

UNIVERSITAS KRISTEN WIRA WACANA SUMBA

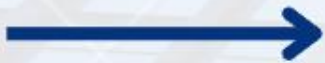
WEEK 1

INTRODUCTION

LECTURER

SALMON PANDARANGGA, S.S., M.TESOL

ENGLISH FOR LAW



Overview of the course

1. Description of the course
2. Objectives of the course
3. Weekly topics
4. References

Description of the course

- This course covers a wide range of knowledge and skills needed in law areas.
- Students are introduced and exposed to new vocabulary, phrases, and expressions related to the law and how to use these words in different contexts.

Cont....

- Students work individually or collaboratively in pairs or in a group to put into practice the vocabulary and expressions related to the law.
- Students are exposed to not only reading but also to wide range of skills such as listening, writing, and speaking.

Objective of the Course

At the end of this course, law students are expected :

- to improve skills and understanding of vocabulary and expressions
- to use these skills in different series of exercises

Cont....

- to help students to see the connections between the same words or similar words used in different contexts.
- to use vocabulary knowledge related to law and integrate to skills needed such as reading, speaking, writing, and listening.

Weekly topics

- Week 1 : Introduction (Perkenalan diri dan mata kuliah)
- Week 2 : Working in law (Bekerja di bidang hukum)
- Week 3 : Areas of law (Bagian-bagian hukum)
- Week 4 : Soliciter, barrister, or lawyer (Pengacara)
- Week 5 : Elements of contract law (Elemen-elemen kontrak)
- Week 6 : Understanding of contract (Memahami kontrak)
- Week 7 : Midterm-test (Ujian tengah semester)

Cont....

- Week 8 : Law of tort (Hukum perdata / tindakan melawan hukum)
- Week 9 : Negligence (Lanjutan hukum perdata)
- Week 10 : Being employer (Sebagai pekerja)
- Week 11 : Employment tribunal (Pengadilan ketenagakerjaan)
- Week 12 : A partnership agreement (Perjanjian kerjasama)
- Week 13 : Incorporated business (Perusahaan terbatas)
- Week 14 : Areas of company law (Bagian hukum perusahaan)
- Week 15 : Working in company laws (Bekerja di perusahaan hukum)
- Week 16 : Final test (Ujian akhir semester)

References

1. Azar, S., Betty. (2003). *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (3rd ed.). Pearson Longman
2. Catherine, Mason. (2016). *The Lawyer's English Language Teaching Coursebook* (2nd ed.). Global Legal English LTD.

Self – introduction

Introducing yourself to others by sharing personal information:

- Name
- Age
- Origin
- Studies/major
- Hobbies

My major is law...

Hello,

My name is Umbu Ronald. I am from Sumba, Indonesia.

I am 18 years old.

My major is law. I study at Wira Wacana Christian University Sumba

My hobby is travelling to many places, watching movies, and singing.

Some useful expression for self-introduction

Name

- My name is
- I am
- You can call me

Cont....

Origin

- I am from....
- I come from
- I live in

Cont....

Current Education

- My major is
- I take
- I study....
- I am in

Cont....

Hobby

- My hobby is
- I am interested in
- I love

Let's practice

Hello,

I am _____. I am from _____.

I am _____ years old.

My major is _____. I study at _____ university.

My hobby is _____.

Let's practice

Hello,

I am _____. I am from _____.

Answer: I am **Daniel**. I am from **Indonesia**.

I am _____ years old.

Answer: I am **19** years old.

My major is _____. I study at _____ university.

Answer: My major is **Law**. I study at **Wira Wacana Christian** university.

My hobby is _____.

Answer: My hobby is **cooking and playing footbal**

Simple Present Tense

Simple present tense explains actions or daily activities that happen regularly and describes facts or general truth without reference to particular or specific time.

Pattern of simple present tense:

- Subject + Verb + Complement (SVC)
- Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)

Examples of SVC with *am*, *is*, and *are*.

Am for first person singular.

- I am a law student
- I am responsible for this crime
- I am familiar with this case

The complement of a *law student*, *responsible for this crime*, and *familiar with this case* provides more information of the subject *I*.

responsible: bertanggung-jawab, crime: kejahatan; case: kasus

Cont....

/s for third person singular.

- Umbu is a judge
- Maria is a skilled family lawyer
- The crime is complex

The complement of a *judge, a skilled family lawyer, and complex* provides more information of the subject *Umbu, Maria, and The crime*.

judge: hakim, family lawyer: hakim keluarga, complex: kompleks

Cont....

Are for second person plural.

- They are lawyers
- The judges are experienced
- You are entitled to fair trial.

The complement of lawyers, experienced, entitled to fair trial provides more information of the subject *They, The judges, and You*. "S" is added to lawyer and judge to indicate them plural (lawyers and judges).

experienced: pengalaman, entitled: berhak, fair trial: pengadilan yang adil

Common mistakes for SVC

am for subject *I*

Mistake : I is a lawyer.

Correct :

Mistake : I are a judge

Correct :

Common mistakes for SVC

am for subject *I*

Mistake : I is a lawyer.

Correct : ***I am a lawyer***

Mistake : I are a judge

Correct : ***I am a judge***

Cont....

are for subject *we, they, and you.*

Mistake : They are lawyer.

Correct :

Mistake : you is a client

Correct :

Cont....

are for subject *we*, *they*, and *you*.

Mistake : They are lawyer.

Correct : ***They are lawyers.***

Mistake : you is a client

Correct : ***you are a client***

Cont....

is for subject *she, he, and it*

Mistake : She am familiar with the case.

Correct :

Mistake : He are a judge

Correct :

Cont....

is for subject *she, he, and it*

Mistake : She am familiar with the case.

Correct : ***She is familiar with the case***

Mistake : He are a judge

Correct : ***He is a judge***

Examples of SVO

I, we, you, and they

- I draft a new argument for that case.
- We challenge the new law
- The judges drink coffee.

The subjects are *I, we, and the judges*

The verbs are draft, challenge, and drink

The objects are a new argument for that case, the new law, coffee

“S” is added to judge to indicate it plural (judges)

Cont....

He, she, and it

- She understands the new law.
- Mr. Osfred reads a legal brief
- The lawyer reviews the evidence

The subjects are *She, Mr. Osfred, The lawyer*

The verbs are understands, reads, and reviews (need to add –s or –es to the verbs)

The objects are the new law, a legal brief, and the evidence.

Common mistakes for SVO

For subject I, we, you, and they

Mistake : They understands the law

Correct : ***They understand the law***

Mistake : I reviews the law

Correct : ***I review the law***

Cont....

For subject she, he, and it

Mistake : She read the regulations

Correct : She **reads** the regulations

Mistake : The lawyer drink a cup of coffee

Correct : The lawyer **drinks** a cup of coffee

Exercise

Choose *am*, *is*, or *are* for the following sentences!

1. We _____ law students from Unkriswina university.
2. She _____ the lawyer for that case.
3. The law _____ complex.
4. They _____ the legal expert for that crime.
5. Rambu and Umbu _____ experts in family law
6. I _____ the judge for that case.

Answer

Choose *am*, *is*, or *are* for the following sentences!

1. We **are** law students from Unkriswina university.
2. She **is** the lawyer for that case.
3. The law **is** complex.
4. They **are** the legal expert for that crime.
5. Rambu and Umbu **are** experts in family law
6. I **am** the judge for that case.

Exercise

Use correct simple present tense to complete the sentences!

1. They _____ legal advice to individuals.
2. The judge _____ the arguments.
3. She _____ her client.
4. The lawyer _____ a claim in the court.
5. Mr. Yuven _____ a case in the court.
6. Firat and Nur _____ a license to practice law

Answer

Use correct simple present tense to complete the sentences!

1. They **give** legal advice to individuals.
2. The judge **listens** the arguments.
3. She **represents** her client.
4. The lawyer **makes** a claim in the court.
5. Mr. Yuven **hears** a case in the court.
6. Firat and Nur **need** a license to practice law

General things about law

There are some general things about law you are going to learn in one semester.

The legal profession

- Judge (hakim)
- Lawyer (pengacara)
- Attorney (pengacara)
- Solicitor (pengacara)
- Barrister (pengacara)

Areas of law

- Law of tort (hukum yang mengatur tentang melawan hukum)
- Allegation (tuduhan atau dakwaan)
- Breach (pelanggaran hukum)
- Negligence (kelalain yang melanggar hukum)
- Fair trial (pengadilan yang adil)

Kinds of Law

- Family law (hukum keluarga)
- Intellectual property law (hukum hak kekayaan intelektual)
- Criminal law (hukum pidana e.g. pidana kejahatan)
- Civil law (hukum perdata e.g. kontrak, hak milik)
- No win, no fee (tidak menang, tidak bayar)

Review

1. Overview of the course (gambaran mata kuliah)
2. Objective of the course (tujuan mata kuliah)
3. Weekly topic (topik mingguan)
4. Self-introduction
5. Simple present tense (Subject + Verb + Complement (SVC) dan Subject + Verb + Object (SVO))
6. General things about law

References

1. Azar, S., Betty. (2003). *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (3rd ed.). Pearson Longman
2. Catherine, Mason. (2016). *The Lawyer's English Language Teaching Coursebook* (2nd ed.). Global Legal English LTD.

Terima kasih