

## **SEMESTER - III**

### **Paper - 301**

### **English- III**

Full Marks: (Written 80+Internal 20) =100. Credit-4

#### **1. Introduction to Legal Language:**

- i)Necessity of learning Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English
- ii) Scope and Domain of the Legal Language
- iii) Importance of Language in Law
- iv)Legal Language in India
- v) Legal Language vis-a -vis Common Language
- vi) Problems of Language and Law
- vii) Comparative study of Language and Law

#### **2. Fundamental Principles of Legal Writing:**

Concision, Clarity, Cogency, Simplicity of Structure

#### **3. Basic Rules of Legal Writing:**

- i) Preparation
- ii) Layout
- iii) Sentences and Paragraphs
- iv) Punctuation
- v) Sentence, Construction and Grammar
- vi) Words and Phrases
- vii) Avoid redundant words and phrases
- viii)Verbs-Active and Passive Voices
- ix) Modifying Words
- x) Repetition and Elegant Variations

xi) Using the Right Words

xii) References to Studies and Cases

#### **4. Legal Terminology - Terms used in Civil and Criminal Law:**

abandon, abet, abduction, abrogate, abscond, absolve, acid attack, accomplice, adjudge, affray, ambiguity, award, bail, bankruptcy, bench, breach, charge, claim, code, confession, contract, court, decree, disability, divorce, equity, estate, estoppels, execution, extradition, forgery, gift, infringement, injury, judge, judgment kidnapped, matrimonial, miscarriage, petition, redundant, retrospective, stalking suit, tribunal, violation, void, voyeurism, writ, wrong

#### **5. Latin Words and Phrases:**

ab initio, ad hoc, , ad idem, alma mater, alibi, ad valorem, ambiguitas- patent, ambiguitaslatens, amicus curiae, animus possidendi, bona fide, corpus juris, corpus delicti, coram non judice, cy - pres, de facto, de jure, de novo, ex abundanciautela, ex officio, ex parte, ex post facto, factum valet, fait accompli, felo de se, functus officio, in pari delicto, in lieu, loco parentis, in personam, in rem, informapauperice, inter se, inter alias, in situ, inter vivos, ipso facto, intra vivos, lispensens, locus standi, mortis causa, mutatis and mutandis, onus probandi, obiter dictum, parens patriae, paripassu, prima facie, quid pro quo, sine qua non, status quo, suomotu, ultra vires

#### **6. Maxims:**

actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, action personolismoritur cum personam, audialterampartem, caveat emptor, donation mortis causa, Damnum Sine Injuria, , delegatus non potest delegate, injuria sine damnum, , ignronatiafactiexcusat, ignorantia juris non excuasat, qui d facit per aliumfacit per se, nemo dat quod non habet, , , nemo judex in causa sua, novusactusinterveniens or novo causa interveniens, Respondent superior, res ipsa loquitur, Salus populi est supreme lex, Ubi jus ibi remedium, volenti non fit injuria

#### **7. Use of Legal Language in Drafting:**

a) Use of legal language and its significance in drafting (Sale Deed, Gift Deed, Release Deed, General Power of Attorney, and Will)

b) Use of legal language in drafting of Legal Notices.

**Experience and affliction of Mahatma Gandhi as lawyer:**

Text: An Autobiography or The Story of My Experiments with Truth by M.K. Gandhi (Navajivan Publishing House)

*Selected Chapters*

**1)Part I**

Chapter XXIV: “called”– But then?

Chapter XXV: My Helplessness

**2) Part II**

Chapter III: The First Case

Chapter IV: The First Shock

Chapter V: preparing for South Africa

Chapter VIII: On the way to Pretoria

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Sridhar , Madabhusi : Legal Language
2. Prasad, Anirudh: Outlines of Legal Language in India

**NOTE-1.** Questions are to be set taking from each unit of the syllabus of a paper

2. Number of Questions to be set- 12 questions x 2 marks (for answering 10 questions) and 8 Questions x12 marks (for answering 5 questions).