary, intentional, formal (if required by law)	Constitutional Law	Constitutional Right	Fundamental, inalienable, directly applicable, judicially protected	Administrative Law	Administrative Offense	Unlawful, guilty, subject to administrative penalty	Russian Cliché	English	Equivalent Stating a quality	... обладает следующими качествами: has the following qualities: ...	Describing a function	Основная функция ... заключается в ...	The main function of ... is ...	Showing a relation	... тесно связано с is closely related to ...	Making a comparison	В отличие от ..., ... имеет ...	In contrast to ..., ... has ...	Expressing modality	... может ...; ... должен can ...; ... must	Type	Description	Example (Concept: "Crime")	Absolute	A specific number or count.	The Criminal Code contains over 300 articles defining crimes.	Relative	A proportion, ratio, or percentage.	The number of thefts increased by 15% compared to last year.	Temporal	Duration, frequency, period.	The statute of limitations for this crime is 10 years; the crime was committed within a month.	Spatial	Size, distance, volume.	The crime was committed at a distance of 50 meters from the school.	Statistical	Mean, median, mode, variance, standard deviation.	The average sentence for this crime is 5 years; the median is 4 years.	Threshold / Limit	Minimum, maximum,		
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			<p>optimal value. The maximum punishment for this crime is 10 years of imprisonment; the minimum fine is 100,000 rubles. 3.2. Examples of Quantitative Characteristics in Different Branches of Law</p> <p>Criminal Law Punishment Term of imprisonment: from 6 months to 20 years (or life); fine: from 5,000 to 5 million rubles.</p> <p>Civil Law Limitation Period General limitation period: 3 years; special limitation periods: 1 year (e.g., for carriage contracts), 10 years (e.g., for real estate claims). Civil Law Legal Capacity Full legal capacity begins at 18 years (or upon marriage before 18, or through emancipation). Administrative Law Fine Fine amount: from 500 to 5,000 rubles for citizens, from 5,000 to 50,000 rubles for officials. 3.3. Speech Clichés for Quantitative Characteristics in Law Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Stating a number ... составляет amounts to ... Showing a range ... колеблется от ... до ranges from ... to ... Indicating a change... увеличилось на ... (by); ... уменьшилось до ... (to) ... increased by ...; ... decreased to ... Stating a threshold Минимальное значение ... равно ... The minimum value of ... is ... Describing a statistical measure Среднее значение ... составляет ... The mean value of ... is ...</p> <p>4. The Relationship Between Qualitative and Quantitative Characteristics in Law Qualitative and quantitative characteristics are not independent. A change in a quantitative parameter often leads to a change in a qualitative state. This is often expressed through the concept of measure and transition points. Principle Description Legal Example Measure The specific quantitative value of a property. The amount of damage caused is 100,000 rubles. Transition (Threshold) The point at which a quantitative change leads to a qualitative change (e.g., from a misdemeanor to a crime, from a fine to imprisonment). If the amount of damage exceeds 2,500 rubles, petty theft is no longer an administrative offense but a crime (Article 7.27 of the Code of Administrative Offenses vs. Article 158 of the Criminal Code). Example in Criminal Law (Thresholds for Theft): Quantitative Measure (Value of stolen property) Qualitative State Legal</p>	

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			<p>Consequence Up to 2,500 rubles Petty theft (administrative offense) Fine, administrative arrest Over 2,500 rubles Theft (crime) Criminal liability: fine, correctional labor, imprisonment Over 250,000 rubles Theft on a large scale Increased criminal liability Over 1,000,000 rubles Theft on an especially large scale Maximum criminal liability Example in Civil Law (Legal Capacity of Minors): Quantitative Measure (Age) Qualitative State Legal Consequence Up to 6 years Completely incompetent Cannot perform any legally significant actions 6 to 14 years Limitedly competent (minor) Can perform small everyday transactions 14 to 18 years Partially competent Can perform many transactions independently, but with parental consent for others 18 years and older Fully competent Can independently acquire and exercise rights and obligations 5. Practical Application: The Full Description of a Legal Concept A complete legal scientific description of a concept should include both its structural components (core, image, evaluation) and its qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Example Concept: "Statute of Limitations" (Civil Law) Aspect Description Conceptual Core The statute of limitations is the period for protecting a right under a claim of a person whose right has been violated. Image Layer The statute of limitations as a "deadline," a "cut-off line," a "safety valve" that prevents indefinite legal uncertainty. Evaluative Layer The statute of limitations is positive (ensures legal certainty, encourages timely protection of rights) but can also be negative (may prevent a deserving plaintiff from obtaining relief). Qualitative Characteristics The statute of limitations is mandatory (the court applies it regardless of the parties' request), general (applies to most claims), and procedural (its expiration is grounds for dismissal of the claim). Quantitative Characteristics The general limitation period is 3 years; the period begins to run from the day the person learned or should have learned of the violation of their right. For recourse claims, the period is 6 months. The period may be suspended or interrupted under certain conditions. 6. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify Components Analyze the legal concept "Legal</p>	

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			<p>Responsibility." Identify: 1. The conceptual core (definition). 2. An image or metaphor for legal responsibility. 3. An evaluative statement (positive or negative). Exercise 2. Qualitative vs. Quantitative Read the following statements about the legal concept "Fine." Label each as Qualitative (Ql) or Quantitative (Qt). 1. The fine is a monetary penalty. (Ql) 2. The fine may be imposed in the amount of 5,000 to 50,000 rubles. (Qt) 3. The fine is the most common type of administrative punishment. (Ql) 4. The court imposed a fine of 100,000 rubles on the defendant. (Qt) 5. The fine is a less severe punishment than imprisonment. (Ql) Exercise 3. Describe the Transition Describe the quantitative threshold at which a qualitative change occurs for one of the following: 1. Age of criminal responsibility (in Russia, 14 years for certain serious crimes, 16 years for all crimes) 2. Value of property for distinguishing theft from petty theft (threshold: 2,500 rubles) 3. Amount of debt for initiating bankruptcy proceedings (threshold: 500,000 rubles for legal entities, 500,000 rubles for individuals) Exercise 4. Write a Paragraph Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) describing the legal concept "Contract." Include: 1. A definition (conceptual core). 2. One qualitative characteristic. 3. One quantitative characteristic (use a specific number or range). 4. One sentence describing a transition point (e.g., at what age can a person independently conclude contracts?). Exercise 5. Analyze a Legal Text Find a legal definition in the Civil Code or Criminal Code (e.g., Article 1 of the Civil Code, Article 14 of the Criminal Code). Analyze it according to the three-component model (conceptual core, image, evaluation). Identify qualitative and quantitative characteristics. Summary Table</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1234 1181 1980 1428"> <thead> <tr> <th>Aspect</th> <th>Key Question</th> <th>Components / Types</th> <th>Key Clichés</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Structure of a Legal Concept</td> <td>What is it composed of?</td> <td>Conceptual core, image layer, evaluative layer</td> <td>Сущность ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>заключается в том, что ... (core); ... ассоциируется с ... (image)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Qualitative Characteristics</td> <td>What kind?</td> <td>Normative, formal, functional, relational, comparative, modal</td> <td>... обладает свойствами: ...; ... предназначен для ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quantitative Characteristics</td> <td>How much? How many?</td> <td>Absolute, relative,</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Aspect	Key Question	Components / Types	Key Clichés	Structure of a Legal Concept	What is it composed of?	Conceptual core, image layer, evaluative layer	Сущность ...			заключается в том, что ... (core); ... ассоциируется с ... (image)		Qualitative Characteristics	What kind?	Normative, formal, functional, relational, comparative, modal	... обладает свойствами: ...; ... предназначен для ...	Quantitative Characteristics	How much? How many?	Absolute, relative,		
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				<p>temporal, spatial, statistical, threshold ... составляет ...; ... колеблется от ... до ...; Минимальное значение ... Conclusion Understanding the structure of a legal concept and the distinction between its qualitative and quantitative characteristics is fundamental to legal scientific and professional communication. It allows for precise, complete, and unambiguous descriptions, and it enables the legal writer or speaker to move from abstract definitions to concrete, measurable legal parameters. For law students studying Russian, mastering this framework is essential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading and understanding legal codes, statutes, and judicial decisions • Writing clear and precise legal definitions • Distinguishing between similar legal concepts based on their attributes • Understanding thresholds and conditions for the application of legal norms • Preparing for exams and writing legal analyses <p>The ability to identify the conceptual core, qualitative features, and quantitative parameters of a legal concept is a fundamental skill that distinguishes a precise legal thinker from a vague one. Whether you are analyzing the concept of "crime," "contract," or "legal responsibility," this framework provides a systematic way to unpack complex legal ideas and communicate them with clarity and precision/</p>	
		2.4	Topic 4. Juridical discourse. Characteristics of the process, properties. The essence (content of the concept).	<p>Juridical (legal) discourse is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that occupies a central place in modern society. As a specialized type of communication, it operates at the intersection of law, language, and social power. Understanding the nature of juridical discourse, its characteristics as a process, its defining properties, and its essence is essential for law students, legal professionals, and anyone studying Russian legal language. This material explores the nature of juridical discourse from linguistic, communicative, and legal perspectives.</p> <p>1. The Concept of Juridical Discourse: Definitions and Approaches</p> <p>1.1. Defining Discourse Before examining juridical discourse specifically, it is necessary to understand what "discourse" means as a broader category. In modern linguistics, discourse is understood as "a coherent text in conjunction with extralinguistic – pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological and other factors; text taken in its event aspect;</p>	C3

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			<p>speech viewed as a purposeful social action". The key idea is that discourse is more than just text. It includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The participants in communication and their roles (judge, lawyer, witness, defendant) • The goals and intentions of the speakers (to prove, to defend, to decide) • The social and cultural context (the legal system, courtroom etiquette) • The psychological and cognitive processes involved <p>As N.D. Arutyunova famously stated, discourse is "speech immersed in life".</p> <p>1.2. Defining Juridical Discourse</p> <p>Juridical (Legal) Discourse is a type of institutional discourse that encompasses all forms of verbal communication in the legal sphere: from legislative texts and judicial decisions to lawyer-client consultations and courtroom speeches. In simpler terms, juridical discourse includes everything from Supreme Court decisions and criminal codes to police interrogations and contract negotiations. It is the language of law in action. Participants of juridical discourse include:</p> <p>Group Examples Professionals Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, notaries, legal scholars, arbitrators Non-professionals Plaintiffs, defendants, suspects, witnesses, victims, jurors Support participants Court clerks, translators, experts, bailiffs</p> <p>1.3. Key Definitions at a Glance</p> <p>Source Definition General Discourse Text + extralinguistic factors (pragmatic, sociocultural, psychological); speech "immersed in life"</p> <p>Juridical Discourse Verbalized speech-mental activity in the legal sphere; a structure as process and result; a shared world for communicants within the legal system</p> <p>As a Process The cognitive activity of producing and interpreting legal texts (lawmaking, adjudication, legal argumentation) As a Result The corpus of texts generated through legal communication (statutes, judgments, contracts, legal opinions)</p> <p>2. Characteristics of Juridical Discourse as a Process</p> <p>Juridical discourse is not a static entity but a dynamic process of legal communication. Understanding this process involves examining several key characteristics.</p> <p>2.1. Institutional Nature</p> <p>Juridical discourse is classified as a type of institutional discourse. This means it is bound to a specific social institution – the legal system – and follows established norms, conventions, and role relationships. Participants in juridical discourse are expected to</p>	

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			<p>have certain legal knowledge and behave in certain ways depending on their position (e.g., judge, lawyer, witness). 2.2. Hierarchical (Status-Based) Structure One of the defining characteristics of juridical discourse is its hierarchical (status-based) nature. Communication is not equal among participants. Participant Status Communicative Rights Judge Highest (in court) Directs the process, asks questions, makes rulings, decides the case Prosecutor / Lawyer High (professional) Active participation, argumentation, objections Defendant / Plaintiff Medium Right to speak, respond, but limited by procedural rules Witness Low Obligation to testify truthfully, limited to answering questions This hierarchical structure affects every aspect of communication: who speaks when, how one addresses others, what topics can be discussed, and what linguistic forms are appropriate. 2.3. Dual Nature: Written and Oral, Professional and Popular Juridical discourse operates in two main spheres: Sphere Characteristics Examples Written (Primary) Precise, formal, binding, permanent Statutes, court decisions, contracts, procedural codes Oral (Secondary) Dynamic, interactive, persuasive Court hearings, witness interrogations, lawyer-client consultations, closing arguments The goal of juridical discourse is not just to communicate legal information but to achieve a legal result: to convict or acquit, to resolve a dispute, to create legally binding obligations. 2.4. Cognitive Nature Juridical discourse is fundamentally a cognitive process. It involves: • The conceptualization of legal reality (defining crimes, rights, obligations) • The selection and organization of legal information (what facts are relevant, what norms apply) • The interpretation of legal phenomena based on existing legal knowledge structures From a cognitive perspective, legal language reflects how legal professionals and laypeople think about law, justice, rights, and obligations. 2.5. Communicative-Pragmatic Orientation Juridical discourse is goal-oriented. Communicants engage in legal communication with specific intentions: Intention Example To inform A lawyer explains the law to a client To persuade A prosecutor argues for a conviction To decide A</p>	

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			<p>judge announces a verdict To regulate A legislature passes a statute To record A court clerk documents the proceedings 3. Properties of Juridical Discourse Modern legal linguistics has identified several fundamental properties that characterize juridical discourse as a distinct phenomenon. 3.1. Normativity (Connection to Legal Norms) Juridical discourse is inherently normative. Every statement is either based on, refers to, or is evaluated against legal norms. Aspect Description Legal grounding Statements must be justified by reference to laws, regulations, or legal principles Binding force Certain legal texts (statutes, judgments) are binding and enforceable Sanctionability Violation of legal norms leads to legal consequences 3.2. Formality and Ritualization Juridical discourse is characterized by a high degree of formality and ritualization. This is not mere bureaucracy; it serves important functions: ensuring predictability, demonstrating respect for the law, maintaining order, and guaranteeing equal treatment. Aspect Examples Fixed formulas "May it please the Court," "I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" Procedural rules Who speaks when, how to address the judge, when to stand Specialized terminology Legal terms that have precise meanings different from everyday language Prescribed document formats The structure of a contract, the form of an indictment 3.3. Authoritative and Binding Nature Unlike everyday conversation, juridical discourse has authoritative and binding force. When a court says "Guilty," that statement has real-world consequences. Type of Authority Example Legislative authority Statutes that must be obeyed Judicial authority Court decisions that must be followed Doctrinal authority Legal scholarship that influences interpretation 3.4. Conflict-Based (Adversarial) Nature Much juridical discourse is inherently conflict-based or adversarial. It arises from disputes and is structured around opposing positions. Aspect Example Adversarial system Prosecutor vs. defense attorney Competing narratives Plaintiff's version vs. defendant's version Opposing interpretations Different readings of the same statute or contract 3.5. Complexity and Heterogeneity of Structure Juridical discourse has a complex and non-homogeneous</p>	

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				<p>structure. The core consists of professional legal communication (between lawyers, judges, scholars), while the periphery includes non-professional legal discourse (citizens interacting with the legal system). This complexity is reflected in the range of genres within juridical discourse. 3.6. Intertextuality Juridical discourse is highly intertextual. Legal texts constantly refer to, quote, and rely upon other legal texts. Type of Intertextuality Example Reference to statutes "According to Article 158 of the Criminal Code..." Citation of precedent "As the Supreme Court held in case No. 1234..." Quoting legal doctrine "As Professor Ivanov notes..." Incorporation by reference "As defined in clause 2.1 of this contract..." 3.7. Precision and Unambiguity (as an ideal) Juridical discourse strives for precision and unambiguity. The goal is to express legal norms and decisions in a way that leaves no room for misinterpretation. Means of Achieving Precision Example Defined terms "For the purposes of this contract, 'Force Majeure' means..." Lists and enumerations "The following persons are prohibited from..." Conditional clauses "If X occurs, then Y shall happen..." Exceptions and qualifications "Unless otherwise agreed by the parties..." However, as legal realists and critical legal scholars have noted, perfect precision is an ideal that is never fully achieved. Legal language inevitably contains ambiguity, vagueness, and gaps. 4. The Essence (Content) of the Concept "Juridical Discourse" 4.1. Core Definition The essence of juridical discourse lies in its function as the verbalized expression and realization of legal norms and legal power. It is the primary means by which law is created, interpreted, applied, and enforced in society. From a linguistic perspective, juridical discourse is a particular subsystem of language that functions "with the aim of regulating social relations through the creation, interpretation, and application of legal norms." From a cognitive perspective, it is the process by which legal concepts (rights, duties, crimes, punishments) are formed, organized, and communicated. From a social perspective, juridical discourse is both a reflection of legal reality and a force that shapes that reality. Discourse, on one hand, is formed by legal institutions and social relations; on the other</p>	

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			<p>hand, it actively constitutes them. 4.2. Two Interconnected Plans of Juridical Discourse Juridical discourse has two interconnected dimensions: Plan Focus Manifestation Linguo-Cognitive Language consciousness, choice of linguistic means, text production and perception Context, presupposition, legal reasoning strategies Properly Linguistic The actual language resources used Lexical, morphological, syntactic features of legal texts These two plans are inseparable. The linguo-cognitive plan influences which linguistic means are chosen, while the linguistic plan provides the observable evidence for cognitive processes. 4.3. The Discursive Formation of Law Juridical discourse is organized as a discursive formation – a system that "unites various genres" based on their position within the legal field: Genre Type Audience Examples Legislative texts All subjects of law Constitutions, codes, statutes, regulations Judicial texts Parties to a case, legal professionals, the public Judgments, decisions, rulings, orders Doctrinal texts (legal scholarship) Legal scholars, students, judges, lawyers Monographs, law review articles, commentaries Contractual texts Contracting parties, courts Contracts, agreements, memoranda of understanding Procedural texts Court personnel, parties, lawyers Indictments, motions, briefs, pleadings Consultative texts Clients, lawyers Legal opinions, memoranda, client letters The position of a text within this discursive formation – and consequently its structure, genre, and linguistic means – is determined by "the point of origin," i.e., the position of the producer in the legal field, their professional and linguistic competence, and the role they perform. 5. Characteristics of Juridical Discourse as a Process (Revisited) 5.1. As a Process vs. As a Result Aspect Process (Discourse as activity) Result (Discourse as product) Focus How legal meaning is created, negotiated, argued The legal texts produced Key questions What strategies and tactics are used? What cognitive operations occur? What linguistic features are present? What genres are produced? Analysis level Cognitive, pragmatic, interactional Textual, structural, stylistic, genre-based 5.2. Communicative Strategies in Juridical Discourse In producing juridical discourse,</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>legal professionals employ various cognitive and communicative strategies. These include: Strategy Description Example Persuasion Convincing a judge or jury of a particular outcome A closing argument in a criminal trial Justification Providing legal grounds for a decision A court's written opinion explaining why the defendant is guilty Interpretation Explaining the meaning of a legal text A statutory interpretation in a legal memo Argumentation Presenting reasons for or against a legal proposition A brief arguing for summary judgment Narrative construction Telling a coherent story of the facts A prosecutor's opening statement</p> <p>5.3. Linguistic Characteristics Analysis of juridical discourse reveals specific linguistic patterns: Feature Examples Complex sentences with conditional clauses If the seller fails to deliver the goods within 30 days, the buyer may terminate the contract. Logical connectors however, moreover, therefore, consequently, nevertheless, on the one hand... on the other hand Passive voice The defendant was charged with theft. (rather than The prosecutor charged the defendant with theft.) Nominalization The termination of the contract (rather than The parties terminate the contract.) Deontic modality (obligation, permission, prohibition) shall, must, may, must not, may not</p> <p>6. Practical Application: Analyzing Juridical Discourse When analyzing juridical discourse, researchers and students consider multiple dimensions: Dimension Questions to Ask Participants Who is speaking/writing? To whom? What are their legal roles and relationships? Purpose What is the communicative goal? To regulate? To adjudicate? To advise? Context What is the legal, social, political situation? Content What legal issues or facts are being discussed? Form What genre? What linguistic features? What is the structure? Effect What legal impact is intended? What impact is achieved?</p> <p>7. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Sphere Read the following excerpts and determine whether they belong to legislative, judicial, doctrinal, or contractual discourse. Justify your answer. 1. "Article 158. Theft – 1. Theft, that is, the secret theft of another's property, shall be punishable by a fine of up</p>	

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				<p>to 80,000 rubles or in the amount of the wages or other income of the convicted person for a period of up to six months, or by compulsory labor for a period of up to 360 hours, or by corrective labor for a period of up to one year, or by restraint of liberty for a period of up to two years, or by forced labor for a period of up to two years, or by imprisonment for a period of up to two years." 2. "The court finds that the plaintiff has failed to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, the court acquits the defendant." 3. "The concept of 'good faith' in civil law has been the subject of extensive scholarly debate. Some authors argue that it is a general principle; others view it as a specific duty." 4. "The Seller agrees to sell, and the Buyer agrees to buy, 100 units of Product X at a price of 1,000 rubles per unit." Exercise 2. Identify Properties Identify which property of juridical discourse (normativity, formality, authoritativeness, conflict-based nature, intertextuality, precision) is most evident in each of the following examples. 1. "Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the defendant moves to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted." 2. "The prosecution argues that the defendant acted with malice aforethought. The defense, however, contends that the defendant acted in self-defense." 3. "As held by the Supreme Court in Marbury v. Madison (1803), it is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." Exercise 3. Analyze a Legal Text Find a short legal text (e.g., an article from a code, a court decision excerpt, a contract clause). Analyze it using the dimensions in Section 6. Exercise 4. Write a Short Legal Text Write a short legal text (5-7 sentences) in one of the genres of juridical discourse (e.g., a simple contract clause, a hypothetical court ruling, a statutory definition). Use appropriate linguistic features (passive voice, conditional clauses, legal terminology). Summary Table Aspect Key Characteristics Essence Verbalized expression and realization of legal norms and legal power; both reflects and shapes legal reality As a Process Institutional, hierarchical, cognitive, communicative-pragmatic, goal-oriented Properties Normative, formal, authoritative,</p>	

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				<p>conflict-based, complex, intertextual, striving for precision</p> <p>Linguistic Features Specialized terminology, logical connectors, conditional syntax, passive voice, nominalization, deontic modality</p> <p>Structure (Genres) Legislative, judicial, doctrinal, contractual, procedural, consultative</p> <p>Conclusion Juridical discourse is a dynamic, complex, and authoritative form of communication that plays a crucial role in modern society. Its essence lies in the verbal representation and realization of legal norms and legal power. Its characteristics as a process include institutional framing, hierarchical structure, cognitive activity, and communicative purpose. Its properties – normativity, formality, authoritativeness, conflict-based nature, intertextuality, and striving for precision – distinguish it from other types of discourse and make it a particularly rich object of study. For learners of Russian as a foreign language in law, understanding juridical discourse is essential for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reading and comprehending legal texts (codes, court decisions, contracts) • Participating in professional legal communication • Recognizing the linguistic and rhetorical strategies used in legal argumentation • Producing clear, effective legal discourse in Russian <p>The study of juridical discourse continues to evolve, with researchers exploring its features in various contexts, including courtroom interaction, legislative drafting, and online legal communication. As legal systems and communication technologies change, juridical discourse will continue to adapt, offering ongoing opportunities for linguistic research.</p>	
		2.5	Topic 5. The relationship of juxtaposition and opposition. Objects. Lexico-grammatical structures.	<p>In legal scientific and professional communication, the ability to compare and contrast legal objects, concepts, processes, and institutions is fundamental. Two key logical relationships are juxtaposition (simple comparison, noting similarities or differences without explicit contrast) and opposition (direct contrast, highlighting how legal objects differ on a specific attribute). These relationships are expressed through specific lexico-grammatical structures that signal to the reader how two or more legal objects are related. This material is designed for advanced learners of Russian as a Foreign Language in law (B2–C1), particularly those studying legal theory, comparative law, civil law, criminal law, or other legal</p>	C3

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			<p>disciplines. 1. Juxtaposition and Opposition: Definitions in Legal Context</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Term</th> <th>Definition</th> <th>Key Question</th> <th>Example</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(Legal Context) Juxtaposition</td> <td>Placing two or more legal objects side by side to compare them, noting similarities or differences without creating a sharp contrast.</td> <td>How do these legal concepts relate? What are their similarities and differences?</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opposition</td> <td>A type of juxtaposition that emphasizes direct contrast, often on a single legal attribute or a binary scale.</td> <td>How do these legal concepts differ on a specific attribute? Which is more/less severe?</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Criminal liability has feature X. Administrative liability also has feature X. Criminal liability has feature Y, while administrative liability has feature Z.</p> <p>How do these legal concepts differ on a specific attribute? Which is more/less severe? Criminal liability is more severe, but administrative liability is less severe. Unlike criminal liability, administrative liability does not result in a criminal record.</p> <p>Key Distinction: Juxtaposition is the broader category, including both similarity and difference. Opposition is a subset of juxtaposition that focuses exclusively on difference, often in a binary or graded opposition (lawful/unlawful, guilty/innocent, public/private).</p> <p>2. Objects of Comparison in Law Any legal object (concrete or abstract) can be compared. In legal scientific texts, the objects of juxtaposition and opposition are often:</p> <p>Type of Object Examples</p> <p>Legal Concepts Crime vs. administrative offense; contract vs. tort; legal entity vs. natural person</p> <p>Legal Processes Criminal procedure vs. civil procedure; litigation vs. arbitration</p> <p>Legal Properties Public law vs. private law; substantive law vs. procedural law</p> <p>Legal Methods / Approaches Imperative vs. dispositive regulation; judicial precedent vs. statutory law</p> <p>Legal Institutions Court of first instance vs. court of appeal; general jurisdiction court vs. arbitration court</p> <p>3. Lexico-Grammatical Structures for Juxtaposition in Law</p> <p>3.1. Structures for Similarity (Comparing) These structures indicate that two or more legal objects share a property or characteristic.</p> <p>Structure Russian Example English Translation</p> <p>A и B обладают (общим) признаком ... Преступление и административное правонарушение обладают общим признаком: они оба являются противоправными деяниями. A crime and an administrative</p>	Term	Definition	Key Question	Example	(Legal Context) Juxtaposition	Placing two or more legal objects side by side to compare them, noting similarities or differences without creating a sharp contrast.	How do these legal concepts relate? What are their similarities and differences?		Opposition	A type of juxtaposition that emphasizes direct contrast, often on a single legal attribute or a binary scale.	How do these legal concepts differ on a specific attribute? Which is more/less severe?		
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			<p>offense have a common feature: they are both unlawful acts. Как А, так и В ... Как материальное, так и процессуальное право регулируют общественные отношения. Both substantive and procedural law regulate social relations. А, так же как и В, ... Договор купли-продажи, так же как и договор поставки, является консенсуальным. A sale contract, as well as a supply contract, is consensual. А сходно с В в том, что ... Кража сходна с грабежом в том, что оба являются формами хищения. Theft is similar to robbery in that both are forms of theft. А и В имеют следующие общие черты: ... Исковое производство и особое производство имеют следующие общие черты: они обе являются видами гражданского судопроизводства. Action proceedings and special proceedings have the following common features: they are both types of civil procedure. Общим для А и В является ... Общим для договора аренды и договора безвозмездного пользования является временный характер пользования имуществом. Common to a lease agreement and a gratuitous use agreement is the temporary nature of the use of property. 3.2. Structures for Difference (Juxtaposing without sharp opposition) These structures indicate that legal objects differ, but without creating a strong contrast. Structure Russian Example English Translation А отличается от В тем, что ... Уголовная ответственность отличается от административной тем, что влечет судимость. Criminal liability differs from administrative liability in that it entails a criminal record. Различие между А и В заключается в ... Различие между необходимыми и факультативными признаками состава преступления заключается в их обязательности для квалификации. The difference between necessary and optional elements of a crime lies in their mandatory nature for qualification. А, в отличие от В, ... Договор, в отличие от односторонней сделки, требует согласования воли двух или более сторон. А contract, in contrast to a unilateral transaction, requires the coordination of the wills of two or more parties. Если А ..., то В ... Если преступление влечет уголовную ответственность, то</p>	

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				<p>административное правонарушение — административную. If a crime entails criminal liability, then an administrative offense entails administrative liability. А не имеет признака, характерного для В Некоммерческая организация не имеет цели извлечения прибыли, характерной для коммерческой организации. A non-profit organization does not have the purpose of profit-making characteristic of a commercial organization. 4. Lexico-Grammatical Structures for Opposition in Law Opposition structures emphasize direct contrast, often on a binary scale. They are used to highlight which legal object is more or less of something, or to present mutually exclusive legal categories. 4.1. Binary Opposition (A vs. not-A) Structure Russian Example English Translation А, а не В Решение зависит от материального, а не процессуального права. The decision depends on substantive, not procedural, law. Не А, а В Это не кража, а грабеж, так как имущество изымалось открыто. This is not theft, but robbery, since the property was taken openly. А противоположно В Правомерное поведение противоположно неправомерному. Lawful conduct is the opposite of unlawful conduct. А противостоит В Обвинение противостоит защите в уголовном процессе. The prosecution opposes the defense in criminal proceedings. 4.2. Graded Opposition (More/Less) Structure Russian Example English Translation А более ..., чем В Умышленное преступление более опасно, чем неосторожное. An intentional crime is more dangerous than a negligent crime. А менее ..., чем В Административная ответственность менее строгая, чем уголовная. Administrative liability is less severe than criminal liability. чем А, тем В Чем выше степень общественной опасности деяния, тем строже наказание. The higher the degree of public danger of the act, the stricter the punishment. А превосходит В по ... По юридической силе Конституция превосходит федеральные законы. In terms of legal force, the Constitution surpasses federal laws. 4.3. Conjunctions for Opposition Conjunction Russian Example English Translation а (contrastive) Истец настаивал на</p>	

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			<p>удовлетворении иска, а ответчик возражал. The plaintiff insisted on granting the claim, while the defendant objected. но Договор является возмездным, но может быть и безвозмездным. The contract is compensated, but may also be gratuitous. однако Суд признал вину подсудимого; однако, назначил минимальное наказание. The court found the defendant guilty; however, it imposed the minimum sentence. в то время как В то время как суд первой инстанции вынес обвинительный приговор, апелляционная инстанция его отменила. Whereas the court of first instance rendered a guilty verdict, the appellate court overturned it. тогда как Гражданское право регулирует имущественные отношения, тогда как семейное право регулирует личные неимущественные отношения. Civil law regulates property relations, whereas family law regulates personal non-property relations. 5. Lexico-Grammatical Structures for Juxtaposition of Legal Properties When juxtaposing properties (attributes, characteristics) of legal objects, specific structures are used. Function Structure Russian Example English Translation Stating a property of A A обладает признаком X Кража обладает признаком тайности изъятия имущества. Theft has the feature of secrecy of taking property. Stating a property of B B характеризуется Y Грабеж характеризуется открытым изъятием имущества. Robbery is characterized by open taking of property. Juxtaposing properties A обладает X, в то время как B характеризуется Y Уголовное право обладает императивным методом регулирования, в то время как гражданское право характеризуется диспозитивным методом. Criminal law has an imperative method of regulation, whereas civil law is characterized by a dispositive method. Opposing properties A является X, а B — не-X Субъективное право является мерой возможного поведения, а юридическая обязанность — мерой должного поведения. A subjective right is a measure of possible conduct, while a legal obligation is a measure of required conduct. 6. Full Scheme for Juxtaposition and Opposition of Legal Objects When writing a legal scientific text that juxtaposes</p>	

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			<p>or opposes two or more legal objects, the following logical-semantic scheme is recommended: Step Operation Key Questions Key Clichés</p> <p>1. Introduction of objects What legal objects are being compared? Сравним А и В.; В работе проводится сравнение А и В.</p> <p>2. Basis for comparison On what legal grounds will they be compared? Сравнение проводится по следующим признакам: ...</p> <p>3. Similarities What legal features are common to both? А и В имеют следующие сходства: ...; Как А, так и В ...</p> <p>4. Differences (Juxtaposition) How do they differ (without sharp opposition)? А отличается от В тем, что ...; Различие между А и В заключается в.....</p> <p>5. Differences (Opposition) Which is more/less severe? Which is the opposite? А более ..., чем В; А, а не В; А противоположно В</p> <p>6. Conclusion / Evaluation Which legal consequence applies? Which is more appropriate under given conditions? Таким образом, для квалификации деяния как А необходимо ..., а для квалификации как В достаточно.....</p> <p>7. Practical Examples from Different Branches of Law Example 1: Criminal Law (Theft vs. Robbery) Step Text Introduction Сравним два состава преступления против собственности: кражу и грабеж. Basis Сравнение проводится по признаку способа изъятия имущества. Similarities Как кража, так и грабеж являются формами хищения чужого имущества. Difference (Juxtaposition) Кража отличается от грабежа тем, что при краже имущество изымается тайно, а при грабеже — открыто. Opposition Кража является тайным хищением, тогда как грабеж — открытым. Conclusion Таким образом, если потерпевший не осознавал факт изъятия имущества, деяние квалифицируется как кража, а если осознавал — как грабеж. Example 2: Civil Law (Contract vs. Tort) Step Text Introduction Сравним два основания возникновения гражданско-правовой ответственности: договорную и внедоговорную (деликтную). Basis Сравнение проводится по следующим критериям: основание возникновения, характер обязанностей, объем возмещения. Similarities Как договорная, так и деликтная ответственность направлены на восстановление нарушенных</p>	

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			<p>прав кредитора. Difference (Juxtaposition) Договорная ответственность отличается от деликтной тем, что возникает из нарушения условий договора, а деликтная — из причинения вреда. Opposition При договорной ответственности стороны могут согласовать размер возмещения, тогда как при деликтной ответственности размер возмещения определяется законом. Conclusion Таким образом, выбор между договорной и деликтной ответственностью зависит от наличия договорных отношений между сторонами. Example 3: Constitutional Law (Republic vs. Monarchy) Step Text Introduction Сравним две формы правления: республику и монархию. Basis Сравнение проводится по признаку порядка формирования органов власти. Similarities Как в республике, так и в монархии существует глава государства. Difference (Juxtaposition) Республика отличается от монархии тем, что глава государства избирается, а в монархии власть передается по наследству. Opposition Республика, в отличие от монархии, предполагает сменяемость главы государства. Conclusion Таким образом, Россия является республикой, поскольку Президент избирается народом. 8. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Relationship Read the following legal sentences. Label each as Juxtaposition (J) or Opposition (O). 1. Both material and procedural norms are part of the legal system, but they perform different functions. (J) 2. Unlike a contract, a unilateral transaction does not require the consent of a second party. (O) 3. The difference between a felony and a misdemeanor lies in the severity of the punishment. (J) 4. Direct intent presupposes the desire to cause harm, whereas indirect intent presupposes conscious allowance. (O) 5. Intentional crimes are more dangerous than negligent crimes. (O) Exercise 2. Choose the Correct Conjunction Fill in the blank with the appropriate conjunction: а, но, однако, в то время как, тогда как. 1. Суд первой инстанции вынес оправдательный приговор, _____ прокуратура подала апелляцию. (а / однако) 2. Истец требует возмещения убытков, _____ ответчик настаивает на отсутствии своей вины. (в то время как) 3. Договор</p>	

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			<p>может быть расторгнут по соглашению сторон, _____ в судебном порядке. (а / но) Exercise 3. Complete the Juxtaposition Complete the following legal sentences to express the relationship indicated. 1. Сходство между публичным и частным правом заключается в том, что ... 2. Юридическое лицо отличается от физического лица тем, что ... 3. Императивная норма, в отличие от диспозитивной, ... Exercise 4. Write a Paragraph Choose a pair of legal objects from your field of study (e.g., "material law vs. procedural law," "plaintiff vs. defendant," "appeal vs. cassation"). Write a paragraph (5-7 sentences) that introduces the objects, states the basis for comparison, notes one similarity, and contrasts at least two differences using both juxtaposition and opposition structures.</p> <p>Summary Table Relationship Definition Key Clichés Conjunctions Juxtaposition (Similarity) Noting shared legal properties А и В обладают общим признаком ...; Как А, так и В ... и, так же как Juxtaposition (Difference) Noting legal differences without sharp contrast А отличается от В тем, что ...; Различие между А и В заключается в ... а, в то время как Opposition (Binary) Direct legal contrast; mutually exclusive А, а не В; А противоположно В а, тогда как Opposition (Graded) Comparison on a legal scale (more/less severe) А более ..., чем В; чем А, тем В чем..., тем...</p> <p>Conclusion Mastering the lexico-grammatical structures for juxtaposition and opposition is essential for clear, precise legal scientific and professional communication in Russian. These structures allow the legal writer or speaker to: 1. Present complex legal comparisons logically and systematically 2. Distinguish between similar legal concepts (e.g., theft vs. robbery, contract vs. tort) 3. Guide the reader through nuanced legal relationships between objects, concepts, and processes 4. Build persuasive legal arguments by highlighting relevant similarities and differences For law students studying Russian, understanding these structures is crucial for: • Reading and understanding comparative legal texts (e.g., comparing legal systems, distinguishing between similar crimes) • Writing clear legal memoranda and briefs that</p>	

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				analyze similarities and differences between legal positions • Arguing effectively in court by contrasting the legal consequences of different interpretations • Preparing for exams that require distinguishing between related legal concepts The ability to juxtapose and oppose legal concepts with precision is a hallmark of sophisticated legal reasoning and writing in Russian.																							
		2.6	Topic 6. Scientific style of speech. Grammatical aspect. Grammatical classes of words	<p>The scientific style of speech is a functional style of the Russian literary language that serves the sphere of science, including legal science. Its primary function is to accurately, logically, and objectively convey scientific legal information. This material examines the grammatical aspect of the scientific style in legal discourse, focusing on the specific features and usage patterns of various grammatical classes of words (parts of speech) in legal scientific texts.</p> <p>1. General Characteristics of the Scientific Style in Law</p> <p>The scientific style is characterized by several key features that distinguish it from other functional styles, including the official-legal style of statutes and codes.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Feature</td> <td>Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Example (Legal context)</td> <td>Precision (unambiguity) Legal terms have a single, clear meaning within the legal field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>«Состав преступления»</td> <td>— совокупность объективных и субъективных признаков, образующих конкретное общественно опасное деяние.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abstractness (generalization)</td> <td>Focus on general legal concepts, laws, patterns, and categories, not specific instances.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Правовая норма регулирует типичные общественные отношения, а не единичный случай.</td> <td>Logicity Clear, consistent, and coherent presentation; use of logical connectors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Следовательно, таким образом, во-первых, во-вторых, с одной стороны, с другой стороны</td> <td>Objectivity Impersonal presentation; focus on legal facts and norms, not the author's emotions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Было установлено, что...; Следует отметить, что...</td> <td>Conciseness Dense information; avoidance of unnecessary words.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nominalizations, short participle forms, precise terminology</td> <td>The scientific style in law is realized in various genres, including: Genre Examples</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary (research)</td> <td>Monographs, law review articles, dissertations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary (derived)</td> <td>Abstracts, reviews, annotations, legal opinions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Educational</td> <td>Textbooks,</td> </tr> </table>	Feature	Description	Example (Legal context)	Precision (unambiguity) Legal terms have a single, clear meaning within the legal field.	«Состав преступления»	— совокупность объективных и субъективных признаков, образующих конкретное общественно опасное деяние.	Abstractness (generalization)	Focus on general legal concepts, laws, patterns, and categories, not specific instances.	Правовая норма регулирует типичные общественные отношения, а не единичный случай.	Logicity Clear, consistent, and coherent presentation; use of logical connectors.	Следовательно, таким образом, во-первых, во-вторых, с одной стороны, с другой стороны	Objectivity Impersonal presentation; focus on legal facts and norms, not the author's emotions.	Было установлено, что...; Следует отметить, что...	Conciseness Dense information; avoidance of unnecessary words.	Nominalizations, short participle forms, precise terminology	The scientific style in law is realized in various genres, including: Genre Examples	Primary (research)	Monographs, law review articles, dissertations	Secondary (derived)	Abstracts, reviews, annotations, legal opinions	Educational	Textbooks,	СЗ
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				<p>study guides, lectures, casebooks Reference Legal encyclopedias, dictionaries, commentaries</p> <p>2. Grammatical Aspect of the Scientific Style in Law The grammatical aspect of the scientific style refers to the specific morphological and syntactic features that characterize legal scientific texts. These features serve the broader goals of precision, abstraction, logicity, and objectivity.</p> <p>2.1. Key Grammatical Features at a Glance Grammatical Feature Manifestation in Legal Scientific Style Morphology Predominance of nouns over verbs; use of abstract legal nouns; specific tense-aspect forms of verbs; passive and impersonal constructions; specific use of pronouns Syntax Complex sentences with subordinate clauses (especially conditional and causal); participial and adverbial phrases; direct word order; extensive use of logical connectors</p> <p>3. Grammatical Classes of Words (Parts of Speech) in Legal Scientific Style 3.1. Nouns Nouns are the dominant part of speech in legal scientific texts. Their features include:</p> <p>3.1.1. Abstract legal nouns Legal scientific style strongly prefers abstract nouns over concrete ones. This reflects the focus on general legal concepts rather than specific objects. Concrete noun (less common) Abstract noun (more common) судья (judge) правосудие (justice) закон (law – concrete document) право (law – abstract system), законодательство (legislation) преступник (criminal) преступность (criminality), виновность (guilt)</p> <p>3.1.2. Verbal nouns (nominalization) Verbal nouns (nouns formed from verbs) are extremely common. They allow actions and legal processes to be treated as legal concepts. Verb Verbal Noun Example in Legal Scientific Text регулировать (to regulate) регулирование (regulation) Правовое регулирование общественных отношений осуществляется нормами права. наказывать (to punish) наказание (punishment) Наказание является мерой государственного принуждения. нарушать (to violate) нарушение (violation) Нарушение договорных обязательств влечет ответственность. квалифицировать (to qualify) квалификация (qualification) Квалификация преступления — это установление соответствия деяния признакам состава преступления.</p> <p>3.1.3. Nouns in the Genitive</p>	

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			<p>case Chains of nouns in the Genitive case are typical of legal scientific style. Example Translation анализ системы источников гражданского права analysis of the system of sources of civil law применение норм института административной ответственности application of the norms of the institution of administrative liability 3.1.4. Suffixes typical of legal scientific nouns Suffix Meaning Examples -ени(e), -ани(e) process, result регулирование, нарушение, наказание, исследование -ость, -ность abstract property ответственность, законность, правоспособность, виновность, действительность -ци(я) process, result квалификация, юрисдикция, ратификация, легитимация -тель agent, instrument законодатель, исполнитель, нарушитель, работодатель -ств(о), -еств(о) state, condition правосудие, государство, законодательство, наследство -изм system, doctrine федерализм, конституционализм, правовой позитивизм 3.2. Adjectives Adjectives in legal scientific style are primarily relative (indicating a relation to something), not qualitative (describing a quality that can have degrees). 3.2.1. Relative vs. qualitative adjectives Relative adjective (typical) Qualitative adjective (less common) правовой (legal) хороший (good) уголовный (criminal) плохой (bad) гражданский (civil) справедливый (just) – but used carefully судебный (judicial) эффективный (effective) – can be used evaluatively 3.2.2. Short form adjectives The short form is used to express a permanent legal property or state, often in definitions and legal conclusions. Full form Short form Example действительный действителен Договор действителен, если соблюдена письменная форма. недействительный недействителен Сделка недействительна вследствие ее ничтожности. виновный виновен Подсудимый признан виновным в совершении преступления. необходимый необходим Для квалификации преступления необходим умысел. присущий присущ Диспозитивный метод присущ гражданскому праву. 3.2.3. Suffixes typical of legal scientific adjectives Suffix</p>	

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			<p>Meaning Examples -н-, -онн-, -енн- relating to правовой, уголовный, гражданский, процессуальный, законодательный *-ск-* relating to (person, place) судебный, адвокатский, судейский, прокурорский -ческ- relating to (often from -ика) юридический, теоретический, практический, диалектический -альн- relating to, characterized by криминальный, формальный, материальный, моральный -ав- (-ив-) having the quality of правообразующий, правонарушающий (participles used as adjectives) 3.2.4. Comparative degree The comparative degree is used for logical legal comparison, not emotional evaluation. Usage Example Comparison of legal concepts Умышленное преступление опаснее, чем неосторожное. Expression of dependence Чем выше степень общественной опасности, тем строже наказание.</p> <p>3.3. Verbs Verbs in legal scientific style have specific tense, aspect, and voice preferences. 3.3.1. Present tense (praesens scientificus) The present tense is used to express general, timeless legal statements, principles, and regularities. Usage Example Definition Право представляет собой систему общеобязательных норм. Legal principle / rule Суд выносит решение именем Российской Федерации. Property Договор обладает обязательной силой для сторон. Process description Суд первой инстанции рассматривает дело по существу. 3.3.2. Future and past tense These tenses are less common but used for specific purposes. Tense Usage Example Past To report specific research results or historical legal developments В ходе исследования было установлено, что... Future To state predictions or the legal consequences of actions Нарушение условий договора повлечет ответственность. 3.3.3. Aspect (perfective vs. imperfective) Aspect Usage Example Imperfective (process, repetition) To describe legal processes, methods, repeated actions В статье рассматриваются проблемы правового регулирования. Perfective (result, single action) To state legal results, completed actions Законодатель установил новый порядок регистрации прав. 3.3.4. Passive voice and reflexive verbs (-ся) The passive voice emphasizes the legal</p>	

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			<p>action or result, not the agent. Active voice (less common) Passive voice (more common) Законодатель принял закон. Закон был принят законодателем. Судья выносит приговор. Приговор выносится судьей. Common passive/reflexive forms in legal scientific style: Form Example Translation *-ся* Договор заключается в письменной форме. The contract is concluded in written form. быть + short passive participle Правонарушение было совершено с прямым умыслом. The offense was committed with direct intent. 3.3.5. Impersonal constructions Impersonal constructions avoid mentioning the agent (the "I" or "we"). Construction Example Translation можно + verb Можно предположить, что... One can assume that... необходимо + verb Необходимо отметить, что... It is necessary to note that... следует + verb Следует рассмотреть... One should consider... удалось + verb Удалось установить, что... It was possible to establish that... представляется + adjective Представляется обоснованным вывод о том, что...It seems reasonable to conclude that... 3.4. Pronouns Pronouns in legal scientific style have specific usage patterns. Pronoun type Usage Example Personal (мы – we) "We" is used to include the reader or to avoid "I" Мы рассмотрим данный вопрос... (Let us consider this question) Demonstrative (этот, тот, такой) To refer to previously mentioned legal concepts Этот принцип является основополагающим. Такая норма закреплена в статье 1. Definitive (сам, самый) To emphasize precision В самом законе... В самой общей форме... Avoided: я (I) To maintain objectivity Instead of Я считаю..., use Можно утверждать... or Представляется, что... 3.5. Numerals Numerals are used extensively for precise quantitative legal information. Usage Example Article numbers В соответствии со статьей 158 Уголовного кодекса... Dates and periods Федеральный закон был принят в 2023 году. Limitation periodsСрок исковой давности составляет три года. Amounts (fines, damages) Штраф составляет 100 000 рублей. Thresholds Крупным размером признается стоимость имущества, превышающая 250</p>	

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			<p>000 рублей. 3.6. Prepositions and Conjunctions Prepositions and conjunctions serve to express logical legal relationships. 3.6.1. Prepositions for cause, purpose, condition, and legal basis</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Preposition</td> <td>Meaning</td> <td>Example в связи с</td> <td>due</td> </tr> <tr> <td>to, in connection with</td> <td>В связи с изменением законодательства... в соответствии с</td> <td>in accordance with</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>В соответствии со статьей 45 Конституции... на основании</td> <td>on the basis of</td> <td>На основании представленных доказательств... в целях</td> <td>for the purpose of В целях</td> </tr> <tr> <td>защиты прав граждан... при условии</td> <td>under the condition</td> <td>При условии соблюдения письменной формы... вследствие</td> <td>as a consequence of</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Вследствие нарушения договора...</td> <td>3.6.2. Conjunctions for legal logical relations Type</td> <td>Conjunctions</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Example Cause</td> <td>потому что, так как, поскольку</td> <td>Договор признан недействительным, поскольку он заключен с нарушением закона.</td> <td>Consequence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>поэтому, следовательно, таким образом</td> <td>Fact</td> <td>Факт преступления доказан, следовательно, подсудимый виновен.</td> <td>Condition</td> </tr> <tr> <td>если, при условии что</td> <td>Если сделка совершена в письменной форме, она считается заключенной.</td> <td>Concession</td> <td>хотя, несмотря на то что</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Хотя закон допускает устную форму, стороны предпочли письменную.</td> <td>Comparison</td> <td>как...так и, чем...тем</td> <td>Чем выше степень вины, тем строже наказание.</td> </tr> </table> <p>4. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify Grammatical Features Read the following legal scientific text excerpt and identify: 1. Three abstract nouns 2. One verbal noun (nominalization) 3. One passive construction 4. One impersonal construction "При изучении правового регулирования договорных отношений необходимо учитывать множество факторов. Договор определяется как соглашение двух или более лиц об установлении, изменении или прекращении гражданских прав и обязанностей. Он может быть заключен как в устной, так и в письменной форме. Было установлено, что соблюдение письменной формы является обязательным для договоров на сумму свыше 10 000 рублей." Exercise 2. Transform into Scientific Legal Style Rewrite the following sentences in scientific</p>	Preposition	Meaning	Example в связи с	due	to, in connection with	В связи с изменением законодательства... в соответствии с	in accordance with		В соответствии со статьей 45 Конституции... на основании	on the basis of	На основании представленных доказательств... в целях	for the purpose of В целях	защиты прав граждан... при условии	under the condition	При условии соблюдения письменной формы... вследствие	as a consequence of	Вследствие нарушения договора...	3.6.2. Conjunctions for legal logical relations Type	Conjunctions		Example Cause	потому что, так как, поскольку	Договор признан недействительным, поскольку он заключен с нарушением закона.	Consequence	поэтому, следовательно, таким образом	Fact	Факт преступления доказан, следовательно, подсудимый виновен.	Condition	если, при условии что	Если сделка совершена в письменной форме, она считается заключенной.	Concession	хотя, несмотря на то что	Хотя закон допускает устную форму, стороны предпочли письменную.	Comparison	как...так и, чем...тем	Чем выше степень вины, тем строже наказание.	
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Хотя закон допускает устную форму, стороны предпочли письменную.	Comparison	как...так и, чем...тем	Чем выше степень вины, тем строже наказание.																																					

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				<p>legal style, replacing colloquial elements with appropriate grammatical forms. 1. «Мы изучили судебную практику и увидели, что суды часто принимают разные решения». 2. «Я считаю, что этот закон нужно срочно менять, потому что он не работает». 3. «В статье мы разберем проблемы, которые возникают при заключении договора через интернет». 4. «Если посмотреть на судебную практику, то можно заметить, что суды по-разному толкуют эту норму». Exercise 3. Choose the Correct Form Fill in the blank with the appropriate form. 1. Договор _____(заключает / заключается) в письменной форме. 2. В статье _____(рассматривается / рассматривают) проблема правового нигилизма. 3. _____(Следует / Нужно) отметить, что данное решение не является окончательным. 4. Подсудимый _____(признан / признал) виновным. Exercise 4. Write a Legal Scientific Paragraph Write a short paragraph (5-7 sentences) on a legal topic from your field. Use: • At least 3 abstract legal nouns • At least 2 verbal nouns (nominalizations) • At least 1 passive construction • At least 1 impersonal construction • At least 1 logical connector (следовательно, таким образом, поэтому) Summary Table: Grammatical Classes of Words in Legal Scientific Style Part of speech Key features Typical forms / examples Nouns Abstract, verbal nouns (nominalizations), Genitive case chains регулирование, ответственность, анализ системы источников права Adjectives Relative (not qualitative), short forms, comparative degree правовой, действителен, опаснее Verbs Present tense (praesens scientificus), passive voice, impersonal constructions, imperfective aspect представляет собой, было установлено, можно предположить Pronouns мы (inclusive), demonstratives; avoidance of я мы рассмотрим, этот принцип Numerals Precise quantitative legal data статья 158, 3 года, 100 000 рублей Prepositions Cause, purpose, condition, legal basis в связи с, в соответствии с, на основании, в целях, при условии Conjunctions Cause, consequence, condition, concession, comparison потому что, следовательно, если, хотя, чем...тем Conclusion The grammatical</p>	

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				<p>aspect of the scientific style of speech in law is characterized by specific patterns in the use of all grammatical classes of words. The dominant features include: 1. Nominalization – the preference for nouns (especially abstract and verbal nouns) over verbs 2. Impersonality and objectivity – achieved through passive voice, reflexive verbs, and impersonal constructions 3. Generality – expressed through the present tense (praesens scientificus) and abstract nouns 4. Precision and logicity – achieved through specific conjunctions, prepositions, and comparative structures 5. Legal specificity – reflected in the use of legal terminology, references to articles, and precise quantitative data Mastering these grammatical features is essential for law students studying Russian as a foreign language who need to read, understand, and produce legal scientific texts in their field. The ability to recognize and use these patterns distinguishes fluent, natural legal scientific Russian from everyday conversational language or even the official-legal language of statutes and codes.</p>	
		2.7	Topic 7. Work on the word as a unit of vocabulary. Ways of semantizing vocabulary.	<p>In teaching Russian as a foreign language to law students, vocabulary acquisition is a cornerstone of professional language competence. Legal terminology is not merely a set of specialized words; it is a system of concepts that reflects national legal traditions, the historical development of society, and its legal principles and ideology . This material examines the specifics of working with legal vocabulary as a unit of learning and explores the various methods (ways) of semantizing legal terms for foreign students. 1. The Word as a Unit of Vocabulary in Legal Discourse 1.1. The Word: Definition and Functions in Legal Context The word is the basic unit of language that names objects, phenomena, properties, processes, and relations. In legal discourse, working with a word involves mastering several interconnected aspects: Aspect Description Example (Legal term) Phonetic form Pronunciation and stress ходАтайство (not хОдатайство), осуждЁнный (not осУжденный) Orthographic form Spelling оперативно-розыскная vs. оперативно-разыскная (controversial) Grammatical form Declension, conjugation, agreement согласно договору (not договора) Lexical meaning Semantic</p>	С3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>content Иск — a procedural document containing a claim Compatibility Which words it can combine with предъявить иск, подать иск, удовлетворить иск Derivational potential What other words can be formed истец, исковой, исковая давность 1.2. The Specificity of Legal Terms A legal term is a word or phrase that denotes a specific legal concept. Legal terms have unique characteristics that distinguish them from general vocabulary : Property Description Example Systematicity Legal terms are organized into hierarchical systems (conceptual networks) Право → Отрасль права → Институт права → Норма права Connection to national legal system Legal terms reflect specific national legal traditions and may lack direct equivalents in other languages мировой судья (justice of the peace), присяжные заседатели (jurors) Precision (unambiguity) Within the legal field, a term should ideally have one clear meaning Состав преступления — a clearly defined legal concept Formality Legal terms are used in official, procedural, and scholarly contexts подсудимый, потерпевший, обвиняемый Derivational capacity Legal terms can generate new words суд → судья, судебный, судимость, судопроизводство 1.3. Stages of Work on Legal Vocabulary In RFL methodology for law students, work on a legal term typically follows a sequence: Stage Activity Example 1. Presentation Introducing the term in context (legal text, case, situation) Presenting the term исковая давность in a civil law context 2. Semantization Explaining the meaning of the term Defining the concept of limitation period 3. Primary reinforcement Exercises for recognition and understanding Matching terms with definitions 4. Training Exercises for active use in professional speech Using terms in sample legal documents or case analyses 5. Activation Using the term in free legal speech and writing Drafting a legal memo using the term 2. Semantization: Definition and Goals Semantization is the process of explaining or revealing the meaning of a linguistic unit (word, phrase, term). The goal of semantization is to create a clear, accurate, and memorable connection between the form of a legal term (its sound and spelling) and its content (its legal meaning). In</p>	

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				<p>teaching RFL to law students, effective semantization is crucial because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal terms often have no direct equivalents in the student's native legal system • Legal concepts can be abstract and complex • The same term may have different meanings in different branches of law • False friends (words that sound similar but have different meanings) are common in legal terminology across languages <p>3. Ways of Semantizing Legal Vocabulary There are two main groups of semantization methods: non-translation (monolingual) methods and translation-based methods. The choice depends on the level of students, the type of legal term, and the learning goals.</p> <p>3.1. Non-Translation (Monolingual) Methods These methods explain meaning without resorting to the student's native language. They are preferred for developing direct associations between the Russian legal term and its meaning.</p> <p>3.1.1. Visualization of Legal Concepts Legal concepts can be visualized through diagrams, flowcharts, and schemes that illustrate legal relationships.</p> <p>Concept Visualization Иерархия нормативных актов (Hierarchy of legal acts) Pyramid diagram showing Constitution at the top, then federal laws, then by-laws Система судов РФ (Russian court system) Chart showing courts of general jurisdiction, arbitration courts, constitutional court Состав преступления (Elements of a crime) Four-part diagram: object, objective side, subject, subjective side</p> <p>3.1.2. Contextual Guess (Inference from Context) Placing a legal term in a clear, understandable sentence or short legal text so that its meaning becomes evident. Example for субсидиарная ответственность (subsidiary liability): "Если основной должник не может погасить долг, кредитор вправе требовать его с поручителя. Это называется субсидиарная ответственность." The phrase "требовать его с поручителя" (demand payment from the guarantor) explains the meaning. Example for апелляция (appeal): "Решение суда первой инстанции не устроило ответчика, и он подал апелляцию в вышестоящий суд с просьбой пересмотреть дело." 3.1.3. Definition (Conceptual Semantization) Providing a scientific or dictionary definition. A good definition should state the class (broader legal category) and the distinguishing features. Term Class</p>	

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			<p>Distinguishing Features Definition Иск (claim) процессуальный документ содержит требование истца к ответчику Иск — это обращение истца в суд с требованием о защите нарушенного права. Договор (contract) соглашение двух или более лиц, об установлении прав и обязанностей Договор — это соглашение двух или более лиц об установлении, изменении или прекращении гражданских прав и обязанностей. Преступление (crime) деяние общественно опасное, виновное, запрещенное УК Преступление — это виновно совершенное общественно опасное деяние, запрещенное Уголовным кодексом под угрозой наказания. 3.1.4. Synonymy and Antonymy Using words with similar or opposite meanings that the student already knows. Synonymy: Term Synonym Explanation Истец заявитель Истец — это лицо, которое подает иск в суд, то есть заявитель. Ответчик привлекаемая сторона Ответчик — это лицо, к которому предъявлен иск. Antonymy: Pair Explanation Истец — Ответчик Истец — тот, кто подает иск, а ответчик — тот, к кому иск предъявлен. Обвинение — Защита Обвинение утверждает виновность подсудимого, а защита ее опровергает. Законный — Незаконный Законный означает соответствующий закону, а незаконный — нарушающий закон. 3.1.5. Word-Formation (Morphemic) Analysis Breaking a legal term down into its parts (root, prefix, suffix) can reveal its meaning. Term Root Prefix / Suffix Meaning of parts Full meaning Правоспособность прав- (law/right) *-о-* (interfix), -способ- (ability), *-н-* (adj. suffix), -ость (abstract noun) ability to have rights legal capacity Правонарушение прав- (law), *-о-* (interfix), *-руш-* (break) -ени(е) (process/result) breaking the law offense, violation of law Подсудимый суд- (court) под- (under), *-им-* (participle suffix), *-ый* (ending) one who is under the court defendant, accused Соисполнитель исполн- (perform) *-со-* (together), *-и-* (verb suffix), -тель (person) one who performs together with others co-perpetrator (in a crime) 3.1.6. Enumeration (Listing</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>Members of a Category) Listing members of a legal category helps students understand the scope of a concept. Category Members Explanation Виды юридической ответственности уголовная, административная, гражданско-правовая, дисциплинарная Уголовная, административная, гражданско-правовая и дисциплинарная — это виды юридической ответственности. Субъекты гражданского права физические лица, юридические лица, РФ, субъекты РФ, муниципальные образования К субъектам гражданского права относятся граждане, организации, государство и муниципальные образования. 3.2. Translation-Based Methods These methods use the student's native language (or an intermediary language like English) to convey meaning. They are particularly useful for terms that have direct equivalents in the student's legal system. Method Description Advantages Disadvantages Direct Translation (Equivalent) Providing a single-word equivalent in the student's language Fast, efficient for terms with direct equivalents May not capture nuances; assumes equivalence across legal systems Translation with Explanation Providing a translation plus additional commentary about the legal concept More precise; explains cultural or conceptual differences Takes more time Comparative (Two-Language) Context Presenting the term in parallel legal texts (Russian and native language) Shows usage in authentic legal context Requires well-prepared materials Important Note: Legal terms are closely connected to specific national legal systems . Direct translation may be misleading because legal concepts often do not correspond perfectly across different legal systems. For example: Russian term Direct English translation Actual meaning Прокуратура Prosecutor's office A unique Russian institution that both prosecutes and supervises Суд присяжных Jury trial The Russian model differs from the Anglo-American model in significant ways 4. Specific Methods for Semantizing Legal Terminology Legal vocabulary presents unique challenges: abstract concepts, complex relationships between terms, and the need to understand terms within the context of a specific legal system . The</p>	

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				<p>following methods are particularly effective for legal terms. 4.1. Explanation through Legal System Context Legal terms must often be explained within the context of the Russian legal system. This is particularly important for terms that have no direct equivalents in other legal systems. Example: Прокуратура "Прокуратура — это система органов, которые от имени государства осуществляют надзор за соблюдением законов, поддерживают обвинение в суде и выполняют другие функции." This explanation goes beyond a simple translation ("prosecutor's office") to explain the broader role of this institution in the Russian legal system. 4.2. Explanation through Branches of Law Many legal terms are best understood by situating them within a specific branch of law. Branch of Law Key Terms Гражданское право (Civil law) договор, сделка, исковая давность, обязательство, право собственности Уголовное право (Criminal law) преступление, наказание, вина, умысел, неосторожность Административное право (Administrative law) административное правонарушение, штраф, лишение прав Конституционное право (Constitutional law) права и свободы, федеративное устройство, разделение властей 4.3. Explanation through Semantic Production Legal concepts are often formed through semantic processes such as generalization, narrowing of meaning, metonymic or metaphorical transfer . Understanding these processes can help students grasp the meaning of legal terms. Process Example Explanation Semantic generalization лицо (person) In law, лицо refers not only to a human being (physical person) but also to organizations (legal persons) Narrowing of meaning договор (contract) In general language, договор means any agreement; in law, it has specific requirements (form, parties, subject matter) Metonymic transfer Кремль Used to refer to the Russian presidential administration Metaphorical transfer источник права (source of law) The term "source" is a metaphor; law does not literally "flow" from a source, but the metaphor helps conceptualize the origin of legal norms 4.4. Work with Polysemy (Multiple Meanings) Many legal terms have different meanings in different</p>	

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				<p>branches of law or contexts . Students must learn to distinguish these meanings. Term Meaning in Civil Law Meaning in Criminal Law Ответственность Obligation to compensate for harm (civil liability) Punishment for a crime (criminal liability) Действие An act that creates legal consequences An act that may constitute a crime (action vs. omission) Срок A period of time established by law (e.g., limitation period) A period of punishment (e.g., term of imprisonment) 4.5. Explanation of Term Compatibility (Collocations) Legal terms do not exist in isolation; they are used in specific combinations. Teaching collocations is essential for active use. Term Common collocations Translation Иск предъявить иск, подать иск, удовлетворить иск, отклонить иск to file a claim, to file a claim, to grant a claim, to dismiss a claim Договор заключить договор, расторгнуть договор, исполнить договор, нарушить договор to conclude a contract, to terminate a contract, to perform a contract, to breach a contract Наказание назначить наказание, отбыть наказание, смягчить наказание to impose a punishment, to serve a punishment, to mitigate a punishment 5. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Match the Term with Its Definition Match the legal term on the left with its correct definition on the right. Term Definition 1. Исковая давность А) Способность лица своими действиями приобретать и осуществлять права 2. Дееспособность В) Период для защиты права по иску лица, право которого нарушено 3. Договор С) Обращение в суд с требованием о защите нарушенного права 4. Иск D) Соглашение двух или более лиц об установлении прав и обязанностей Answers: 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C Exercise 2. Guess the Meaning from Context Read the sentences and write the meaning of the italicized legal term. 1. Суд вынес оправдательный приговор, так как не нашел доказательств вины подсудимого. 2. Поскольку договор был заключен в устной форме, суд признал его ничтожным. 3. Истец подал апелляционную жалобу в вышестоящий суд. Exercise 3. Word-Formation Analysis Break down the following legal terms into their parts (root, prefix, suffix). Explain how the</p>	

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				<p>parts contribute to the meaning. 1. Правопреемство 2. Недееспособность 3. Правонарушитель 4. Судопроизводство Exercise 4. Create Definitions Write a definition for each legal term using the formula: Term = Class + Distinguishing features 1. Апелляция 2. Залог 3. Поручительство Exercise 5. Translate and Semantize Choose 5 legal terms from a Russian legal text. For each term, semantize it using at least two different methods (e.g., definition + contextual guess; synonymy + word-formation analysis). Summary Table: Ways of Semantizing Legal Vocabulary Method Best for Example Visualization Legal hierarchies, systems, procedures Pyramid of normative acts, court system chart Definition Abstract concepts, scientific legal terms Преступление — это виновно совершенное общественно опасное деяние. Contextual guess Any term in a clear legal context Поскольку основной должник не платит, кредитор требует с поручителя — это субсидиарная ответственность. Word-formation Terms with transparent morphology Правоспособность ← право + способность Synonymy Terms with known synonyms Истец — это заявитель Antonymy Terms with clear opposites Законный vs. незаконный Enumeration Terms that are members of a legal category Виды юридической ответственности: уголовная, административная, гражданско-правовая. Legal system explanation Terms specific to the Russian legal system Прокуратура — это система органов, осуществляющих надзор... Translation Terms with direct equivalents in the student's legal system Договор = contract Conclusion Work on legal vocabulary is a systematic process that involves multiple stages: presentation, semantization, reinforcement, training, and activation. The choice of semantization method depends on the level of students, the type of legal term, and the learning goals. For legal vocabulary, the most effective methods are often a combination of: • Definition (to provide precision) • Contextual guess (to show usage in authentic legal contexts) • Word-formation analysis (to reveal the internal logic of Russian legal terminology) • Legal system</p>	

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				<p>explanation (to explain concepts specific to the Russian legal system) As noted in the research, legal terminology reflects national legal traditions, the historical development of society, and its legal principles and ideology . The complexity of professional interaction in the legal field is due to differences in the logic of codified law and ordinary moral and legal beliefs . By mastering these methods, students can move beyond simple translation to develop a deep, conceptual understanding of legal terms in Russian, enabling them to read, discuss, and produce professional legal discourse.</p>	
Раздел 3	Module 3: Functional and semantic speech types in law	3.1	<p>Topic 3.1. The type of text to be produced. Characteristic features of narrative, descriptive and reasoning text types.</p>	<p>In legal professional and scientific communication, the ability to produce different types of texts is essential. Legal writing is not monolithic; it varies depending on the communicative goal, the audience, and the legal context. Understanding the characteristic features of narrative, descriptive, and reasoning (argumentative) text types is crucial for law students and legal professionals who need to write clear, effective, and persuasive legal documents. This material outlines the three main text types in legal discourse, their characteristic features, and their specific applications in legal writing.</p> <p>1. General Overview of Text Types in Law</p> <p>Text Type Primary Goal Key Question Typical Legal Genres</p> <p>Narrative To tell what happened; to recount events in temporal sequence What happened? Case summaries, witness statements, factual sections of judgments, investigative reports</p> <p>Descriptive To describe what something is; to present features, properties, or components What is it? What are its parts? Definitions, statutory provisions, contract clauses, descriptions of legal institutions</p> <p>Reasoning (Argumentative) To persuade; to prove a point through logical argumentation Why is this true? Why should the court rule this way? Legal memos, appellate briefs, judicial opinions, scholarly articles</p> <p>2. Narrative Text in Law</p> <p>2.1. Definition and Purpose A narrative text recounts a sequence of events in temporal order. In legal contexts, narratives are used to present the facts of the case – what happened, when, where, how, and to whom. The purpose is to provide a clear, coherent, and persuasive account of the factual background of a legal dispute.</p> <p>2.2. Characteristic Features of Legal Narrative</p> <p>Feature Description Example</p>	C3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
				<p>Temporal sequence Events are presented in the order they occurred (chronologically) On January 10, the parties signed a contract. On February 15, the seller delivered the goods. On March 1, the buyer discovered a defect. Use of past tense Events have already occurred; narrative uses past tense verbs The defendant entered the store, took the item, and left without paying. Action verbs Dynamic verbs that describe actions and events signed, delivered, discovered, entered, took, left Temporal markers Words and phrases that indicate time sequence first, then, after that, subsequently, later, on [date], at [time] Specific details Concrete facts: dates, times, places, names, quantities On March 15, 2024, at approximately 2:30 PM, at the store located at 10 Tverskaya Street... Focus on facts, not law Narratives present factual events, not legal arguments The driver ran a red light (fact) vs. The driver was negligent (legal conclusion) 2.3. Example of a Legal Narrative "On April 1, 2024, the Plaintiff, Ivan Ivanov, and the Defendant, Petrov Ltd., entered into a written contract for the supply of 100 units of equipment. The contract stipulated that the goods were to be delivered by June 1, 2024. On May 25, 2024, the Defendant informed the Plaintiff that delivery would be delayed due to production issues. On June 15, 2024, having received no goods, the Plaintiff sent a written demand for performance. The Defendant did not respond. On July 1, 2024, the Plaintiff filed the present claim for breach of contract." 2.4. Common Legal Genres Using Narrative Genre Purpose Case summary To present the factual background of a judicial decision Witness statement To recount what a witness saw, heard, or knows Factual section of a judgment To state the facts as found by the court Statement of claim To narrate the facts giving rise to the claim Investigative report To recount the sequence of events in an investigation 2.5. Speech Clichés for Legal Narrative Russian Cliché English Equivalent [Дата] стороны заключили договор... On [date], the parties entered into a contract... Согласно условиям договора... According to the terms of the contract... В указанный срок ответчик не выполнил обязательство... Within the specified period, the defendant did not</p>	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы		Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*																																							
				<p>perform the obligation... Впоследствии истец обратился в суд... Subsequently, the plaintiff filed a claim with the court... Как следует из материалов дела... As follows from the case file...</p> <p>3. Descriptive Text in Law 3.1. Definition and Purpose A descriptive text presents the features, properties, components, or characteristics of a legal object, concept, or institution. Unlike narrative (which tells what happened), description tells what something is. The purpose is to provide a clear, systematic, and precise account of a legal phenomenon. 3.2. Characteristic Features of Legal Description</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Feature</td> <td>Description</td> <td>Example</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Static (non-temporal)</td> <td>Description does not unfold in time; it presents simultaneous features</td> <td>A contract has the following elements: offer, acceptance, consideration, and intention to create legal relations. Use of present tense</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Description uses present tense to state timeless characteristics</td> <td>The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. Relational verbs</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Verbs that express being, having, or relating</td> <td>is, are, consists of, includes, has, possesses, refers to</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lists and enumerations</td> <td>Features are often presented in lists</td> <td>The main elements of a crime are: (1) object, (2) objective side, (3) subject, (4) subjective side. Definitions</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Description often begins with a definition</td> <td>A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct... Categorization</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Description places the object within a broader class</td> <td>Administrative liability is a type of legal liability. 3.3. Example of a Legal Description</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>"A legal entity is an organization that owns separate property and is responsible for its obligations with that property. Legal entities can, in their own name, acquire and exercise civil rights and bear civil obligations, and be a plaintiff and defendant in court. Legal entities are divided into commercial and non-commercial organizations. Commercial organizations pursue profit-making as the main goal of their activity, while non-commercial organizations do not have profit-making as their primary goal."</td> <td>3.4. Common Legal Genres</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Using Description</td> <td>Genre</td> <td>Purpose</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Definition</td> <td>To define a legal term or concept</td> <td>Statutory provision</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To describe the elements of a crime, contract, etc.</td> <td>Contract clause</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To describe the rights and obligations of the parties</td> <td>Commentary</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>To explain the</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Feature	Description	Example	Static (non-temporal)	Description does not unfold in time; it presents simultaneous features	A contract has the following elements: offer, acceptance, consideration, and intention to create legal relations. Use of present tense		Description uses present tense to state timeless characteristics	The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. Relational verbs		Verbs that express being, having, or relating	is, are, consists of, includes, has, possesses, refers to	Lists and enumerations	Features are often presented in lists	The main elements of a crime are: (1) object, (2) objective side, (3) subject, (4) subjective side. Definitions		Description often begins with a definition	A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct... Categorization		Description places the object within a broader class	Administrative liability is a type of legal liability. 3.3. Example of a Legal Description		"A legal entity is an organization that owns separate property and is responsible for its obligations with that property. Legal entities can, in their own name, acquire and exercise civil rights and bear civil obligations, and be a plaintiff and defendant in court. Legal entities are divided into commercial and non-commercial organizations. Commercial organizations pursue profit-making as the main goal of their activity, while non-commercial organizations do not have profit-making as their primary goal."	3.4. Common Legal Genres	Using Description	Genre	Purpose	Definition	To define a legal term or concept	Statutory provision		To describe the elements of a crime, contract, etc.	Contract clause		To describe the rights and obligations of the parties	Commentary		To explain the		
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			<p>content of a legal norm or institution Textbook section To describe a legal concept or institution 3.5. Speech Clichés for Legal Description Russian Cliché English Equivalent ... представляет собой represents состоит из consists of ... К основным признакам ... относятся ... The main features of ... are делится на is divided into обладает следующими свойствами has the following properties ... В юридической литературе выделяют ... In legal literature, scholars distinguish.... 4. Reasoning (Argumentative) Text in Law 4.1. Definition and Purpose A reasoning text (also called argumentative or persuasive text) presents logical arguments to prove a thesis, support a legal position, or persuade the reader (typically a court or a legal scholar) of the correctness of a conclusion. The purpose is to persuade through logic, evidence, and legal authority. 4.2. Characteristic Features of Legal Reasoning Feature Description Example Thesis statement The text begins with or clearly states the position to be proved The defendant should be acquitted because the prosecution has failed to prove intent. Logical structure Arguments are organized logically: thesis → arguments → evidence → conclusion First... Second... Third... Therefore... Use of legal authority Arguments are supported by citations to statutes, precedents, and scholarly opinions According to Article 158 of the Criminal Code... As held by the Supreme Court in case No. 1234... Causal and conditional links Use of logical connectors to show relationships because, therefore, consequently, if.. then, however, nevertheless Present tense (for legal principles) Legal rules are stated in the present tense The statute of limitations is three years. Deontic modality Expressions of obligation, permission, prohibition must, shall, may, must not, may not Hedging (cautious language) Qualifying statements to avoid overstatement It appears that... The evidence suggests that... It is likely that... 4.3. The Structure of Legal Reasoning Legal reasoning typically follows a standard pattern, often called the IRAC (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion) model in common law systems, or a similar logical structure in civil law systems. Step Operation</p>	

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			<p>Key Questions Key Clichés 1. Issue State the legal question to be resolved What is the legal issue? Вопрос заключается в том, ... 2. Rule State the applicable legal norm What does the law say? В соответствии со статьей 3. Application Apply the rule to the facts How does the law apply to these facts? В данном случае... Применительно к обстоятельствам дела... 4. Conclusion State the legal conclusion What result follows? Таким образом, ... Следовательно, ... 4.4. Example of Legal Reasoning "The legal issue is whether the defendant is liable for breach of contract. According to Article 309 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, obligations must be performed properly in accordance with the terms of the obligation and the requirements of the law. In this case, the contract required delivery by June 1, 2024. The defendant delivered the goods on June 15, 2024, which is 14 days after the deadline. Therefore, the defendant has failed to perform properly and is liable for breach of contract." 4.5. Common Legal Genres Using Reasoning Genre Purpose Legal memo To analyze a legal issue and recommend a course of action Appellate brief To persuade an appellate court to reverse or affirm a lower court decision Judicial opinion To explain the court's reasoning for its decision Scholarly article To argue a theoretical legal position Legal opinion To advise a client on the legal merits of a position 4.6. Speech Clichés for Legal Reasoning Function Russian Cliché English Equivalent Stating the issue Вопрос заключается в том,.....The issue is whether ... Stating the rule В соответствии со статьей ... According to Article ... Applying the rule В данном случае... Применительно к обстоятельствам дела... In this case.... With respect to the facts... Drawing a conclusion Таким образом... Следовательно... Thus... Consequently... Citing authority Как указал Верховный Суд... As the Supreme Court held ...Making an argument Во-первых... Во-вторых... Кроме того... First... Second... Furthermore... Counter-arguing Однако ... Вместе с тем... However... Nevertheless ... 5. Mixed Text Types in Legal Writing In practice, legal texts often combine two or more text types. A judicial opinion, for example, typically includes: Section</p>	

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				<p>Text Type Purpose Factual background Narrative</p> <p>To recount what happened Legal framework Descriptive</p> <p>To describe the applicable law Analysis Reasoning To apply the law to the facts Conclusion Reasoning To state the legal conclusion</p> <p>Example of a mixed text (judicial opinion excerpt): "On January 10, 2023, the parties entered into a contract (Narrative). A contract is an agreement between two or more persons to establish, modify, or terminate civil rights and obligations (Description). The contract required delivery by March 1, 2023. The defendant delivered the goods on March 15, 2023 (Narrative). According to Article 309 of the Civil Code, obligations must be performed properly (Description). The defendant's delivery was 14 days late. Therefore, the defendant has breached the contract (Reasoning)." 6. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law)</p> <p>Exercise 1. Identify the Text Type Read the following excerpts and identify whether they are Narrative (N), Descriptive (D), or Reasoning (R). 1. "The plaintiff and defendant signed a lease agreement on June 1, 2024. The plaintiff paid the first month's rent. The defendant refused to allow the plaintiff to move in." 2. "A lease agreement is a contract by which the lessor undertakes to provide the lessee with property for a fee for temporary possession and use." 3. "Because the defendant refused to allow the plaintiff to move in, the defendant has breached the lease agreement. Therefore, the plaintiff is entitled to terminate the contract and recover damages." Exercise 2. Transform a Narrative into a Reasoning Text Read the following narrative and write a short reasoning text (3-4 sentences) that draws a legal conclusion from these facts. Narrative: *The speed limit on the highway is 90 km/h. The defendant was driving at 120 km/h. A police officer recorded the speed with a radar gun.* Reasoning text:</p> <p>Exercise 3. Complete the Description Complete the following description of a legal concept: *"A contract of sale is an agreement under which one party (the seller) undertakes to transfer ownership of property to the other party (the buyer), and the buyer undertakes to accept the property and pay a specified price for it. The essential elements of a contract</p>	

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			<p>of sale are: (1) _____, (2) _____, (3) _____.</p> <p>Unlike a donation, a contract of sale is _____ (compensated/gratuitous)."* Exercise 4. Write a Legal Reasoning Paragraph Write a short reasoning paragraph (5-7 sentences) on the following legal issue: Facts: A tenant stopped paying rent because the apartment had a gas leak that made it uninhabitable. The landlord did not fix the leak for three months. Legal rule: Under the Civil Code, a tenant may withhold rent if the landlord fails to maintain the property in a habitable condition. Task: Write a legal reasoning text arguing that the tenant was justified in withholding rent. Exercise 5. Analyze a Legal Text Find a short legal text (e.g., a judicial decision excerpt, a legal memo, or a contract clause). Identify sections that are narrative, descriptive, and reasoning. Label each section. Summary Table: Text Types in Law Feature</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="1234 758 1980 901"> <tr> <td>Narrative</td> <td>Descriptive</td> <td>Reasoning</td> <td>Primary goal</td> <td>To</td> </tr> <tr> <td>recount events</td> <td>To describe features</td> <td>To persuade</td> <td>Key question</td> <td>Why is this true?</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temporal orientation (timeless)</td> <td>Past (temporal sequence)</td> <td>Present</td> <td>Dominant verbs</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Action verbs (past tense)</td> <td>Present / conditional</td> <td></td> <td>Logical verbs (argue, prove, conclude)</td> <td>Key elements</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Dates, times, places, actions</td> <td>Definitions, lists, categories</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>arguments, evidence, conclusion</td> <td>Thesis, case summary, witness statement</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>commentary</td> <td>Definition, statutory provision, legal memo, brief, judicial opinion, scholarly article</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Key clichés</td> <td>[Date] стороны заключили... ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>представляет собой ...</td> <td>Вопрос заключается в том, ...</td> </tr> </table> <p>Conclusion Mastering the three main text types – narrative, descriptive, and reasoning – is essential for effective legal writing in Russian. Each text type serves a different communicative purpose and has distinct linguistic and structural features. For law students and legal professionals, understanding these text types enables you to: Write clear case summaries using narrative techniques Draft precise definitions and statutory descriptions using descriptive techniques Prepare persuasive legal memos and briefs using reasoning techniques Analyze and interpret legal texts by</p>	Narrative	Descriptive	Reasoning	Primary goal	To	recount events	To describe features	To persuade	Key question	Why is this true?	Temporal orientation (timeless)	Past (temporal sequence)	Present	Dominant verbs		Action verbs (past tense)	Present / conditional		Logical verbs (argue, prove, conclude)	Key elements				Dates, times, places, actions	Definitions, lists, categories				arguments, evidence, conclusion	Thesis, case summary, witness statement				commentary	Definition, statutory provision, legal memo, brief, judicial opinion, scholarly article				Key clichés	[Date] стороны заключили... ...				представляет собой ...	Вопрос заключается в том, ...	
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				recognizing their underlying text type Combine text types appropriately in complex legal documents (e.g., judicial opinions) The ability to produce each text type correctly and to switch between them as needed is a hallmark of professional legal writing in Russian. Whether you are narrating the facts of a case, describing a legal institution, or arguing for a particular legal conclusion, knowing the characteristic features of each text type will help you write more clearly, effectively, and persuasively.	
		3.2	Topic 3.2. Basic lexical and grammatical constructions and their meaning in texts-descriptions in law.	In legal professional and scientific communication, texts-descriptions play a crucial role. They are used to define legal concepts, describe legal institutions, explain the elements of legal norms, and present the structure of legal documents. Understanding the basic lexical and grammatical constructions used in legal descriptions is essential for law students and legal professionals who need to read, interpret, and produce clear, precise legal texts in Russian. This material outlines the key lexical and grammatical constructions characteristic of legal descriptive texts, their meanings, and their specific applications in legal discourse. 1. General Characteristics of Texts-Descriptions in Law 1.1. Definition and Purpose A text-description in law is a type of text that presents the features, properties, components, or characteristics of a legal object, concept, institution, or norm. Unlike narrative (which tells what happened) or reasoning (which argues for a conclusion), description answers the question: What is it? 1.2. Key Features of Legal Descriptions Feature Description Example Static (non-temporal) Description does not unfold in time; it presents simultaneous features A contract has the following elements: offer, acceptance, consideration, and intention. Use of present tense Description uses present tense to state timeless legal characteristics The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body. Relational verbs Verbs that express being, having, or relating is, are, consists of, includes, has, possesses, refers to Definitions Description often begins with a definition A legal norm is a generally binding rule of conduct... Categorization Description places the object within a broader legal class Administrative liability is a type of legal liability. Enumeration Features are often	С3

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			<p>presented in lists The main elements of a crime are: (1) object, (2) objective side, (3) subject, (4) subjective side. 2. Basic Lexical Constructions in Legal Descriptions 2.1. Constructions for Defining Legal Concepts These constructions are used to introduce and define legal terms and concepts. 2.1.1. Definition through Class and Distinguishing Features Construction Meaning Example ... — это is a ... Договор — это соглашение двух или более лиц. ... представляет собой.....represents ... Иск представляет собой обращение в суд с требованием о защите нарушенного права. Под ... понимается ... By ... is meant Под преступлением понимается виновно совершенное общественно опасное деяние. Термин «...» означает ... The term "... " means Термин «юридическое лицо» означает организацию, которая имеет обособленное имущество. 2.1.2. Constructions for Stating Essential Features Construction Meaning Example Основными признаками ... являются ... The main features of ... are Основными признаками юридического лица являются: организационное единство, имущественная обособленность, самостоятельная ответственность..... обладает следующими свойствами has the following properties..... Договор обладает свойством обязательности для сторон. ... характеризуется is characterized by..... Уголовное право характеризуется императивным методом регулирования. ... присущ is inherent to ... Диспозитивный метод присущ гражданскому праву. 2.1.3. Constructions for Classification Construction Meaning Example..... делится на is divided into ... Юридические лица делятся на коммерческие и некоммерческие организации. ... классифицируются на are classified into..... Нормы права классифицируются на императивные и диспозитивные. Выделяют следующие виды The following types are distinguished Выделяют следующие виды юридической ответственности: уголовная, административная, гражданско-правовая, дисциплинарная. Существует несколько подходов к классификации ... There are several approaches to the</p>	

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				<p>classification of ...Существует несколько подходов к классификации источников права. 2.1.4. Constructions for Describing Structure Construction Meaning Example ... состоит из consists of ... Норма права состоит из гипотезы, диспозиции и санкции. ... включает в себя includes ... Гражданское право включает в себя подотрасли, институты и субинституты. В структуру ... входят ... The structure of ... includes ... В структуру судебной системы входят суды общей юрисдикции, арбитражные суды и Конституционный Суд. 3. Basic Grammatical Constructions in Legal Descriptions 3.1. Use of the Present Tense (Praesens Scientificus) In legal descriptions, the present tense is used to express timeless, general legal statements. Construction Example Meaning Definition Право регулирует общественные отношения. Law regulates social relations. Statement of legal principle Суд выносит решение именем Российской Федерации. The court renders a decision in the name of the Russian Federation. Statement of property Договор имеет обязательную силу для сторон. The contract has binding force for the parties. 3.2. Use of Relational Verbs Relational verbs express the relationship between a legal concept and its attributes. Verb Meaning Example являться to be Суд является органом государственной власти. представлять собой to represent Договор представляет собой соглашение сторон. обладать to possess Юридическое лицо обладает правоспособностью. характеризоваться to be characterized by Уголовное право характеризуется императивным методом. относиться to belong to Кража относится к преступлениям против собственности. включать to include Система права включает отрасли, подотрасли и институты. состоять из to consist of Норма права состоит из трех элементов. 3.3. Use of Passive and Impersonal Constructions Passive and impersonal constructions are used to maintain objectivity and focus on the legal object, not the author. Construction Example Meaning Passive voice Договор заключается в письменной форме. The contract</p>	

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			<p>is concluded in written form. Impersonal with можно Можно выделить следующие признаки права. One can identify the following features of law. Impersonal with необходимо Необходимо отметить, что... It is necessary to note that... Impersonal with следует Следует различать материальное и процессуальное право. One should distinguish between substantive and procedural law. 3.4. Use of the Genitive Case Chains of nouns in the Genitive case are typical of legal descriptive texts. Construction Example Translation Definition анализ системы источников гражданского права analysis of the system of sources of civil law Classification виды юридической ответственности types of legal liability Structure элементы состава преступления elements of the elements of a crime 3.5. Use of Adjectives Relative adjectives (indicating a relation to something) dominate in legal descriptions. Adjective Example Meaning правовой правовая норма legal norm уголовный уголовная ответственность criminal liability гражданский гражданское право civil law судебный судебная система judicial system административный административное правонарушение administrative offense</p> <p>4. Lexical-Grammatical Constructions for Specific Descriptive Functions 4.1. Constructions for Defining the Scope of a Legal Concept Construction Example Meaning ... распространяется на ... Данная норма распространяется на всех граждан. This norm applies to all citizens..... действует в отношении Закон действует в отношении иностранных граждан. The law applies to foreign citizens..... не применяется к ... Данное правило не применяется к несовершеннолетним. This rule does not apply to minors. 4.2. Constructions for Describing Legal Capacity and Competence Construction Example Meaning ... вправе ... Истец вправе отказаться от иска. The plaintiff has the right to withdraw the claim. ... обязанСтороны обязаны исполнить договор. The parties are obliged to perform the contract..... имеет право Гражданин имеет право на судебную защиту. А citizen has the right to judicial protection. ... может ... Суд</p>	

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				<p>может применить обеспечительные меры. The court may apply interim measures. 4.3. Constructions for Describing Legal Consequences Construction Example Meaning ... влечет ...Нарушение договора влечет ответственность. Breach of contract entails liability. ... является основанием для ... Решение суда является основанием для регистрации права. A court decision is the basis for registration of a right. приводит к ... Неисполнение обязательства приводит к расторжению договора. Non-performance of an obligation leads to termination of the contract. 4.4. Constructions for Describing Hierarchical Relationships Construction Example Meaning ... имеет высшую юридическую силу Конституция имеет высшую юридическую силу. The Constitution has supreme legal force. ... не должно противоречитьЗаконы не должны противоречить Конституции. Laws must not contradict the Constitution..... является вышестоящим по отношению к..... Верховный Суд является вышестоящим по отношению к областным судам. The Supreme Court is superior to regional courts 5. Practical Examples of Legal Descriptions 5.1. Description of a Legal Concept: "Legal Norm" "Правовая норма — это общеобязательное правило поведения, установленное государством. Основными признаками правовой нормы являются: общеобязательность, формальная определенность, связь с государственным принуждением. По методу регулирования нормы права делятся на императивные и диспозитивные. Императивные нормы содержат властные предписания, от которых стороны не могут отступить, тогда как диспозитивные нормы позволяют сторонам самим определить свое поведение. Норма права состоит из трех элементов: гипотезы, диспозиции и санкции." Analysis of constructions used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ... — это ... (definition) • Основными признаками ... являются ... (stating features) • ... делятся на.... (classification) • ... состоит из ... (structure) 5.2. Description of a Legal Institution: "Contract" "Договор представляет собой соглашение двух или более лиц об установлении, изменении или прекращении гражданских прав и обязанностей. Договор 	

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>обладает следующими свойствами: законность содержания, добровольность, обязательность исполнения. В зависимости от момента заключения договоры делятся на консенсуальные и реальные. Консенсуальный договор считается заключенным с момента достижения соглашения, а реальный — с момента передачи имущества. В структуру договора входят: преамбула, предмет, права и обязанности сторон, ответственность сторон, срок действия, реквизиты сторон." Analysis of constructions used: • ... представляет собой ... (definition) • ... обладает следующими свойствами ... (stating properties) • ... делятся на ... (classification) • В структуру ... входят ... (structure) 5.3. Description of a Legal Process: "Legislative Process"</p> <p>"Законодательный процесс — это процедура принятия законов. Законодательный процесс включает в себя следующие стадии: законодательная инициатива, обсуждение законопроекта, принятие закона, подписание и обнародование закона. Правом законодательной инициативы обладают Президент РФ, Совет Федерации, члены Совета Федерации, депутаты Государственной Думы, Правительство РФ, законодательные органы субъектов РФ. Закон считается принятым, если за него проголосовало более половины депутатов Государственной Думы." Analysis of constructions used: • ... — это ... (definition) • ... включает в себя следующие стадии ... (describing stages) • ... обладают ... (stating who has the right) • ... считается ... при условии ... (stating condition for legal consequence) 6. Practical Exercises for Students (RFL B2-C1, Law) Exercise 1. Identify the Construction Read the following sentences and identify the lexical-grammatical construction used. 1. Юридическая ответственность — это применение мер государственного принуждения к правонарушителю. 2. Основными признаками административного правонарушения являются: противоправность, виновность, наказуемость. 3. Система права состоит из отраслей, подотраслей и институтов. 4. Выделяют следующие виды источников права: нормативный правовой акт, судебный прецедент, правовой обычай. 5. Гражданин имеет право на защиту своих прав и законных</p>	

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			<p>интересов. Exercise 2. Complete the Description Complete the following legal description using appropriate constructions. "Суд — это орган государственной власти, который _____ правосудие. Суд _____ независимым и подчиняется только Конституции и федеральному закону. Система судов в Российской Федерации _____ на суды федеральные и суды субъектов РФ. В структуру суда _____ председатель, судьи и аппарат суда." Exercise 3. Transform into a Description Transform the following bullet points into a coherent descriptive paragraph. Topic: Legal liability • Definition: application of state coercion to an offender • Features: state coercion, negative consequences, legal grounds (commission of an offense) • Types: criminal, civil, administrative, disciplinary • Functions: punitive, compensatory, preventive Exercise 4. Write a Legal Description Write a legal description (5-7 sentences) of one of the following legal concepts using the constructions from this material: 1. Юридическое лицо (Legal entity) 2. Договор купли-продажи (Contract of sale) 3. Право собственности (Property right) 4. Исковая давность (Statute of limitations) Exercise 5. Analyze a Legal Text Find a legal description in a textbook, code, or commentary. Identify and list all lexical-grammatical constructions used. Summary Table: Basic Constructions in Legal Descriptions Function Construction Example Definition ... — это ... Правовая норма — это общеобязательное правило поведения. Definition ... представляет собой ... Договор представляет собой соглашение сторон. Stating features Основными признаками ... являются ... Основными признаками преступления являются общественная опасность, виновность, наказуемость. Stating properties ... обладает ... Юридическое лицо обладает правоспособностью. Classification ... делится на ... Нормы права делятся на материальные и процессуальные. Classification Выделяют следующие виды ... Выделяют следующие виды юридической ответственности... Structure ... состоит из ... Норма права состоит из гипотезы, диспозиции и санкции. Structure ...</p>	

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				<p>включает в себя ... Система права включает в себя отрасли и институты. Scope ... распространяется на ... Данная норма распространяется на всех граждан. Legal capacity ... вправе ... Истец вправе отказаться от иска. Legal consequence ... влечет ... Нарушение договора влечет ответственность. Hierarchy ... имеет высшую юридическую силу Конституция имеет высшую юридическую силу. Conclusion Mastering the basic lexical and grammatical constructions used in legal descriptions is essential for law students and legal professionals working in Russian. These constructions allow you to: 1. Define legal concepts precisely and clearly 2. Describe legal institutions and their features 3. Classify legal phenomena systematically 4. Explain the structure of legal norms and documents 5. State legal consequences and relationships By learning these constructions, you can produce clear, accurate, and professionally appropriate legal descriptions in Russian. Whether you are writing a definition, describing a legal institution, or explaining the structure of a legal norm, these constructions provide the linguistic tools you need to communicate effectively in the legal field.</p>	
Раздел 4	Module 4: Specifics of professional speech for lawyers	4.1	Topic 4.1. Rhetoric in law.	<p>Rhetoric in law is the art and science of persuasive communication in the legal field. It encompasses the strategies, techniques, and principles that lawyers, judges, and other legal professionals use to argue cases, persuade courts, influence juries, and advocate for clients. In the legal profession, rhetoric is not merely an academic discipline but a practical necessity: the ability to speak and write persuasively is often the difference between winning and losing a case. This material explores the nature of legal rhetoric, its historical foundations, its key components, and its practical application in modern legal practice. 1. The Nature of Rhetoric in Law 1.1. Definition of Rhetoric Rhetoric is the art of persuasion – the ability to discover, in any given situation, the available means of persuasion. In the legal context, rhetoric is the art of persuading a court, jury, or other decision-maker to accept a particular legal position. Aspect Description Art Rhetoric requires creativity, judgment, and skill, not just mechanical application of rules Science</p>	СЗ

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			<p>Rhetoric has principles, methods, and techniques that can be studied and taught Practice Rhetoric is ultimately about real-world persuasion in actual legal proceedings 1.2. The Importance of Rhetoric for Lawyers Reason Explanation Persuasion is central to law Legal disputes are resolved through argument, not force Facts do not speak for themselves Facts must be selected, organized, and presented persuasively Law is interpreted Statutes, precedents, and contracts require interpretation, and interpretation requires argument Audiences vary Different audiences (judges, juries, arbitrators, clients) require different rhetorical approaches Professional success depends on it Lawyers who cannot persuade will not succeed 1.3. Historical Foundations: From Aristotle to Modern Times Period Key Figures Contributions Ancient Greece Aristotle Developed the three modes of persuasion (ethos, pathos, logos) Ancient Rome Cicero, Quintilian Applied rhetoric to legal practice; developed the canon of rhetoric Renaissance Numerous scholars Revived classical rhetoric; applied it to law and politics Modern era Perelman, Toulmin Developed "new rhetoric" and argumentation theory for law 2. The Three Modes of Persuasion (Aristotle) Aristotle identified three fundamental modes of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos. These remain central to legal rhetoric today. 2.1. Ethos: The Character of the Speaker Ethos refers to the credibility, trustworthiness, and authority of the speaker. In legal rhetoric, ethos is established through: Factor How to Establish It Example Competence Demonstrating knowledge of the law, facts, and procedure "As the Court is aware from the brief submitted, the relevant precedent is..." Goodwill Showing concern for justice and the interests of the client/audience "The defense does not seek to evade responsibility, but only to ensure that the punishment fits the crime" Character Behaving ethically, respectfully, and with integrity Avoiding personal attacks, speaking respectfully of opposing counsel Presence Dressing appropriately, speaking clearly, maintaining eye contact Professional attire, confident posture, calm demeanor Key insight: Ethos is established not only by what the speaker says but also by</p>	

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				<p>how the speaker behaves. A lawyer who is rude, disorganized, or unprepared will lack ethos regardless of the logical strength of the arguments. 2.2. Pathos: Emotional Appeal Pathos refers to the appeal to the emotions of the audience. In legal rhetoric, pathos is used to: Emotion When to Use Example Sympathy When the client has suffered harm "Imagine being unable to provide for your children because of the defendant's actions" Indignation When opposing party has acted outrageously "The defendant's conduct was not merely negligent; it was callous, deliberate, and cruel" Fear of injustice When the wrong decision would lead to unfairness "An acquittal here would send a message that corporate misconduct goes unpunished" Trust in justice When appealing to the jury's sense of fairness "You have the power to restore what was taken from the plaintiff" Important caveat: Pathos must be used judiciously. Excessive or manipulative emotional appeal can backfire, especially with professional judges. As A.F. Koni noted, "To be truly moving, one must speak calmly and dispassionately about what is moving" – the contrast between the calm speaker and the emotional content creates the effect. 2.3. Logos: Logical Argument Logos refers to the logical structure of the argument – the reasoning, evidence, and legal authority that support the conclusion. In legal rhetoric, logos includes: Component Description Example Deductive reasoning Applying general legal rules to specific facts "All contracts require consideration. This agreement lacks consideration. Therefore, it is not a contract." Inductive reasoning Drawing general principles from specific cases "In three similar cases, the court found for the plaintiff. Therefore, the same result should follow here." Analogical reasoning Comparing the present case to prior cases "Just as the court in Smith held that a delay of 30 days was unreasonable, a delay of 45 days here is also unreasonable." Legal authority Citing statutes, precedents, and scholarly opinions "According to Article 158 of the Criminal Code, theft is defined as..." Factual evidence Presenting documents, witness testimony, expert opinions "The defendant's signature appears on the contract, dated June 1, 2024" 3. The Canon of</p>	

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			<p>Rhetoric (Cicero, Quintilian) Classical rhetoric divided the process of preparing a speech into five parts, known as the canon of rhetoric. This framework remains highly useful for preparing legal arguments. Canon Description Legal Application</p> <p>1. Invention (Inventio) Discovering the available arguments Identifying legal theories, facts, precedents, and policy arguments that support the client's position</p> <p>2. Arrangement (Dispositio) Organizing the arguments effectively Structuring a brief or oral argument for maximum impact</p> <p>3. Style (Elocutio) Choosing the appropriate language Selecting precise legal terminology, clear phrasing, and effective rhetorical devices</p> <p>4. Memory (Memoria) Memorizing the speech Knowing key points, citations, and transitions without reading from a script</p> <p>5. Delivery (Actio/ Pronuntiatio) Presenting the speech effectively Managing voice, gesture, eye contact, and demeanor</p> <p>3.1. Invention (Finding Arguments) Legal arguments can be drawn from multiple sources: Source Examples Textual The plain language of a statute or contract Intentional The purpose or legislative history of a statute Precedential Prior court decisions interpreting similar issues Analogical Similar cases or situations Policy-based The consequences of adopting one interpretation over another Factual The evidence in the case</p> <p>3.2. Arrangement (Organizing Arguments) The classic structure of a legal argument: Part Purpose Introduction (Exordium) Capture attention, establish credibility, state the issue Narration (Narratio) Present the facts of the case (in a persuasive light) Proposition (Propositio) State the conclusion to be proved Proof (Confirmatio) Present the arguments and evidence supporting the proposition Refutation (Refutatio) Anticipate and answer opposing arguments Conclusion (Peroratio) Summarize, appeal to emotions, state the requested relief</p> <p>3.3. Style (Choice of Language) Stylistic Level When to Use Characteristics Plain (Subtle) Most legal writing Clear, precise, unadorned; focus on clarity Moderate (Grand-lite) Briefs, memos, some oral arguments Clear but with some rhetorical flourishes; occasional metaphors, parallel structure Grand (High) Closing</p>	

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			<p>arguments, ceremonial speeches Figurative language, emotional appeal, rhythm, repetition 3.4. Delivery (Presentation) Element Effective Practice Voice Clear, audible, varied in pitch and pace; not monotone Eye contact Engage with the judge, jury, or audience; do not read from a script Gestures Natural, not excessive; used to emphasize key points Posture Confident, upright, not slouching or fidgeting Demeanor Calm, respectful, professional; not aggressive or overly emotional 4. Rhetorical Strategies in Legal Argument 4.1. Framing Framing is the strategic selection and presentation of facts, issues, and legal standards to influence how the audience perceives the case. Frame Example Justice frame "This case is about whether a corporation can avoid responsibility for the harm it causes" Fairness frame "The question is whether it is fair to hold the defendant liable for something they could not have foreseen" Rights frame "At stake is the fundamental right to property" Efficiency frame "Adopting the plaintiff's interpretation would create uncertainty and increase litigation" 4.2. Narratives (Storytelling) Legal arguments are more persuasive when presented as coherent narratives (stories). A good legal narrative has: Element Description Plot A sequence of events with a beginning, middle, and end Characters Identifiable actors with motives and interests Conflict A dispute or problem that requires resolution Resolution The legal outcome that will resolve the conflict Example: Instead of simply listing facts ("The defendant drove at 80 mph. The speed limit was 55 mph. The plaintiff was injured"), a narrative might say: "The defendant, rushing home after a long day, ignored the speed limit on a residential street where children were playing. When the plaintiff's child ran into the street, the defendant could not stop in time." 4.3. Stasis Theory Stasis theory helps identify the point of disagreement between the parties. There are four levels of stasis: Level Question Example Fact Did something happen? "Did the defendant run the red light?" Definition What is the legal classification? "Was the defendant's conduct 'negligent' or 'reckless'?" Quality Was the act justified or excused? "Was the defendant acting in self-defense?" Jurisdiction Is this the</p>	

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				<p>right forum? "Should this case be heard in federal or state court?" Identifying the correct stasis level helps focus argument on the real point of disagreement. 4.4. Anticipatory Refutation Anticipatory refutation (prolepsis) involves raising and answering opposing arguments before the opponent can make them. Technique Example Direct "The prosecution will likely argue that the defendant had motive. But motive alone does not prove guilt." Indirect "One might ask whether the delay was reasonable. The answer is yes, because..." Advantage: Responding to opposing arguments before they are made demonstrates confidence and allows the speaker to control the narrative. 4.5. The Rhetorical Triangle in Legal Argument A successful legal argument balances all three. Too much logos without pathos may be dry and unpersuasive; too much pathos without logos may seem manipulative; without ethos, neither logos nor pathos will be effective. 5. Rhetoric in Written Legal Advocacy 5.1. The Legal Brief Section Rhetorical Function Statement of the case Frame the facts favorably without misrepresentation Summary of argument Give the court a roadmap; state the conclusion up front Argument Present logical reasoning supported by authority Conclusion Request specific relief 5.2. Principles of Persuasive Legal Writing Principle Explanation State the conclusion first Do not keep the reader in suspense Use headings Guide the reader through the argument Keep sentences short Long sentences are hard to follow Use active voice "The court held" not "It was held by the court" Avoid legalese Use clear, plain language where possible Cite authority Every proposition must be supported Acknowledge weaknesses Address contrary authority rather than ignoring it 6. Rhetoric in Oral Legal Advocacy 6.1. The Opening Statement Purpose Rhetorical Techniques Tell the story Use narrative structure; present facts persuasively Establish credibility Demonstrate preparation and command of the facts Frame the issues Present the legal questions in a favorable light Example opening: "Your Honor, this case is about a promise that was broken. The plaintiff agreed to deliver 100 units by June 1. The defendant relied on that promise. But the goods did</p>	

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				<p>not arrive until July. The evidence will show that the defendant's business suffered as a result." 6.2. The Closing Argument Purpose Rhetorical Techniques Summarize the evidence Selectively remind the jury of favorable evidence Apply the law Explain how the legal standard leads to the requested verdict Appeal to justice Use pathos to appeal to the jury's sense of fairness Request a verdict Be specific about what the jury should decide Example closing: *"You have heard the evidence. You have seen the contract. You have heard the witness confirm the delay. The law is clear: a breach of contract entitles the non-breaching party to damages. We ask you to return a verdict for the plaintiff in the amount of 100,000 rubles."* 6.3. Handling Questions from the Court Principle Example Answer directly Do not evade; answer the question asked Be concise Give a short answer, then offer to elaborate Use questions to your advantage Use a question as an opportunity to emphasize a key point Never argue with the judge Respectfully disagree if necessary, but do not argue 7. Ethical Limits of Legal Rhetoric While rhetoric aims to persuade, legal rhetoric operates within ethical constraints. Prohibition Explanation No false statements Lawyers may not knowingly make false statements of fact or law No suppression of authority Lawyers may not conceal legal authority directly contrary to their position No personal attacks Lawyers may not attack opposing counsel or parties personally No appeals to bias Lawyers may not appeal to racial, ethnic, religious, or other improper bias No misleading the court Lawyers may not mislead the court by omission or half-truth The ethical core of legal rhetoric: The goal is persuasion through truthful, fair, and respectful argument, not manipulation or deception. 8. Practical Exercises for Law Students Exercise 1. Identify the Mode of Persuasion Read the following statements and identify whether they primarily appeal to ethos, pathos, or logos. 1. "The defendant has practiced law for 30 years without a single disciplinary complaint" 2. "The statistical evidence shows that accidents at this intersection increased by 200% after the speed limit was raised" 3. "Imagine the fear of a child waiting alone at a bus stop when a</p>	

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			<p>speeding car loses control" Exercise 2. Apply the Canon of Rhetoric Take a simple legal issue (e.g., "Should a landlord be able to evict a tenant for non-payment of rent?") and work through the five canons:</p> <p>1. Invention: What arguments support each side? 2. Arrangement: How would you organize a brief? 3. Style: What language would you use? 4. Memory: What key points must you remember? 5. Delivery: How would you present the argument orally? Exercise 3. Reframe a Case Take a simple set of facts and write two openings: one framing the case favorably for the plaintiff, one framing it favorably for the defendant. Facts: A driver ran a red light at 2 AM on an empty street and hit a pedestrian who was crossing against the light. Exercise 4. Write a Short Closing Argument Write a 2-minute closing argument (200-300 words) for one side in the following case: Case: A tenant stopped paying rent because the apartment had a gas leak. The landlord did not fix it for three months. The tenant claims the apartment was uninhabitable. The landlord claims the tenant should have paid and then sued for damages. Summary Table: Rhetoric in Law Concept Definition Legal Application Ethos Credibility of the speaker Demonstrating competence, goodwill, and character Pathos Emotional appealAppealing to sympathy, indignation, or sense of justice Logos Logical argument Presenting reasoning, evidence, and legal authority Invention Finding arguments Identifying legal theories, facts, and precedents Arrangement Organizing arguments Structuring briefs and oral arguments Style Choosing language Selecting precise, clear, and effective phrasing MemoryMemorizing speech Knowing key points without reading Delivery Presenting speech Managing voice, gesture, eye contact, demeanor Framing Presenting facts/issues Influencing how the audience perceives the case Narrative Storytelling Presenting facts as a coherent story Stasis Identifying the issue Focusing argument on the real point of disagreement Conclusion Rhetoric is the art of persuasion, and in law, persuasion is the essence of advocacy. Understanding and mastering the principles of legal rhetoric – ethos, pathos, logos; invention, arrangement, style, memory, delivery;</p>	

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				<p>framing, narrative, and stasis – is essential for effective legal practice. Key takeaways for law students: 1. Persuasion is not manipulation. Effective legal rhetoric is grounded in truth, fairness, and respect for the legal process. 2. All three modes matter. Logical argument (logos) alone is insufficient; credibility (ethos) and emotional appeal (pathos) are also essential. 3. Audience matters. What persuades a judge may not persuade a jury; what works in a brief may not work in an oral argument. 4. Rhetoric is a skill. Like any skill, it can be learned, practiced, and improved. 5. Ethics are paramount. The best rhetoric is worthless – indeed, harmful – if it violates ethical duties to the court, the client, and the legal system. As Cicero wrote, "The lawyer's weapon is the word." Mastery of that weapon – the art of persuasion – is what distinguishes the competent advocate from the great one.</p>	
		4.2	Topic 4.2. Legal discourse.	<p>Legal discourse is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that lies at the heart of the legal system. It encompasses all forms of communication — written and spoken, formal and informal, professional and lay — that relate to law. Understanding legal discourse is essential for law students, legal professionals, and anyone who needs to navigate the legal system. This material explores the nature, structure, properties, and types of legal discourse, as well as its practical implications for legal practice and language learning.</p> <p>1. The Concept of Legal Discourse</p> <p>1.1. Defining Discourse Before examining legal discourse specifically, it is necessary to understand what "discourse" means as a broader category. In modern linguistics, discourse is understood as "speech immersed in life" (N.D. Arutyunova) — that is, language in use, considered together with the social, cultural, and psychological context in which it occurs.</p> <p>Aspect Description Text The actual words, sentences, and paragraphs Context The situation, participants, goals, and social setting Function What the communication is intended to achieve Interpretation How meaning is constructed by participants</p> <p>1.2. Defining Legal Discourse Legal discourse is a type of institutional discourse that encompasses all forms of verbal communication in the legal sphere. It includes everything from Supreme Court decisions and criminal codes to</p>	С3

Номер раздела	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Наименование темы	Содержание темы	Вид учебной работы*
			<p>police interrogations and lawyer-client consultations. Key definitions: Source Definition General definition</p> <p>Verbalized speech-mental activity in the legal sphere; a structure as process and result; a shared world for communicants within the legal system As a process The cognitive activity of producing and interpreting legal texts (lawmaking, adjudication, legal argumentation) As a result The corpus of texts generated through legal communication (statutes, judgments, contracts, legal opinions)</p> <p>1.3. Participants in Legal Discourse Group Examples Role Professionals Judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, notaries, legal scholars, arbitrators Active producers of legal discourse Non-professionals Plaintiffs, defendants, suspects, witnesses, victims, jurors Participants who engage with legal discourse (often as recipients) Support participants Court clerks, translators, experts, bailiffs Facilitators of legal communication</p> <p>2. Characteristics of Legal Discourse as a Process Legal discourse is not a static entity but a dynamic process of legal communication. Understanding this process involves examining several key characteristics.</p> <p>2.1. Institutional Nature Legal discourse is a type of institutional discourse — that is, communication bound to a specific social institution (the legal system) that follows established norms, conventions, and role relationships. Implication Description Role-based Participants speak from specific roles (judge, lawyer, witness) Rule-governed Communication follows procedural rules (who speaks when, how to address the court) Purpose-driven Communication aims to achieve legal outcomes (conviction, acquittal, settlement)</p> <p>2.2. Hierarchical (Status-Based) Structure Legal discourse is characterized by significant asymmetry — participants have different statuses, rights, and obligations. Participant Status Communicative Rights Judge Highest (in court) Directs the process, asks questions, makes rulings, decides the case Prosecutor / Lawyer High (professional) Active participation, argumentation, objections Defendant / Plaintiff Medium Right to speak, respond, but limited by procedural rules Witness Low Obligation to testify truthfully, limited to answering questions</p> <p>2.3. Dual Nature: Written</p>	

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			<p>and Oral, Professional and Popular Legal discourse operates in two main spheres: Sphere Characteristics Examples Written (Primary) Precise, formal, binding, permanent Statutes, court decisions, contracts, procedural codes Oral (Secondary) Dynamic, interactive, persuasive Court hearings, witness interrogations, lawyer-client consultations, closing arguments Professional Specialized terminology, complex reasoning Academic articles, judicial opinions, expert testimony Popular Simplified language, explanatory Legal advice columns, lawyer websites, client communications 2.4. Communicative-Pragmatic Orientation Legal discourse is goal-oriented. Communicants engage in legal communication with specific intentions: Intention Example To inform A lawyer explains the law to a client To persuade A prosecutor argues for a conviction To decide A judge announces a verdict To regulate A legislature passes a statute To record A court clerk documents the proceedings 3. Properties of Legal Discourse Modern legal linguistics has identified several fundamental properties that characterize legal discourse as a distinct phenomenon. 3.1. Normativity (Connection to Legal Norms) Legal discourse is inherently normative. Every statement is either based on, refers to, or is evaluated against legal norms. Aspect Description Legal grounding Statements must be justified by reference to laws, regulations, or legal principles Binding force Certain legal texts (statutes, judgments) are binding and enforceable Sanctionability Violation of legal norms leads to legal consequences 3.2. Formality and Ritualization Legal discourse is characterized by a high degree of formality and ritualization. This serves important functions: ensuring predictability, demonstrating respect for the law, maintaining order, and guaranteeing equal treatment. Aspect Examples Fixed formulas "May it please the Court," "I swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth" Procedural rules Who speaks when, how to address the judge, when to stand Specialized terminology Legal terms that have precise meanings different from everyday language Prescribed document formats The structure of a contract, the form of an indictment 3.3.</p>	

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			<p>Authoritative and Binding Nature Unlike everyday conversation, legal discourse has authoritative and binding force. When a court says "Guilty," that statement has real-world consequences. Type of Authority Example Legislative authority Statutes that must be obeyed Judicial authority Court decisions that must be followed Doctrinal authority Legal scholarship that influences interpretation</p> <p>3.4. Conflict-Based (Adversarial) Nature Much legal discourse is inherently conflict-based or adversarial. It arises from disputes and is structured around opposing positions. Aspect Example Adversarial system Prosecutor vs. defense attorney Competing narratives Plaintiff's version vs. defendant's version Opposing interpretations Different readings of the same statute or contract</p> <p>3.5. Intertextuality Legal discourse is highly intertextual — legal texts constantly refer to, quote, and rely upon other legal texts. Type of Intertextuality Example Reference to statutes "According to Article 158 of the Criminal Code..." Citation of precedent "As the Supreme Court held in case No. 1234..." Quoting legal doctrine "As Professor Ivanov notes..." Incorporation by reference "As defined in clause 2.1 of this contract..."</p> <p>3.6. Precision and Unambiguity (as an Ideal) Legal discourse strives for precision and unambiguity. The goal is to express legal norms and decisions in a way that leaves no room for misinterpretation. Means of Achieving Precision Example Defined terms "For the purposes of this contract, 'Force Majeure' means..." Lists and enumerations "The following persons are prohibited from..." Conditional clauses "If X occurs, then Y shall happen..." Exceptions and qualifications "Unless otherwise agreed by the parties..."</p> <p>4. The Essence (Content) of the Concept "Legal Discourse"</p> <p>4.1. Core Definition The essence of legal discourse lies in its function as the verbalized expression and realization of legal norms and legal power. It is the primary means by which law is created, interpreted, applied, and enforced in society. From a linguistic perspective: Legal discourse is a particular subsystem of language that functions "with the aim of regulating social relations through the creation, interpretation, and application of legal norms." From a cognitive perspective: It is the</p>	

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			<p>process by which legal concepts (rights, duties, crimes, punishments) are formed, organized, and communicated. From a social perspective: Legal discourse is both a reflection of legal reality and a force that shapes that reality. Discourse, on one hand, is formed by legal institutions and social relations; on the other hand, it actively constitutes them. 4.2. Two Interconnected Plans of Legal Discourse Legal discourse has two interconnected dimensions: Plan Focus Manifestation Linguo-Cognitive Language consciousness, choice of linguistic means, text production and perception Context, presupposition, legal reasoning strategies Properly Linguistic The actual language resources used Lexical, morphological, syntactic features of legal texts These two plans are inseparable. The linguo-cognitive plan influences which linguistic means are chosen, while the linguistic plan provides the observable evidence for cognitive processes. 4.3. The Discursive Formation of Law Legal discourse is organized as a discursive formation — a system that unites various genres based on their position within the legal field: Genre Type Audience Examples Legislative texts All subjects of law Constitutions, codes, statutes, regulations Judicial texts Parties to a case, legal professionals, the public Judgments, decisions, rulings, orders Doctrinal texts (legal scholarship) Legal scholars, students, judges, lawyers Monographs, law review articles, commentaries Contractual texts Contracting parties, courts Contracts, agreements, memoranda of understanding Procedural texts Court personnel, parties, lawyers Indictments, motions, briefs, pleadings Consultative texts Clients, lawyers Legal opinions, memoranda, client letters 5. Linguistic Features of Legal Discourse 5.1. Lexical Features Feature Description Example Terminology Specialized legal vocabulary иск, договор, подсудимый, юрисдикция Archaisms Words no longer used in everyday language сей, нижепоименованный, да будет Latinisms Latin borrowings alibi, habeas corpus, status quo, de facto Doublets and triplets Multiple synonyms for precision give, devise, and bequeath; null and void Clichés and formulas Standardized phrases на основании</p>	

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				<p>Transition from lay to professional legal language 7.2. For Lawyers Understanding legal discourse helps practicing lawyers: • Draft documents that will be understood by courts and clients • Make persuasive oral arguments • Communicate effectively with clients, opposing counsel, and judges • Identify ambiguities and weaknesses in opposing arguments 7.3. For Learners of Russian as a Foreign Language in Law For foreign law students studying Russian, understanding legal discourse is essential for: • Reading legal texts in Russian (codes, cases, contracts) • Writing legal documents in Russian • Participating in Russian legal proceedings • Understanding the Russian legal system and its conceptual framework 8. Practical Exercises for Students Exercise 1. Identify the Discourse Type Read the following excerpts and identify whether they are legislative, judicial, contractual, or scholarly legal discourse. 1. "Article 158. Theft — 1. Theft, that is, the secret theft of another's property, shall be punishable by a fine of up to 80,000 rubles..." 2. "The court finds that the plaintiff has failed to prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Therefore, the court acquits the defendant." 3. "The Seller agrees to sell, and the Buyer agrees to buy, 100 units of Product X at a price of 1,000 rubles per unit." 4. "The concept of 'good faith' in civil law has been the subject of extensive scholarly debate. Some authors argue that it is a general principle; others view it as a specific duty." Exercise 2. Identify Linguistic Features Identify the lexical and grammatical features of legal discourse in the following sentence: "Pursuant to Article 309 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, obligations must be performed properly in accordance with the terms of the obligation and the requirements of the law, and the debtor is not entitled to unilaterally refuse performance." Exercise 3. Transform into Legal Discourse Transform the following everyday sentence into legal discourse: "The guy who owns the apartment said the renter could stay there for a year if they paid every month." Exercise 4. Analyze a Legal Text Find a short legal text (e.g., a statute section, a contract clause, or a court decision excerpt). Analyze it for: • Type of legal discourse • Lexical features (terminology, archaisms,</p>	

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				<p>Latinisms) • Grammatical features (nominalization, passive voice, conditionals) • Syntactic features (logical connectors, enumerations) Summary Table: Legal Discourse at a Glance Aspect Key Characteristics Essence Verbalized expression and realization of legal norms and legal power As a process Institutional, hierarchical, cognitive, communicative-pragmatic, goal-oriented Properties Normative, formal, authoritative, conflict-based, intertextual, striving for precision Linguistic features Specialized terminology, archaisms, Latinisms, nominalization, passive voice, conditionals, complex sentences Structure (genres) Legislative, judicial, contractual, scholarly, procedural, consultative Modes Written (planned, permanent, formal) and oral (dynamic, transient, interactive) Conclusion Legal discourse is a dynamic, complex, and authoritative form of communication that plays a crucial role in modern society. Its essence lies in the verbal representation and realization of legal norms and legal power. Its characteristics as a process include institutional framing, hierarchical structure, cognitive activity, and communicative purpose. Its properties — normativity, formality, authoritativeness, conflict-based nature, intertextuality, and striving for precision — distinguish it from other types of discourse and make it a particularly rich object of study. For learners of Russian as a foreign language in law, understanding legal discourse is essential for: • Reading and comprehending legal texts (codes, court decisions, contracts) • Participating in professional legal communication • Recognizing the linguistic and rhetorical strategies used in legal argumentation • Producing clear, effective legal discourse in Russian The study of legal discourse continues to evolve, with researchers exploring its features in various contexts, including courtroom interaction, legislative drafting, online legal communication, and cross-cultural legal settings. As legal systems and communication technologies change, legal discourse will continue to adapt, offering ongoing opportunities for linguistic research and practical application.</p>	
		4.3	Topic 4.3. Affective-communicative intentions in legal discourse. Transmission of an	Legal discourse is traditionally viewed as a rational, logical, and objective domain of communication, focused on facts, norms, and	С3

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			emotional attitude.	<p>reasoned argumentation. However, law is not merely a cold, mechanical application of rules to facts. It is a human activity, and human beings — judges, jurors, lawyers, clients, witnesses — have emotions. These emotions inevitably find their way into legal communication, whether through the strategic use of emotional appeals by advocates, the expression of empathy or outrage by judges, or the raw fear, grief, or anger of parties and witnesses. This material explores the often-overlooked affective dimension of legal discourse: the affective-communicative intentions of legal speakers and the transmission of emotional attitudes in law. Understanding these phenomena is essential for law students and legal professionals who seek to communicate persuasively, ethically, and effectively.</p> <p>1. The Place of Emotion in Legal Discourse</p> <p>1.1. The Traditional View: Law as Rational</p> <p>The traditional conception of law emphasizes rationality, objectivity, and impartiality. Emotions are seen as potential sources of bias, distortion, and injustice.</p> <p>Traditional View Implication "The law is a science of reason" Emotion has no legitimate place in legal reasoning "Judges must be impartial" Emotional involvement threatens impartiality "Juries must decide based on evidence, not sympathy"</p> <p>Emotional appeals are suspect</p> <p>1.2. The Contemporary View: Law as Human</p> <p>The contemporary understanding recognizes that law is a human activity, and human beings cannot be stripped of their emotions.</p> <p>Contemporary View Implication "Emotions are inevitable" The question is not whether emotions are present, but how they are managed "Emotions can serve justice"</p> <p>Empathy, compassion, and moral outrage can support just outcomes "Emotional appeals are part of persuasion" Effective advocacy requires attention to the emotions of the audience</p> <p>1.3. Key Insight</p> <p>The issue is not whether emotions belong in legal discourse, but rather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which emotions are appropriate in which contexts? • How should emotions be expressed (or suppressed) by different legal actors? • What rhetorical strategies can be used to transmit emotional attitudes effectively and ethically? <p>2. Affective-Communicative Intentions</p> <p>2.1. Definition</p> <p>Affective-communicative intentions are the speaker's intentions to</p>	

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			<p>express, evoke, or manage emotions through communication. In legal discourse, affective-communicative intentions include:</p> <p>Intention Description Example</p> <p>Expressing one's own emotion Conveying how the speaker feels "I am outraged by the defendant's conduct" (prosecutor)</p> <p>Evoking emotion in the audience Making the listener feel something "Imagine the victim's fear" (closing argument)</p> <p>Managing the audience's emotion Calming or redirecting emotions "Let us remain calm and focus on the facts" (judge to jury)</p> <p>Acknowledging the other's emotion Recognizing how others feel "I understand that this is a difficult time for the family" (judge to victim's family)</p> <p>2.2. Who Has Which Affective-Communicative Intentions?</p> <p>Legal Actor Appropriate Affective Intentions</p> <p>Judge To manage courtroom emotions; to express empathy (but not partiality); to maintain calm and dignity</p> <p>Prosecutor To evoke moral outrage; to express righteous indignation; to convey seriousness of the offense</p> <p>Defense attorney To evoke sympathy; to express compassion; to humanize the defendant</p> <p>Witness To convey genuine emotion (fear, grief, anger) as part of testimony</p> <p>Victim To express pain, loss, and suffering (victim impact statements)</p> <p>Defendant To express remorse or maintain innocence</p> <p>3. Transmission of Emotional Attitude</p> <p>Emotional attitudes are transmitted in legal discourse through multiple channels: lexical (word choice), syntactic (sentence structure), rhetorical (figurative language), and paralinguistic (tone, pace, volume).</p> <p>3.1. Lexical Means of Transmitting Emotion</p> <p>Lexical Device How It Works</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Emotion-laden words Directly naming emotions "The victim suffered horrible, unbearable pain"</p> <p>Evaluative adjectives Expressing judgment "a callous, deliberate, and cruel act"</p> <p>Intensifiers Amplifying emotional weight "absolutely certain," "utterly without justification"</p> <p>Diminutives Reducing emotional threat (or expressing sympathy) "the poor child," "a little misunderstanding"</p> <p>Pejoratives Expressing negative evaluation "a scheming liar," "corrupt practices"</p> <p>Euphemisms Softening negative emotions "passed away" (instead of "died"), "downsizing" (instead of "firing")</p> <p>Examples in legal context: Neutral</p>	

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			<p>Emotionally Charged "The defendant caused the victim's death" "The defendant brutally and senselessly ended the victim's life" "The contract was breached" "The defendant cynically violated its contractual obligations" "The witness may be mistaken" "The witness is deliberately lying" 3.2. Syntactic Means of Transmitting Emotion Syntactic Device How It Works Example Exclamatory sentences Expressing strong emotion "This court cannot, must not, and will not tolerate such conduct!" Rhetorical questions Implying a strong answer "Can we truly call this justice?" Parallelism Creating rhythm and emphasis "The evidence is clear. The evidence is overwhelming. The evidence is conclusive." Short, abrupt sentences Conveying anger, shock, or urgency "The defendant knew. He planned. He executed." Long, flowing sentences Conveying solemnity or gravity "In the annals of this court's history, few cases have presented such a stark choice between the demands of justice and the letter of the law..." Repetition Amplifying emotional intensity "No warning. No remorse. No excuse." 3.3. Rhetorical Means of Transmitting Emotion Rhetorical Device How It Works Example Metaphor Creating vivid emotional images "The defense's argument is a house of cards" (contempt) Simile Making emotional comparisons "The defendant treated the victim like a piece of garbage" (indignation) Personification Attributing human emotions to abstractions "Justice weeps at such an outcome" Hyperbole Exaggerating for emotional effect "This is the most outrageous conduct this court has ever seen" Understatement Downplaying for ironic or sympathetic effect "The defendant's conduct was, shall we say, less than exemplary" Apostrophe Addressing an absent person or abstraction "Oh, Justice, where are you?" 3.4. Paralinguistic Means of Transmitting Emotion In oral legal discourse (court hearings, oral arguments, client consultations), paralinguistic features are crucial for transmitting emotional attitude. Feature How It Transmits Emotion Tone of voice Warm, cold, angry, sympathetic, sarcastic Volume Loud (anger, passion), soft (sympathy, solemnity) Pace Fast (excitement, urgency), slow (gravity, sadness) Pitch</p>	

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				<p>High (fear, excitement), low (seriousness, authority) Pauses Silence before a key point (emphasis); hesitation (uncertainty, emotion) Facial expression Smile, frown, look of concern, look of outrage Gestures Open hands (honesty, appeal), pointing (accusation) Important note: Paralinguistic cues must be congruent with verbal content. A lawyer who speaks of outrage while smiling will not be believed. 4. Emotional Attitudes in Different Legal Contexts 4.1. The Prosecutor: Righteous Indignation The prosecutor's legitimate emotional stance is righteous indignation — moral outrage at the violation of society's laws. Emotional Attitude Expression Moral outrage "The defendant's actions are an affront to civilized society" Seriousness "This is not a minor infraction; this is a serious felony" Solemnity "We stand here today because a life was senselessly taken" Confidence "The evidence will prove, beyond any reasonable doubt..." Affective-communicative intention: To evoke in the jury a sense of moral outrage, seriousness, and the need for accountability. 4.2. The Defense Attorney: Sympathy and Compassion The defense attorney's legitimate emotional stance includes sympathy for the defendant and compassion for human frailty. Emotional Attitude Expression Sympathy "My client is not a monster; he is a human being who made a terrible mistake" Compassion "Consider the circumstances that led to this moment — poverty, addiction, desperation" Empathy "Put yourself in my client's shoes. What would you have done?" Remorse "My client has expressed deep and genuine remorse for his actions" Affective-communicative intention: To evoke sympathy, compassion, and understanding in the jury; to humanize the defendant. 4.3. The Judge: Impartial Calm The judge's legitimate emotional stance is impartial calm — neither cold indifference nor emotional involvement. Emotional Attitude Expression Calm authority "The court will now hear from the defense" Empathy without partiality "The court understands the emotional difficulty of these proceedings" Solemnity "Before imposing sentence, the court has considered the impact on the victim's family" Disapproval (of misconduct) "Counsel's remarks are inappropriate and will be</p>	

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			<p>stricken from the record" Affective-communicative intention: To maintain order, convey dignity, and demonstrate fairness. 4.4. The Witness: Genuine Emotion Unlike lawyers who use emotion strategically, witnesses are expected to express genuine emotion — fear, grief, anger, relief. Emotional Attitude Expression Fear Trembling voice, hesitations, tears Grief "I miss him every day" (through tears) Anger "He ruined my life!" Relief "I'm just glad it's over" Affective-communicative intention: To convey truthfulness and the real human impact of legal events. 4.5. The Victim (Victim Impact Statement): Pain and Loss Victims are permitted (in many jurisdictions) to express their emotional pain and loss in victim impact statements. Emotional Attitude Expression Grief "A part of me died with him" Loss "I will never see my daughter graduate, get married, have children" Anger "He took everything from us and feels no remorse" Fear "I am afraid to leave my house now" Affective-communicative intention: To make the court understand the real human cost of the crime. 5. The Ethics of Emotional Appeal in Legal Discourse 5.1. Permissible vs. Impermissible Emotional Appeals Permissible Impermissible Appealing to the jury's sense of justice Appealing to racial, ethnic, or religious bias Humanizing the defendant or victim Attacking the opposing party or counsel personally Expressing moral outrage at proven facts Inflaming passion to distract from weak evidence Showing genuine remorse Faking remorse or emotion Empathizing with suffering Exploiting suffering for rhetorical advantage 5.2. The Principle of Proportionality Emotional appeals must be proportional to the evidence and the seriousness of the case. A prosecutor who weeps in a minor theft case appears manipulative. A defense attorney who jokes in a murder case appears callous. 5.3. The "Golden Mean" (A.F. Koni) As the great Russian jurist A.F. Koni observed, the most effective emotional appeal is often understated: "To be truly moving, one must speak calmly and dispassionately about what is moving." The contrast between the speaker's calm demeanor and the emotional content of the message can be more powerful than overt emotional display. 6. Cultural Differences in Emotional Expression</p>	

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			<p>in Legal Discourse Emotional expression in legal discourse is not universal; it varies significantly across legal cultures. Legal Culture Attitude to Emotion in Court United States Emotional appeals are common, especially to juries; lawyers may be passionate England More restrained; emotional appeals are viewed with suspicion Germany Highly restrained; focus on rational argumentation Russia Historically restrained (Soviet period), but becoming more expressive; influenced by both European and American models Japan Highly restrained; emotional displays are considered inappropriate</p> <p>7. Practical Recommendations for Lawyers</p> <p>7.1. For Using Emotional Appeals Recommendation Explanation Ground emotions in facts Emotion without factual support is manipulation Be genuine Faked emotion is easily detected and destroys credibility Be proportional Match the emotional intensity to the seriousness of the case Use understatement Sometimes, less emotion is more effective Know your audience What moves a jury may not move a judge</p> <p>7.2. For Responding to Opposing Emotional Appeals Response Explanation Acknowledge, then refocus "My opponent's appeal to sympathy is understandable, but the law requires us to focus on the evidence" Counter with facts "While we feel for the victim, the facts do not support my opponent's claims" Appeal to the jury's rationality "You have taken an oath to decide based on the evidence, not on emotion"</p> <p>8. Practical Exercises for Law Students Exercise 1. Identify the Emotional Attitude Read the following excerpts and identify: 1. The emotional attitude being expressed 2. The lexical, syntactic, or rhetorical means used "The defendant's conduct was not merely negligent — it was wanton, reckless, and utterly indifferent to human life." "My client is not asking for pity. He is asking for justice — the same justice that every person deserves under the law." "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you have heard the evidence. You have seen the photographs. You have listened to the witnesses. Now is the time for justice." Exercise 2. Transform Neutral to Emotional Transform the following neutral statements into emotionally charged statements appropriate for a prosecutor's closing argument: 1. "The defendant took money from the</p>	

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			<p>victim." 2. "The defendant did not stop to help." 3. "The defendant has prior convictions." Exercise 3. Ethical Analysis Identify the ethical problem in the following emotional appeal: "The defendant is an immigrant. People like him come to our country and think they can break our laws with impunity. Send a message that this will not be tolerated." Discuss: Why is this appeal impermissible? What ethical rules does it violate? Exercise 4. Write a Short Emotional Appeal Write a 2-minute closing argument (200-300 words) for a defense attorney in a case involving a defendant who stole food to feed his starving children. Use appropriate emotional appeals while maintaining ethical boundaries. Summary Table: Emotional Attitudes in Legal Discourse Legal Actor Appropriate Emotional Attitude Primary Affective-Communicative Intention Prosecutor Righteous indignation, seriousness, confidence Evoke moral outrage, demand accountability Defense attorney Sympathy, compassion, understanding Evoke sympathy, humanize the defendant Judge Impartial calm, solemnity, empathy without partiality Maintain order, convey dignity, demonstrate fairness Witness Genuine emotion (fear, grief, anger) Convey truthfulness, show human impact Victim Pain, loss, grief Make the court understand the real human cost Conclusion Affective-communicative intentions and the transmission of emotional attitudes are not peripheral to legal discourse; they are integral to how law is practiced, experienced, and understood. Emotions are not merely obstacles to rational decision-making but can serve legitimate functions in legal communication: motivating moral judgment, expressing appropriate responses to wrongdoing, humanizing abstract legal categories, and supporting just outcomes. Key takeaways for law students and legal professionals: 1. Emotions are inevitable in legal discourse — the question is how to manage them, not whether to eliminate them. 2. Different legal actors have different legitimate emotional stances — what is appropriate for a prosecutor may not be appropriate for a judge. 3. Effective emotional appeals are grounded in facts — emotion without factual support is manipulation. 4. Ethical limits apply —</p>	

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				<p>appeals to bias, personal attacks, and exploitation of suffering are never permissible. 5. Cultural context matters — emotional expression in court varies across legal systems and should be adapted accordingly. 6. Understatement can be powerful — as A.F. Koni noted, calm speech about moving events can be more effective than overt emotional display. The lawyer who masters the art of appropriate emotional expression — neither coldly indifferent nor manipulatively sentimental — is the lawyer who can truly connect with judges, juries, and clients. Emotion, properly channeled, is not the enemy of justice but one of its servants.</p>																					
		4.4	Topic 4.4. Business communication and its varieties	<p>Business communication is the foundation of professional interaction in the legal field. Lawyers constantly engage in communication with clients, colleagues, courts, opposing counsel, government agencies, and other stakeholders. The effectiveness of this communication directly impacts case outcomes, client satisfaction, professional reputation, and career success. This material explores the nature of business communication in law, its varieties, and the specific skills required for each type. 1. The Concept of Business Communication in Law 1.1. Definition Business communication is a type of professional communication aimed at achieving specific practical goals related to professional activity. In the legal context, business communication encompasses all forms of interaction — written and oral, formal and informal — that lawyers engage in to fulfill their professional responsibilities. 1.2. Key Characteristics of Business Communication in Law</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Characteristic</td> <td>Description</td> <td>Example</td> <td>Purposeful</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication is directed toward achieving specific legal goals</td> <td>Persuading a judge, informing a client, negotiating a settlement</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Professional</td> <td>Communication occurs within a professional context and uses professional language</td> <td>Legal terminology, procedural formulas</td> <td>Structured</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Communication follows established formats and protocols</td> <td>Courtroom procedures, document formats, email etiquette</td> <td>Documented</td> <td>Much legal communication must be recorded</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Written opinions, email records, meeting minutes</td> <td>Confidential</td> <td>Much legal communication is protected by privilege</td> <td>Attorney-client communications</td> </tr> </table> <p>1.3.</p>	Characteristic	Description	Example	Purposeful	Communication is directed toward achieving specific legal goals	Persuading a judge, informing a client, negotiating a settlement			Professional	Communication occurs within a professional context and uses professional language	Legal terminology, procedural formulas	Structured	Communication follows established formats and protocols	Courtroom procedures, document formats, email etiquette	Documented	Much legal communication must be recorded	Written opinions, email records, meeting minutes	Confidential	Much legal communication is protected by privilege	Attorney-client communications	C3
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				<p>Functions of Business Communication in Law Function</p> <p>Description Informative Transmitting legal information to clients, courts, and colleagues Persuasive Convincing courts, juries, or opposing parties of a legal position Regulatory Establishing legal rights and obligations through contracts and agreements Representational Acting as a representative of the client's interests Coordinative Organizing work within law firms and legal departments Relational Building and maintaining professional relationships</p> <p>2. Classification of Business Communication in Law Business communication in law can be classified according to several criteria. 2.1. By Mode of Communication Mode Characteristics Examples Oral Spontaneous or prepared; dynamic; interactive; transient Client consultations, court hearings, negotiations, telephone calls Written Planned; edited; permanent; formal Contracts, legal memos, emails, letters, briefs Electronic Hybrid of oral and written; often less formal; rapid Emails, instant messages, video conferences</p> <p>2.2. By Direction of Communication Direction Description Examples Vertical Communication between different hierarchical levels Partner to associate, supervisor to paralegal, judge to clerk Horizontal Communication between peers Colleague to colleague, co-counsel communication External Communication with outside parties Client communication, opposing counsel, government agencies</p> <p>2.3. By Formality Level Characteristics Examples Formal Strict adherence to protocols; documented; official Court filings, formal opinions, official letters Informal Less structured; may be undocumented; casual Quick emails, hallway conversations, telephone calls Semi-formal Structured but not overly formal Client emails, internal memos, meeting notes</p> <p>3. Varieties of Business Communication in Law 3.1. Lawyer-Client Communication Lawyer-client communication is the most fundamental variety of legal business communication. It is protected by attorney-client privilege and governed by professional ethics rules. Type Purpose Key Skills Initial consultation Understand the client's problem; determine if representation is appropriate Active</p>	

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			<p>listening, questioning, explaining fees, managing expectations Case updates Keep client informed of progress Clear, regular communication; managing bad news; avoiding jargon Legal advice Explain legal options and recommend a course of action Clarity, honesty about risks, empathy Document review Explain legal documents to clients Simplifying complex language, identifying key provisions Fee discussions Explain billing and collect payments Transparency, professionalism, tact Key principles of lawyer-client communication: Principle Explanation Clarity Explain legal concepts in terms the client can understand Honesty Be truthful about risks, timelines, and likely outcomes Timeliness Respond promptly to client inquiries Confidentiality Protect all client communications Documentation Keep records of significant communications</p> <p>3.2. Lawyer-Court Communication Communication with courts is highly formalized and governed by procedural rules and ethical obligations. Type Purpose Key Skills Written submissions Present legal arguments in writing (briefs, motions, memoranda) Legal writing, citation, organization, persuasion Oral arguments Present legal arguments orally to a judge or appellate panel Public speaking, persuasion, responding to questions Examinations Question witnesses (direct, cross, redirect) Questioning techniques, listening, adaptability Status conferences Discuss case management with the judge Professionalism, brevity, clarity Settlement conferences Negotiate settlement with judicial oversight Negotiation, persuasion, realism Key principles of lawyer-court communication: Principle Explanation Respect Address the court appropriately; follow courtroom protocols Candor Do not mislead the court; disclose adverse authority Brevity Be concise; respect the court's time Preparation Know the facts, the law, and the procedural rules</p> <p>3.3. Lawyer-Opposing Counsel Communication Communication with opposing counsel is governed by professional ethics rules and can range from cooperative to adversarial. Type Purpose Key Skills Meet and confer Discuss case management, discovery, scheduling Professionalism, cooperation, documentation Settlement</p>	

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			<p>negotiations Attempt to resolve the case without trial Negotiation, persuasion, creativity Discovery communications Request and produce documents and information Organization, clarity, professionalism Scheduling Coordinate dates for depositions, hearings, meetings Flexibility, clarity, follow-through Professional courtesy Maintain civil professional relationships Respect, professionalism, emotional control Key principles of lawyer-opposing counsel communication: Principle Explanation Civility Treat opposing counsel with respect, even in adversarial situations Honesty Do not misrepresent facts or law Promptness Respond to communications in a timely manner Documentation Confirm important agreements in writing</p> <p>3.4. Internal Law Firm Communication Effective internal communication is essential for law firm operations and client service. Type Purpose Key Skills Supervision Assigning and reviewing work Clarity, feedback, mentorship Collaboration Working together on cases Sharing information, dividing tasks, communication Administrative Firm management, billing, scheduling Organization, clarity, professionalism Training Developing junior lawyers and staff Teaching, feedback, patience</p> <p>3.5. Lawyer-Government Agency Communication Lawyers frequently communicate with government agencies on behalf of clients. Type Purpose Key Skills Inquiries Requesting information or guidance Clarity, specificity, documentation Filings Submitting required documents Accuracy, timeliness, adherence to procedures Representations Advocating for clients before agencies Persuasion, knowledge of agency procedures Compliance Ensuring client compliance with regulations Thoroughness, clarity, follow-up</p> <p>3.6. Lawyer-Media Communication In some cases, lawyers communicate with the media on behalf of clients or their firms. Type Purpose Key Skills Press statements Announcing case developments Clarity, brevity, strategic messaging Interviews Providing information to journalists Clarity, control of message, confidentiality awareness Background briefings Providing context without attribution Discretion, strategic communication Key</p>	

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			<p>principle: Lawyers must balance the client's interest in public relations with ethical obligations to maintain client confidentiality and avoid prejudicing proceedings. 4. Written Business Communication in Law 4.1. Types of Written Business Communication</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Characteristics</td> <td>Examples</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Formal legal documents</td> <td>Highly structured; legally binding; filed with courts or agencies</td> <td>Briefs, motions, contracts, wills</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business letters</td> <td>Structured; professional; documented</td> <td>Engagement letters, demand letters, opinion letters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal memoranda</td> <td>Informal but professional; internal use only</td> <td>Case memos, research memos, internal updates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Email</td> <td>Varies from informal to formal; rapid; documented</td> <td>Client emails, opposing counsel emails, internal emails</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reports</td> <td>Structured; analytical; often lengthy</td> <td>Investigation reports, expert reports, due diligence reports</td> </tr> </table> <p>4.2. Principles of Effective Legal Writing</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Principle</td> <td>Explanation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clarity</td> <td>Use clear, precise language; avoid ambiguity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conciseness</td> <td>Be brief; eliminate unnecessary words</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Organization</td> <td>Use headings, paragraphs, and transitions to guide the reader</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accuracy</td> <td>Check facts, citations, and legal authority</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tone</td> <td>Match tone to audience and purpose (formal for court, less formal for clients)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Professionalism</td> <td>Follow formatting conventions; proofread carefully</td> </tr> </table> <p>5. Oral Business Communication in Law 5.1. Types of Oral Business Communication</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Type</td> <td>Characteristics</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client consultations</td> <td>Interactive; problem-focused; confidential</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Initial client meetings, case updates</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Negotiations</td> <td>Strategic; persuasive; goal-oriented</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Settlement negotiations, contract negotiations</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Court appearances</td> <td>Formal; procedural; persuasive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oral arguments, hearings, status conferences</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depositions</td> <td>Structured questioning under oath</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Witness examinations, party depositions</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telephone calls</td> <td>Varies from informal to formal; undocumented (unless recorded)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client calls, opposing counsel calls, court calls</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Video conferences</td> <td>Hybrid of in-person and telephone; increasingly common</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remote hearings, client meetings, team meetings</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>5.2. Principles of Effective Oral Communication</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Principle</td> <td>Explanation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Preparation</td> <td>Know your purpose, audience, and key points</td> </tr> </table>	Type	Characteristics	Examples	Formal legal documents	Highly structured; legally binding; filed with courts or agencies	Briefs, motions, contracts, wills	Business letters	Structured; professional; documented	Engagement letters, demand letters, opinion letters	Internal memoranda	Informal but professional; internal use only	Case memos, research memos, internal updates	Email	Varies from informal to formal; rapid; documented	Client emails, opposing counsel emails, internal emails	Reports	Structured; analytical; often lengthy	Investigation reports, expert reports, due diligence reports	Principle	Explanation	Clarity	Use clear, precise language; avoid ambiguity	Conciseness	Be brief; eliminate unnecessary words	Organization	Use headings, paragraphs, and transitions to guide the reader	Accuracy	Check facts, citations, and legal authority	Tone	Match tone to audience and purpose (formal for court, less formal for clients)	Professionalism	Follow formatting conventions; proofread carefully	Type	Characteristics	Client consultations	Interactive; problem-focused; confidential	Initial client meetings, case updates		Negotiations	Strategic; persuasive; goal-oriented	Settlement negotiations, contract negotiations		Court appearances	Formal; procedural; persuasive	Oral arguments, hearings, status conferences		Depositions	Structured questioning under oath	Witness examinations, party depositions		Telephone calls	Varies from informal to formal; undocumented (unless recorded)	Client calls, opposing counsel calls, court calls		Video conferences	Hybrid of in-person and telephone; increasingly common	Remote hearings, client meetings, team meetings		Principle	Explanation	Preparation	Know your purpose, audience, and key points	
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			<p>Clarity Speak clearly; avoid jargon with non-lawyers Conciseness Be brief; respect time limits Active listening Pay attention; respond appropriately Professionalism Maintain appropriate tone and demeanor Adaptability Adjust to the audience and situation</p> <p>6. Electronic Business Communication in Law</p> <p>6.1. Types of Electronic Communication</p> <p>Type Characteristics Examples</p> <p>Email Most common; documented; varies in formality Client emails, opposing counsel emails, internal emails</p> <p>Instant messaging Rapid; often informal; may be documented Slack, Teams, WhatsApp (for business) Video conferencing Real-time visual communication Zoom, Teams, WebEx meetings and hearings Case management systems Structured communication within case management software Client portals, document sharing, task assignments E-filing Electronic submission to courts E-filing briefs, motions, and other documents</p> <p>6.2. Email Etiquette for Lawyers</p> <p>Principle Explanation Clear subject lines Help recipients prioritize and find messages Professional salutations Use appropriate greetings ("Dear Mr. Smith" not "Hey") Concise content Get to the point; use bullet points for multiple issues Professional closings Use appropriate signatures ("Sincerely," "Best regards") Confidentiality notices Include standard confidentiality footer Prompt responses Respond within 24-48 hours (or acknowledge receipt) Reply vs. Reply All Use Reply All only when necessary</p> <p>6.3. Special Considerations for Electronic Communication</p> <p>Consideration Explanation Confidentiality Email is not inherently secure; use encryption for sensitive information Permanence Email records can be discovered in litigation Informality risks Casual email tone can be misinterpreted or create unintended obligations Time stamps Email timing can be important (deadlines, offers)</p> <p>7. Ethical Dimensions of Business Communication in Law</p> <p>7.1. Confidentiality Lawyers must protect client confidences in all forms of communication. Requirement Explanation Secure channels Use appropriate security for sensitive communications Avoid discussing cases in public Do not discuss client matters in elevators, restaurants, or other public places Proper labeling Mark</p>	

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			<p>confidential documents appropriately 7.2. Candor Lawyers must be truthful in all communications. Requirement Explanation No false statements Do not knowingly make false statements of fact or law No misleading omissions Do not omit material facts Disclose adverse authority Disclose legal authority directly contrary to your position 7.3. Communication with Represented Persons Lawyers generally may not communicate directly with persons represented by counsel. Rule Explanation No direct contact Communicate through opposing counsel Exceptions May communicate with represented persons with counsel's consent or as authorized by law 7.4. Communication with Unrepresented Persons When communicating with unrepresented persons, lawyers must: Requirement Explanation Identify themselves Clearly state that they are lawyers Avoid giving legal advice Advise the person to obtain independent counsel if their interests conflict with the client's 8. Practical Recommendations for Law Students 8.1. Developing Business Communication Skills Skill How to Develop Legal writing Take legal writing courses; write frequently; seek feedback Oral advocacy Participate in moot court; practice presentations; seek feedback Client communication Participate in clinics; observe experienced lawyers Negotiation Take negotiation courses; participate in negotiation competitions Email professionalism Review emails before sending; study examples of professional emails 8.2. Common Mistakes to Avoid Mistake Correction Overly casual tone Match tone to audience and purpose Excessive jargon Explain legal terms to non-lawyers Poor organization Use headings, bullet points, and transitions Typos and errors Proofread carefully; use spell check Delayed responses Respond promptly; acknowledge receipt if full response will take time Emotional reactions Pause before responding to provocative communications Summary Table: Varieties of Business Communication in Law Variety Primary Participants Mode Key Skills Lawyer-client Lawyer, client Oral, written, electronic Listening, clarity, empathy, honesty Lawyer-court Lawyer, judge Oral, written Persuasion, respect, preparation Lawyer-opposing counsel Lawyers Oral,</p>	

Sections	Course module title	Course module contents (topics)		Course module contents	Academic activities types
				<p>written, electronic Professionalism, negotiation, documentation Internal firm Colleagues Oral, written, electronic Collaboration, clarity, feedback Lawyer-government Lawyer, agency Written, oral Accuracy, procedure knowledge Lawyer-media Lawyer, journalists Oral, written Discretion, clarity, strategic messaging Conclusion Business communication in law encompasses a wide range of varieties, each with its own purposes, participants, modes, and required skills. Effective lawyers must master all these varieties, adapting their communication style to the audience, purpose, and context. Key takeaways for law students and legal professionals: 1. Different varieties require different skills — what works with a client may not work with a judge. 2. Professionalism is essential — all business communication should reflect professional standards. 3. Ethical obligations apply — confidentiality, candor, and respect for represented persons govern all legal communication. 4. Documentation matters — much legal communication must be documented for ethical and practical reasons. 5. Continuous improvement is necessary — business communication skills can and should be developed throughout one's career. The lawyer who communicates effectively with clients, courts, colleagues, and opposing counsel is the lawyer who succeeds. Business communication is not a peripheral skill; it is the core of legal practice.</p>	

* - * - to be filled in only for **full**-time training: *LC* - lectures; *LW* - lab work; *S* - seminars.

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom equipment and technology support requirements

Type of academic activities	Classroom equipment	Specialised educational / laboratory equipment, software, and materials for course study (if necessary)
Lecture	A lecture hall for lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialised furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Lab work	A classroom for laboratory work, individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and machinery.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Seminar	A classroom for conducting seminars, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment; equipped with a set of specialised furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi,
Computer Lab	A classroom for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, current and mid-term assessment, equipped with personal computers (in the amount of 30 pcs), a board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi
Self-studies	A classroom for independent work of students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialised furniture and computers with access to the electronic information and educational environment.	A set of specialized furniture; technical means: Monoblock Multimedia projector Screen for projector Marker board WiFi

* - The premises for students' self-studies are subject to **MANDATORY** mention

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main literature:

1. Vorobyov V.V., Dronov V.V. V75 Speech images of Russia: a corrective course in the Russian language and culture: a textbook/V.V. Vorobyov, V.V. Dronov - M.: Russian language. Courses, 2024. - 304 p.: Ill. ISBN 978-5-907390-46-1

2. Pozdnyakova, A. A. Russian as a foreign language in 2 hours. Part 1: textbook and workshop/A. A. Pozdnyakova, I. V. Fedorova. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. - 417 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-15119-0. - Text: electronic//Educational

- Zhukova, T. A. Russian as a foreign language: conversational workshop (V2 - C1): a textbook for universities/T. A. Zhukova. - 2nd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. - 181 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14886-2. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/568185> (access date: 15.04.2025).

- Russian as a foreign language: textbook and workshop for universities/edited by N. D. Afanasyeva. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. - 350 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-00357-4. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/560574> (access date: 15.04.2025).

- Pozdnyakova, A. A. Russian as a foreign language in 2 hours. Part 2: textbook and workshop/A. A. Pozdnyakova, I. V. Fedorov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. - 329

p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-15121-3. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/560306> (access date: 15.04.2025).

- 6. Nedosugova AB, Nedosugova T.A. Professional speech: international law: a textbook on the Russian language as a foreign language. Series "Russian language for diplomats." - M.: Canon + ROOI "Rehabilitation," 2019

- 7. Novikova M.L. Program in Russian for foreign students of the specialty "Jurisprudence." II certification level. Professional language proficiency. M., RUDN UNIVERSITY

- 8. Novikova ML, Balkina N.V. Russian language for lawyers. M., 2010.

- 9. Nedosugova AB, Nedosugova T.A. Professional speech: international law: textbooks. Manual on the Russian language as a foreign language. Series "Russian language for diplomats." ISBN 978-5-88373-591-1 <https://www.kanonplus.ru/books/knigi-kanonplyus/professionalnaya-rech-uchebnoe-posobie-po-russkomu-yazyku-kak-inostrannomu/2021r>

- 10. Novikova ML, Nedosugova AB, Zyukina Z.S. Fundamentals of rhetoric and communication. Educational and methodological manual for Russian and foreign specialists of legal training ("Jurisprudence," "International Law"). ISBN 978-5-209-10766-8, 2021

- 11. Nedosugova A.B. Language and speech in the professional activities of an international lawyer. A teaching manual for Russian and foreign specialists studying in the International Law profile. ISBN 978-5-209-10767-5, 2021

- Zhernakova, M. B. Business communications: textbook and workshop for universities/M. B. Zhernakov, I. A. Rummyantsev. - 2nd ed., Revised and add. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. - 319 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-16604-0. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/582883> (access date: 09.03.2026).

- Speech culture and rhetoric for lawyers: textbook and workshop for universities/N. A. Yushkova, E. B. Berg, Yu. B. Fedeneva, S. V. Panchenko; edited by N. A. Yushkova. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. - 339 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-18749-6. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/590552> (access date: 10.04.2026).

- 14. Ovcharenko A.Yu. Texts for reading and developing spoken language skills. II Certification level of proficiency in Russian as a foreign language in the sociocultural sphere. - M., RUDN UNIVERSITY, 2015

Дополнительная литература:

1. Russian as a foreign language. Culture of speech communication: a textbook for universities/I. A. Pugachev, M. B. Budiltseva, N. S. Novikova, I. Yu. Varlamova. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2025. - 243 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-9916-5585-9. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/559351> (access date: 15.04.2025).

2. Rudnev, V.N. The culture of a lawyer's speech: a textbook and a workshop for universities/V.N. Rudnev. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. - 154 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-18165-4. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/584186> (access date: 10.04.2026).

- Tarlanov, Z. K. Legal linguistics: a textbook for universities/Z. K. Tarlanov. - 2nd ed., Rev. and add. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2026. - 180 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-07061-3. - Text: electronic//Educational platform Yurayt [site]. - URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/586617> (access date: 10.04.2026).

- 18. Haase, Fee-Alexandra, Rhetoric and Communication. Studies of the Theory and Application of Transformation Processes from Antiquity to the Age of the Global Mass Communication (March 26, 2015). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2585547> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2585547>

- 19. Yudina, G.S., Phillips, D. Outside the law : a Russian language manual. In 2 parts. Part 1 (electronic publication). — 4rd ed. — St. Petersburg : Zlatoust, 2015. — 124 p.

- 20. Yudina, G.S., Phillips, D. Outside the law : a Russian language manual. In 2 parts. Part 2 (electronic publication). — 2nd ed. — St. Petersburg : Zlatoust, 2015. — 140 p.

- 21. Business Russian for every day: academic - method. allowance/hole ed. L.B. Volkova, T.I. Warning. - St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Publishing House un-ta, 2018. - 214 s. ISBN 978-5-288-05823-3

- 22. Korovina I.V., Chubarova Yu. E., Shikina T. S. Russian as a foreign one for

- 23. Internships and graduate programs throughout the year Fulbright Internship: educational and methodological manual/I.V. Korovin, Yu. E. Chubarova, T., S. Shikina; Mordov. gos. un-t. - Saransk, 2013. - 110 s

- 24. Rodimkina, A., Landsman, N. Presentday Russia : texts and exercises (electronic publication). — 2nd ed. — St. Petersburg : Zlatoust, 2008/ — 232 p.

Resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet":

1. EBS RUDN and third-party EBS, to which university students have access on the basis of concluded contracts:

- Electronic library system RUDN - EBS RUDN <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>

- EBS "University Library Online <http://www.biblioclub.ru>"

- EBS Juright <http://www.biblio-online.ru>

- EBS "Student Consultant www.studentlibrary.ru"

- EBS "Lan" <http://e.lanbook.com/>

- EBS "Troitsky Bridge"

2. Databases and search engines:

- electronic fund of legal and regulatory and technical documentation <http://docs.cntd.ru/>

- search engine Яндекс <https://www.yandex.ru/>

- search engine Google <https://www.google.ru/>

- abstract database SCOPUS <http://www.elsevier-science.ru/products/scopus/>

- <http://library.thinkquest.org/26451/newmenu.html> (materials on the history of communication)

- <http://www.icahdq.org/> website of The International Communication Association, founded in 1950.

- Russian National Corpus <http://www.ruscorpora.ru/search-main.html>

- Electronic logs on the platform www.elibrary.ru

Reference and information portal. Regulatory documents on the Russian language, spelling dictionary, explanatory dictionary, dictionary of difficulties of the Russian language <http://www.gramota.ru/>

Electronic journal "Legal Technologies" <http://www.lawtech.ru/journal/pravovye-tehnologii-0>

Journal of International Law and International Relations on the UN website http://evolutio.info/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=145&Itemid=137

Journal "Human Rights Practice of the European Court of Human Rights" <http://jpr-pechr.ru/>

Journal "Jurisprudence" <http://www.jurisprudence-media.ru/>

Law and Protection Magazine <http://pravo-mag.ru/about/>

Terms and concepts of jurisprudence. Terminology base. Legal Dictionary A to Z <http://pravo-mag.ru/translate/index.htm>

Training toolkit for self- studies to master the course *:

* The training toolkit for self- studies to master the course is placed on the course page in the university telecommunication training and information system under the set procedure.

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

The assessment toolkit and the grading system* to evaluate the competences formation level (competences in part) upon the course study completion are specified in the Appendix to the course syllabus.

* The assessment toolkit and the grading system are formed on the basis of the requirements of the relevant local normative act of RUDN University (regulations / order).

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