



**LEGAL ENGLISH**

Belardo P. Mega Jaya, S.H., M.H., dkk

# LEGAL ENGLISH

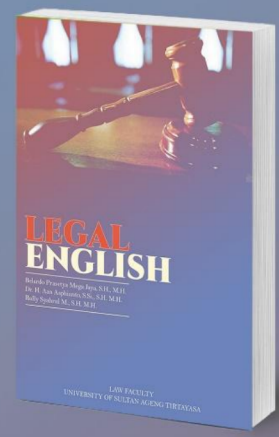
Belardo Prasetya Mega Jaya, S.H., M.H.  
Dr. H. Aan Asphianto, S.Si., S.H. M.H.  
Dr. Agus Prihartono, P.S., S.H., M.H.  
Rully Syahrul Mucharom, S.H., M.H.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

The Importance of

“Learning legal terms is very important in legal profession if you are studying law regardless of the country. The main reason behind this is the rise in globalization. In pursuance of successful careers, a lot of people study from one country and apply their learned skills by moving to another country, it is important that you should be able to communicate well while interacting with others”

(Belardo Prasetya Mega Jaya)



 [Indonesiamediaedukasi@gmail.com](mailto:Indonesiamediaedukasi@gmail.com)  
 087871944890  
 Jalan Lingkar Caringin Cisoka Tangerang  
Banten Kode Pos 15730



# **LEGAL**

# **ENGLISH**

---

**Belardo Prasetya Mega Jaya, S.H., M.H.**

**Dr. H. Aan Asphianto, S.Si., S.H. M.H.**

**Dr. Agus Prihartono P.S., S.H., M.H.**

**Rully Syahrul Mucharom. S.H., M.H.**

---

# LEGAL ENGLISH

Penulis : Belardo Prasetya Mega J., S.H., M.H., dkk  
ISBN : 978-623-453-054-4  
Editor : Dr. H. Ediwarman, M.Pd.  
Ridwan, S.H., M.H.  
Desain Sampul : Ariesta Wibowo Anditya, S.H., M.H. Mkn.  
Layout : Pitriyani

Cetakan Pertama, Juni 2022  
iv+ 113 hlm. ; 14.8 x 21 cm

**Penerbit:**

Media Edukasi Indonesia (Anggota IKAPI)  
Jalan Lingkar Caringin Cisoka Tangerang  
Banten Kode Pos 15730

Email: [indonesiamediaedukasi@gmail.com](mailto:indonesiamediaedukasi@gmail.com)

WhatsApp Only: 087871944890

Hak cipta dilindungi oleh Undang-Undang.  
Dilarang mengutip atau memperbanyak sebagian  
atau seluruh isi buku ini dalam bentuk apapun  
juga tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

## **Preface**

The growth in English for Specific Purpose (ESP) practice and research has waxed and waned with the growth and decline of global industries and their related professions. Legal English is no exception. Because English is currently acknowledged to be the *lingua franca* of international commercial and legal transactions, globalisation has ensured an ongoing interest in this area of ESP practice. This Book especially aimed at law students and other persons who want to be a legal professional.

This book will help you to know the term or vocabulary of legal English. The term of Legal English has a variable meaning, understood by some to refer to legalese and by others as a shortcut for Anglo-American law, hence ESP practitioners have often eschewed the term in favour of English for Legal Purposes (ELP). It also Constitutes a practical reference and self-study resource which will help

you both understand English language as it appears in contemporary written and oral context, and to use clear, accurate English in everyday legal situations.

I wish to express my thanks, for assistance in various ways to everyone who help to final editing of this book. I wish this book may give the first year students teaching material and guide them into better understanding of legal English.

Serang, 23 September 2022

# Contents

**Preface..... i**

**Contents ..... iii**

**CHAPTER 1 : LEGAL TERM/VOCABULARY ..... 1**

A. Understand the Legal Term/Vocabulary..... 2

B. Discuss the Term/Vocabulary above!..... 11

C. Kindly Remember and Understand these  
Essential Words..... 11

D. Use this Term/Vocabulary in a Sentence !..... 14

E. Kindly Match the Words Below With Their  
Correct Definitions !..... 14

**CHAPTER 2 : LEGAL PROFESSION ..... 16**

A. Working in Law ..... 17

B. Making a Claim in the Civil Court..... 23

C. Look at These Situations and Decide if the Person Needs a Criminal or a Civil Lawyer. Criminal Lawyer (A) or Civil Lawyer (B).....	23
<b>CHAPTER 3 : LEGAL READING.....</b>	<b>26</b>
A. Short Text.....	27
B. Long Text.....	47
<b>CHAPTER 4 : LEGAL WRITINGS.....</b>	<b>76</b>
A. Power of Attorney .....	77
B. Legal Opinion.....	82
C. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) .....	88
D. Legal Cotract .....	97
<b>CHAPTER 5 : LEGAL CONVERSATIONS .....</b>	<b>104</b>
A. Conversation 1 .....	105
B. Conversation 2 .....	107
C. Conversation 3 .....	109
D. Making a Conversations in These Situations ...	112

## **CHAPTER 1**

# **LEGAL TERM/VOCABULARY**



## LEGAL ENGLISH

### A. Understand the Legal Term/Vocabulary

<b>Term/Vocabulary</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
Contract	a binding agreement that is enforceable by law
Consideration	the process of giving careful thought to something
Negligence	failure to act with the prudence of a reasonable person
Precedent	an example that is used to justify similar occurrences
Infringement	an act that disregards an agreement or a right
Perjury	criminal offense of making false statements under oath
Statute	an act passed by a legislative body
Sue	institute legal proceedings against; file a suit against
Challenge	a call to engage in a contest or fight
Void	an empty area or space
Lewd	suggestive of or tending to moral looseness
Detention	a state of being confined (usually for a short time)
Parole	a conditional release from imprisonment

Misdemeanor	a crime less serious than a felony
Injunction	a judicial remedy to prohibit a party from doing something
Summons	a request to be present
Writ	a legal document issued by a court or judicial officer
Frustration	an act of hindering someone's plans or efforts
Bench	a long seat for more than one person
Trespass	enter unlawfully on someone's property
Interrogation	an instance of questioning
Consumer	the person who buys and uses a product or service
Apprehend	anticipate with dread or anxiety
Magistrate	a lay judge or civil authority who administers the law
Marshal	a military officer of highest rank
Embezzlement	the fraudulent appropriation of funds or property
Malpractice	professional wrongdoing that results in injury or damage
Fugitive	someone who is sought by law officers

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Torture	infliction of suffering to punish or obtain information
Acquitted	declared not guilty of a specific offense or crime
Affidavit	written declaration made under oath
Barrister	a British lawyer who speaks in the higher courts of law
Solicitor	a British lawyer who gives legal advice
Chancellor	the person who is head of state (in several countries)
Equity	conformity with rules or standards
Piracy	the act of plagiarizing
Belligerent	a group that acts in a hostile manner, inclined to or exhibiting assertiveness or combativeness
Grill	a framework of metal bars used as a partition or a grate
Class action	a lawsuit brought by a representative member of a large group of people on behalf of all members of the group
Common-law marriage	a marriage relationship created by agreement and cohabitation rather than by ceremony

Canon law	the body of codified laws governing the affairs of a Christian church
Boarding	the act of passengers and crew getting aboard a ship or aircraft
Jurisprudence	the branch of philosophy concerned with the law
Libel	a false and malicious publication
Curfew	an order that after a certain time activities are prohibited
Espionage	the systematic use of spies to obtain secrets
Treason	a crime that undermines the offender's government
Abduction	the criminal act of carrying someone away by force
Autopsy	an examination and dissection of a dead body
Impeachment	a formal document charging a public official with misconduct
Collective bargaining	negotiation between an employer and trade union
Verdict	findings of a jury on issues submitted to it for decision
Legislation	the act of making or enacting laws
Repudiate	refuse to acknowledge, ratify, or recognize as valid

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Perpetrator	someone who commits wrongdoing
Offender	a person who transgresses moral or civil law
Culprit	someone or something responsible for harm or wrongdoing
Estoppel	a rule of evidence whereby a person is barred from denying the truth of a fact that has already been settled
Tenancy	the act or state of being an occupant
Deed	a legal document to effect a transfer of property
Surety	something clearly established
Clause	a separate section of a legal document
Performance	the act of doing something successfully
implied trust	a trust inferred by operation of law
Foreclosure	proceedings initiated to repossess the collateral for a loan
Bankruptcy	a legal process for a corporation declared to be insolvent
Roundup	the activity of gathering livestock together so that they can be counted or branded or sold

Security interest	any interest in a property that secures the payment of an obligation
Juvenile delinquency	an antisocial misdeed in violation of the law by a minor
Expiration	a coming to an end of a contract period
Convict	find or declare guilty
Ordinance	an authoritative rule
Suspended	supported or kept from sinking or falling by buoyancy
Sentence	a string of words satisfying grammatical rules of a language
Discovery	the act of finding something
Felony	a serious crime, such as murder or arson
Adjudicate	hear a case and sit as the judge at the trial of
Arraign	accuse of a wrong or an inadequacy
Bail	money forfeited if the accused fails to appear in court
Assault	attack someone physically or emotionally
Dissent	a difference of opinion

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Fiat	a legally binding command or decision
Evict	expel or eject without recourse to legal process
Aggravated	made more severe or intense especially in law
Refutation	the act of determining that something is false
force majeure	a natural and unavoidable catastrophe
Complaint	an expression of grievance or resentment
Cost	to estimate the price of making a product
Distribution	the delivering of products to end-users, incl. advertising, storing etc
Trademark	special symbol, design, word etc used to represent a product, brand or company
Chambers	The offices of a judge and his or her staff.
Claim	A creditor's assertion of a right to payment from a debtor or the debtor's property
Class action	A lawsuit in which one or more members of a large group, or class, of individuals or other entities sue on behalf of the entire class

Damages	Money that a defendant pays a plaintiff in a civil case if the plaintiff has won. Damages may be compensatory (for loss or injury) or punitive (to punish and deter future misconduct)
De facto	Latin, meaning "in fact" or "actually." Something that exists in fact but not as a matter of law
De jure	Latin, meaning "in law." Something that exists by operation of law
Defendant	In a civil case, the person or organization against whom the plaintiff brings suit; in a criminal case, the person accused of the crime.
Evidence	Information presented in testimony or in documents that is used to persuade the fact finder (judge or jury) to decide the case in favor of one side or the other
Judgment	The official decision of a court finally resolving the dispute between the parties to the lawsuit
Jurisdiction	The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a certain type of case. It also is used as a synonym for venue, meaning the geographic area over which the court has



## LEGAL ENGLISH

	territorial jurisdiction to decide cases
Mistrial	An invalid trial, caused by fundamental error. When a mistrial is declared, the trial must start again with the selection of a new jury
Petition	The document that initiates the filing of a bankruptcy proceeding, setting forth basic information regarding the debtor, including name, address, chapter under which the case is filed, and estimated amount of assets and liabilities
Plaintiff	A person or business that files a formal complaint with the court
Pleadings	Written statements filed with the court that describe a party's legal or factual assertions about the case
Sanction	A penalty or other type of enforcement used to bring about compliance with the law or with rules and regulations
Uphold	The appellate court agrees with the lower court decision and allows it to stand. See affirmed
Warrant	Court authorization, most often for law enforcement officers, to

	conduct a search or make an arrest
Witness	A person called upon by either side in a lawsuit to give testimony before the court or jury

**B. Discuss the Term/Vocabulary above!**

**C. Kindly Remember and Understand these Essential Words**

The words in this exercise are used a lot in legal profession, and appear at various stages throughout this book, so it is important you understand what they mean before you do any of the other exercise. Match the definition on the left with the words on the right. Note that (a) there are more words than definitions, and (b) many of the words on the right can have more than one meaning, but only one of those meanings is in the column on the left. Note that many of the words and accompanying expressions in this exercise (and in the following exercises on business law) are not exclusive to business law, but may also be applied to other legal and general areas.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

1. Money claimed by someone as compensations for harm done	<b>ANSWER CHOICES</b>  APPEAL  ARREST  BINDING  BREACH  CASE  CHARGE  CIVIL  CLAIMANT  COMMIT  CONTRACT  CONVICT  COURT  CRIME
2. To send someone to prison a court	
3. An adjective referring to a judge or to the law	
4. Not guilty of a crime	
5. Any act which is not legal	
6. A person who has studied law and can act for people on legal business	
7. A disagreement or argument between parties	
8. A specialist court outside the judicial system which examines special problems	
9. A set of arguments or facts put forward by one side in a legal proceeding	
10. A creditor's assertion of a right to payment from a debtor or the debtor's property	
11. To make an allegation in legal proceeding	
12. Someone who is accused of a crime in a criminal case	

13. A person who makes a claim against someone in a civil court	CRIMINAL
14. An agreement reached after an argument	DAMAGES
15. To hold someone legally so as to charge them with a crime	DEFENCE
16. A case which is being heard by a committee, tribunal or court of law	DEFENDANT
17. To find that someone is guilty of a crime	DISPUTE
18. Failure to carry out the terms of an agreement	EVIDENCE
19. Written statements filed with the court that describe a party's legal or factual assertions about the case	FINE
20. To ask a high lawcourt to change its decision or sentence	GUILTY
21. A court order telling someone to stop doing something, or not to do something	HEARING
22. To order someone to pay money as a punishment	INJUNCTION
23. a written or spoken statement of facts which helps to prove or disapprove something at a trial	INNOCENT
24. Findings of a jury on issues	CLAIM
	JUDICIAL
	VERDICT
	OFFENCE

**LEGAL ENGLISH**

submitted to it for decision	PLEAD
25. An adjective referring to crime	PROSECUTE
26. The arguments used when fighting a case	PLEADINGS
27. An adjective referring to the rights and duties of private persons or organizations	UPHOLD
28. Having the legal ability to force someone to do something	SETTLEMENT
29. To say that someone has committed a crime	TRIAL
30. A legal agreement between two or more parties	TRIBUNAL

**D. Use this Term/Vocabulary in a Sentence !**

Warrant      Verdict      Malpractice      Uphold      Witness  
 Interrogation      Pleadings      Jurisprudence      De Jure      Petition

**E. Kindly Match the Words Below With Their Correct Definitions !**

No.	Words	Definitions
1	Judgement	a. A defence by an accused

		person that he was elsewhere at the time the crime in question was committed
2	Alibi	b. An authority having power to adjudicate in civil, criminal, military, or ecclesiastical matters
3	Jus soli	c. The principle that a person's nationality at birth is determined by the territory within which (s)he was born
4	Prosecutor	d. A practice which by long-established usage has come to have the force of law
5	Custom	e. A country's chief law officer and senior legal adviser to its government
6	Advocate	f. The decision or verdict pronounced by a court of law
7	Prove	g. A person who pleads his client's cause in a court of law
8	Attorney general	h. To establish the validity and genuineness of (a will)
9	Party	i. A person who institutes or conducts legal proceedings, esp: in a criminal court
10	Court	j. The person or people taking part in legal proceedings, such as plaintiff or prosecutor

## **CHAPTER 2**

# **LEGAL PROFESSION**

**A. Working in Law**

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.

There are many people who working in trial, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the



## LEGAL ENGLISH

defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.

Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge's will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.

If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be heard by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

**Exercise 1. Choose the best answer these following questions!**

1. What do lawyers have to be?
  - a. Nice
  - b. Clever
  - c. Greedy
  - d. Fast workers
  
2. What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake?
  - a. Someone who is innocent could go to prison.
  - b. Someone could lose their job.
  - c. The client could lose some money.
  - d. The client could learn something new.
  
3. What does a defense lawyer have to do?
  - a. Show that the prosecution's evidence is not enough.
  - b. Prove that the defendant is guilty.
  - c. Show that the defendant was someone else.
  - d. Prove that the judge has made a mistake.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

4. What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?
  - a. A long time in prison.
  - b. A fine.
  - c. A judge does not give punishment.
  - d. Capital punishment.
  
5. Why might an appeal be needed?
  - a. The first trial was not fair.
  - b. The first trial took too long to finish.
  - c. The first trial was done perfectly.
  - d. The first trial had too many people watching.

**Exercise 2. Look at this list of legal occupations. All these people work in law. We call of the people who work in law in these job, “the legal profession”. Match the jobs with one of the description.**

Judge	Lawyer	Solicitor	Attorney	Barrister	Notary
Police	Lecturer	Consultants	Prosecutor	Court Clerk	Jury

1. a group of 12 citizens who decide whether or not someone is guilty in a trial
2. a person authorised to perform acts in legal affairs, in particular witnessing signatures on documents
3. a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect the lives, liberty and possessions of citizens, and to prevent crime and civil disorder.
4. a person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished.
5. an academic rank within many universities. It generally denotes an academic expert who is hired to teach on a full- or part-time basis. He or she may also conduct research and dedicate to society.
6. An officer of the court whose responsibilities include maintaining records of a court. Another duty is to administer oaths to witnesses, jurors, and grand jurors.
7. a person who gives expert or professional advice. This person is ordinarily hired on an independent contractor basis, therefore, the hiring party is not liable to others for the acts or omissions.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

8. This person is a lawyer who gives legal advice and opinion to solicitors. He or she passed the exams of the Bar Council of England & Wales at the end of his other studies.
  9. This person is a lawyer who gives advice and opinion to individuals and companies. he/she passed the exams of the Law Society of England & Wales at the end of studies.
  10. This person is a lawyer who gives legal advice to individuals and companies. he or she passed his or her exams in the USA at the end of his or her studies and is usually a member of the American Bar association
  11. This the general job title that we use for people who work as a solicitor, barrister or attorney
  12. This person is Investigates crimes together with the police. He or she shall have contact with the person suspected of the crime, the victim and witnesses, and have close contact with the police.
-

## B. Making a Claim in the Civil Court

In the English and American legal system we divide the law into two main areas. These are Criminal and Civil law. This means that everything that is not a criminal matter is a civil matter. Look carefully, the differences the difference between civil law and criminal law.

Criminal Law	Civil Law
The law that punishes acts against a person or against a property that people consider to be harmful to the whole community. the state prosecutes criminals.	The law concerning the rights and duties of private individuals and companies rather than criminal matters

## C. Look at These Situations and Decide if the Person Needs a Criminal or a Civil Lawyer. Criminal Lawyer (A) or Civil Lawyer (B)

1. Mr. Garage is opening new supermarket. He needs to visit a lawyer to get a contract for all of his employees to sign. **A/B**
2. Mrs Agelina is a manager bank. The bank is saying that some money is missing. Mrs Angelina has a new and

## LEGAL ENGLISH

expensive car. The police are coming to ask Mrs Angelina some questions. He needs a lawyer immediately. **A/B**

3. Mrs Shintya owns a restaurant. She has a contract with a company to deliver foods to her restaurant. The company did not deliver them on the agree date, so Mrs Shintya get damages because she could not open her restaurant that day. She needs to see a lawyer about asking the delivery company to responsible. **A/B**
4. Mr Eki Furqon is thinking about what he wants to happen to his house and possessions after he death. He needs to visit a lawyer get the correct documents, which is called a “will”. **A/B**
5. The Police are taking Mr George to the police station because they say he stole a motorcycle. He needs a lawyer to come and visit him to tell him want to do. **A/B**
6. Mr. Cakra Rakasiwi is a manager in Olympicas Furniture. He has a contract with his partner to deliver some raw materials for his company. Mr. Mr. Cakra already paid, but his partner did not deliver them. So,

Mr. Cakra needs to see a lawyer about asking his right.

**A/B**

7. Mr. Iman Nahwawi is considered a suspect by the Corruption Eradication Commission. He needs a lawyer to come and visit him to tell him what to do next. **A/B**



## **CHAPTER 3**

# **LEGAL READING**

**STRATEGIES**

1. Scan the reading text
2. Find the clues or activate the prior knowledge
3. Understand and look carefully the information or find the similar meaning in the reading passage in the line that is stated in the question
4. Scratch the wrong answer one by one, then decide which the correct answer

**A. Short Text****Text 1**  
**DEMOCRACY**

Democracy is government by many instead of by few. It is based on the belief that all should have the same basic right and freedoms and that people should be free to govern themselves. In a direct democracy the people decide questions by voting. However direct democracy is practical only in small communities. Most democratic nations are representative democracies. In representatives democracies the people elect public officials. The officials then act according to the people's wishes.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Democracy is a philosophy of government, not a form of government. Indonesia is a democracy with a republican form of government. The democracy in Indonesia is called the Pancasila democracy. A republic has an elected head of state, a president. England is also a democracy, but it is a monarchy as well. It has a king or queen- a hereditary ruler, or head or state. In both countries representatives of the people are chosen in free elections.

---

▪ **Choose the best answer these following questions!**

1. The officials act according to the people's wishes in.....
  - a. Direct democracy
  - b. Democratic nations democracy
  - c. Representative democracy
  - d. People democracy
  - e. Pancasila

2. The description of democracy can be found in paragraph .....
  - a. One
  - b. Two
  - c. Two, first line
  - d. One, the second line
  - e. One, and two
  
3. In both countries the representatives .....(last sentences, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph)
  - a. Monarchy and republic
  - b. Indonesia and england
  - c. King and queen
  - d. Presidency and republic
  - e. Democracy and hereditary
  
4. According to the passage which statement is incorrect?
  - a. In democracy people are free to government themselves because they have the same basic rights and freedoms
  - b. Direct democracy is practical not only in small community

## LEGAL ENGLISH

- c. England is a democracy with a monarchic form of government
  - d. King or queen is hereditary ruler in a monarch
  - e. The republic officials act according to the people's wishes in representative democracy
5. In representative democracies people elect public officials. "elect" means.....
- a. Choose
  - b. Select
  - c. Want
  - d. Vote for
  - e. Pick
6. What does the word it (paragraph 1, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence) refer to.....
- a. Democracy
  - b. Law
  - c. Government
  - d. Right
  - e. Belief

7. Choose the correct statement
- a. Direct democracy is the best system in all communities
  - b. Representative democracies elect public officials
  - c. Public officials elect representative
  - d. Public officials are elected by people in representative
  - e. People wish that officials act in a representative democracies
8. What is the form of government of indonesia?
- a. Democracy
  - b. Philosophy of government
  - c. Presidency
  - d. Republic
  - e. Democracy country
9. All are incorrect except.....
- a. England is not a democracy but a monarchy
  - b. A president can govern a republic and a kingdom as well
  - c. A queen and a king are elected by representatives of the people

## LEGAL ENGLISH

- d. In monarchy people cannot elect the head of state
  - e. A hereditary ruler can be applied to a monarchy and a republican
10. People in a democratic system have no ..... Of punishment. They can speak freely
- a. Right
  - b. Fear
  - c. Debate
  - d. Policy
  - e. Official
11. In a democracy people's rights are .....
- a. Unlimited
  - b. Absolute
  - c. Freedom
  - d. Limited
  - e. Authorized
12. 'balloting' is free and it is a secret 'balloting' means.....
- a. Cheating

- b. Choosing
- c. Electing
- d. Voting
- e. Debating

▪ **Rearrange the words below into a good sentence**

1. Theory – philosophical – Pancasila – the official, – of Indonesia – is – foundational.
2. Words – derived – Pancasila – originally – from – comprises – Sanskrit – Old Javanese – two.
3. The Pancasila – Soekarno – the first – in – gave – of – 1 June 1945 – iteration – Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Independence his speech – to the – of.
4. Defined – as – The Constitution of Indonesia of 1945 – the Pancasila – the fundamental – state – the independent – Indonesian – principles – of.
5. Led – Democracy, – by – of – the wisdom – the People – of – the representatives.



## LEGAL ENGLISH

- **Fill the blanks with the correct words provided in the box.**

<b>Independent</b>	<b>Vote</b>	<b>Pancasila</b>	<b>Election</b>
<b>Democratic</b>	<b>Civilized</b>	<b>Independence</b>	<b>Unity</b>

<b>Justice</b>	<b>Flag</b>	<b>Ius Sanguinis</b>
<b>Bipatrie</b>	<b>Diversity</b>	<b>Apatride</b>

1. Indonesia celebrates its ..... day every year on 17th of August.
2. The people of Indonesia choose the President by .....
3. .... makes a fundamental contribution to democratic governance.
4. The colours of the Indonesian ..... are red and white.
5. Indonesia is a ..... country that applies a presidential system and ..... is the soul of the Indonesian democracy.
6. Social ..... for all Indonesians.
7. A just and ..... humanity.
8. .... in ..... is a concept of “unity without uniformity and diversity without fragmentation”.

9. Indonesia adopts the principle of ..... for the citizenship.
10. When a baby was born in the country that adopts a principle that a person's nationality is determined by the territory where she was born, while her parents are from the country who adopts a principle that a person's nationality is determined by the natural parents (same as the parents), then she becomes .....

Text 2  
**POLITICAL PARTIES**

A Political Party is a group organized to support certain policies or questions of public interest. The aim of political party is to elect officials who will try to carry out the party's policies. The questions may range from issues of peace, war and taxes to how people should earn a living. A large political party usually has millions of members and supporters. When people in a democracy disagree about what the government should do, each voter expresses his opinion by voting for the candidate that supports his side of the agreement.

Newspapers, radio and television have a strong influence on political parties. The parties use radio and television to hold public opinion. Some countries have only one party, and others have many. In Cuba and China, there is only one party: the Communist party. One party rule is also common in much of Africa and Latin America. Under such a system people who do not agree with the party in power cannot express their objections by voting for another party.

The countries where two or more parties have the right to compete with each other in elections are the democracies. Democracies usually operate under either a two-party or a multi-party system. Many European countries have multi-party system. Among there are Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands. Because of the number of the competing parties, it is sometimes difficult for any one party to get a clear majority of the votes. Indonesia operates under a multi-party system.

---

▪ **Answer these questions !**

1. What is a political party?
2. What is the aim of a political party?
3. What has a strong influence on political parties?
4. Which countries have multi-party system?
5. What will the political parties do?
6. In one-party rule, can people express their objections by voting for another party?
7. Why is it sometimes difficult for a party to get a clear majority of the votes?

## LEGAL ENGLISH

8. Suppose you live in democracy, what will you do not agree with the government's policy?
9. What does paragraph two talk about?
10. What is the main idea of paragraph three?

- **Fill the blanks with the correct words provided in the box!**

a. absolute	b. appoint	c. election	d. coalition
e. committee	f. conservative	g. debate	h. democracy
i. ideology	j. left-wing	k. revolution	l. solidarity

1. Indonesia is one of the ..... country in Asia.
2. To achieve the goal, some small parties form a .....
3. In politics, we prefer evolution to .....
4. We must ..... the members of the committee
5. An ..... leader need not ask anyone for permission to do anything
6. The result of the ..... Shows that Mr. Hasan was supported by all of the participants
7. The ..... has to make the decision as soon as possible
8. In our country there is not ..... party

**Text 3****THE UNITED NATIONS**

Although the United Nations is primarily an organization for keeping peace. It has other important jobs, too. These jobs include bringing about cooperation in dealing with economic and social problems, furthering respect for human rights, and helping nonself governing territories to develop economically and politically. In admitting new members, the United Nations show that it accepts the responsibility of helping in their development and in the elimination of racial discrimination.

The charter lists principles that the organization and member states agree to respect. Some of these are designed to limit the power of the organization. One of these is the principle of sovereign equality- the equality, of each member nation. Another is the principle of nonintervention. The United Nations will interfere only in international problems, not in the domestic problem of the country. Other principles emphasize the peaceful means to setting disputes and require that nations avoid the other nations with force or actually using force. Member nations

## LEGAL ENGLISH

are also asked to support the United Nations in peace keeping operations.

---

▪ **Choose the best answer these following questions!**

1. What is the most important job of the United Nations?

- a. To interfere the domestic problems
- b. To admit new members
- c. To keep the peace of the world
- d. To bring about cooperation
- e. To respect human right

2. How many kinds of job are there in the UN .....

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

3. There are ..... principles of charter stated in the text

- a. 3

- b. 4
  - c. 5
  - d. 6
  - e. 7
4. What does 'it' in the first paragraph refers to?
- a. The United Nation
  - b. The members
  - c. Territories
  - d. The jobs
  - e. Human right
5. The second paragraph is about .....
- a. How to list the charter
  - b. Agreeing to respect other countries
  - c. Some principles of the charter
  - d. Asking to support the principles
  - e. Peace keeping operation.



Text 4  
**THE UNITED NATION**

The United Nations is a voluntary association of nations. It was organized to keep the peace, to promote the general welfare of people, and to gain respect for individual liberties, and the right of people to determine their own future. The United Nations, like many national government, has organs or divisions.

These organs have function somewhat comparable to those of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of national governments. However, the United Nations does not have as much power over its member nations as national government have over their people. The United Nations must depend largely on the willingness of the member nations to cooperate in good faith.

---

▪ **Answer these questions!**

1. What association is the UN?
2. In what paragraph is the aim of UN stated?

3. What is the second paragraph about?
4. What is the difference between government and the UN?
5. What does UN stand for?

▪ **Choose the best answer these following questions!**

1. Which one is correct?
  - a. The United Nations has much power over its member nations
  - b. It does not rely on the willingness of member nations
  - c. The United Nations has much power over its staff
  - d. The United Nations has many organs like many national governments
  - e. The United Nations can stand by itself in deciding what to do
  
2. The United Nations members are .... nations
  - a. Colonized
  - b. Dependent
  - c. Independent

## LEGAL ENGLISH

- d. United
  - e. Occupied
3. Those in “ .... comparable to those ...” (the fifth lines) refers to
- a. The organs of United Nations
  - b. Division of United Nations
  - c. Member of nations
  - d. National government
  - e. National movement
4. What is the role of the United Nations?
- a. To force the power countries to keep peace
  - b. To determine the countries future
  - c. To protect the world from war
  - d. To neglect the general welfare
  - e. To promote the people’s welfare
5. The word “somewhat” has nearly the same meaning as .....
- a. Almost
  - b. Like
  - c. Nearly

- d. Rather
  - e. Same
6. What is the main idea of the 2th paragraph?
- a. The United Nations has organs
  - b. The willings of the members
  - c. The function of the United Nations
  - d. The United Nations has many countries
  - e. The United Nations is as the national government
7. What does their in the second paragraph refers to?
- a. Nations
  - b. Government
  - c. United Nations
  - d. Member government
  - e. National government
8. Which statements is not true?
- a. The United Nations has organs
  - b. The national government
  - c. The United Nations is organized to get respect for individual liberties

## **LEGAL ENGLISH**

- d. One of the functions of the United Nations is promoting the general welfare of people
- e. The United nations has much power over its member nations

**B. Long Text****Text 1****The Language of Legal Documents in English**

The language of legal documents in English Legal language is very different from everyday conversation. However, there are different types of legal language, e.g. communication between lawyer and client, or between judge and witness, which may be relatively informal and non-technical, whereas the language of law-related academic texts or that of legal documents may be highly technical.

The expression 'legal language' covers anything concerning legal matters, both descriptive and prescriptive, while 'the language of the law' refers only to prescriptive texts. We will focus on the language of legal documents, the most formal type of legal language. Until recently, most legal documents in English were drafted in an antiquated style that non-experts found hard to understand. Some

## LEGAL ENGLISH

documents are still written this way, but things are changing.

Legal documents in English have traditionally been distinguished by the following features:

- a. the presence of archaic or rarely used words and expressions –sometimes called ‘terms of art’ – with certain words taking on a precise, technical meaning, such as waiver or promissory estoppel;
- b. the adoption of words or expression from Latin (e.g. bona fide) or French (e.g. *acquis communautaire*), the result of the Norman invasion of 1066 with the Normans imposing their native tongue and Latin as the language of authority. Today many common terms in legal English come from French, e.g. contract, prison, conditions, judge;
- c. the use of formulaic expressions, e.g. ‘Do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?’;
- d. the tendency to use pronouns (e.g. he, she, it) sparingly to avoid ambiguity of reference;

- e. long sentences with complex coordination and subordination so as to include all related information together, without splitting it up;
- f. the insertion of 'syntactic discontinuities' which interrupt the natural flow of the sentence by inserting added information, e.g. 'All other persons claiming exemption must within fifteen days after service upon them of the notice of enrollment make a written verified claim', where there is a syntactic discontinuity between the modal auxiliary must and the main verb make;
- g. the frequent use of the passive, especially where it is unnecessary to specify the agent, e.g. 'Invoices and Statements must be sent to the Finance Department at UCAS', where it is irrelevant to know who will send the invoices and statements;
- h. the tendency towards 'nominalization', i.e. using noun phrases instead of verbs, e.g. 'Payment will be made on satisfactory completion of a project, including the preparation of a satisfactory final report, against the receipt of a certified statement of time and expenses incurred', where the nouns payment, completion,



## LEGAL ENGLISH

preparation and receipt are used instead of verbal phrases with the verbs pay, complete, prepare and receive.

- i. a limited use of punctuation. One aspect of archaic legal drafting was the lack of punctuation. This arose from the idea that punctuation was potentially ambiguous, and that the meaning of legal documents was contained only in the words used and their context. Modern legal drafters use punctuation more often.
- j. the use of doublets and triplets, where two or three words are strung together to convey what is usually a single concept. Examples are null and void, perform and discharge, terms and conditions, or promise, agree and covenant. This was originally done for the sake of completeness. However sometimes the words mean the same thing (e.g. null and void), though not always (e.g. dispute, controversy or claim);
- k. the use of 'legalese' adverbs such as hereof, thereafter, or whereon which are rarely adopted in ordinary modern English.

- **After reading the text above, answer the following questions!**
1. What is the main idea of the 1st paragraph?
  2. Where do the common terms in legal English come from?
  3. What are the factors that traditionally differentiate the legal documents in english?
  4. Why was one aspect of archaic legal drafting lack of punctuation?
  5. What does the word “it” in the paragraph 4, line 22, refers to?

**Text 2**

**How to Become A Lawyer in The United States**

In the US lawyers are also known as attorneys. The rules about how to become an attorney vary slightly from one state to another. However, in most cases the first step is to complete a four-year bachelor's degree – which need not necessarily be law-related – from a college or university. Of extreme importance, as we will see, is the Grade Point Average (GPA) you obtain as an undergraduate.

Stage Two is to take the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT), a combination of multiple-choice questions with essays, which essentially tests your potential to perform well at law school. Admission to law school is based almost entirely on your GPA and your LSAT score, and many law schools have minimum scores you must reach on each test before they even consider your application.

The next step is to choose the right law school. Law schools may differ enormously in price: lesser known schools may cost from \$8,000 to \$11,000 per year, while

those with a good academic reputation may cost double that. Graduating from law school takes a minimum of three years' full-time study. US law schools issue the Juris Doctor degree, which is a professional doctorate. Law school exams are generally written essay questions rather than oral exams. The typical law school curriculum includes:

- Civil procedure (Federal Rules of Civil Procedure)
- Constitutional law (United States Constitution)
- Contracts (Uniform Commercial Code and Restatement (Second) of Contracts)
- Criminal law (General common law and Model Penal Code)
- Property (General common law and Restatement of Property)
- Torts (General common law and Restatement (Second) of Torts)
- Legal research (Use of a law library, Lexis Nexis, and Westlaw)
- Legal writing (including objective analysis, persuasive analysis, and legal citation).

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Once you have your Juris Doctor degree, you are an unlicensed attorney. This means that in most states you cannot practise law until you pass the state bar exam. Most law school graduates take a bar review course to organize their test preparation and to make sure they cover everything they need to know. After all the time and money invested in your legal education up to now, investing in a bar review course is a small price to pay for passing the bar exam at first attempt.

You have to wait several months for the results, and if you pass you get a bar card and member number and are an "attorney at law". If you passed the bar in one state and decide to move to another, you need to check whether the state you are moving to recognizes the bar from the state you are moving from. Not all do, so you may need to take that state's Bar exam!

---

- **Answer the questions below!**
1. What are the steps to be completed to be a lawyer in the United States ?

2. What is the main idea of 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph ?
3. How long does it take to graduate from law school ?
4. What kind of curriculum usually includes in law school ?
5. What is the main idea of 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph ?
6. Why is it important to pass the Character and Fitness evaluation ?
7. If you succeed to get a bar card, what do you have to do in case you want to move to another state ?
8. Do we pay the same fees for all the law schools in the United States ? Why ?
9. What is entirely law school admissions based on ?
10. What type of exams you might have faced if you study law ?

**Text 3**

**PRO BONO WORK**

The legal profession has an admirable and long-held tradition of undertaking pro bono work. Pro bono work is carried out the length and breadth of the country. However, many firms engage in individual activities or the pro bono work is carried out on an ad-hoc basis. As a consequence, much of the work carried out goes unnoticed. Greater co-ordination and collaboration could 56 maximize the impact of the pro bono work firms are prepared to do and reduce the barriers for both lawyers and members of the public in reaching each other.

The Law Society reports that 59% of solicitors have undertaken pro bono work at some point in their career. When last surveyed in 2010, around half of the solicitors responding had conducted pro bono work within the last 12 months. At the same time, universities and law schools have also increased their contribution towards pro bono work with 65% of law schools in England and Wales stating they provide some form of pro bono programme for students. We have also seen a number of collaborative

projects between the higher education sector and practice with solicitors supervising students undertaking pro bono work.

A significant proportion of cases referred for pro bono assistance are referred by solicitors who are themselves unable to assist. Whilst a client may have a worthwhile case, they may not be able to afford to pay or it would not be in their interests to pay, for example due to the value of the case. In assisting these individuals or organizations on a pro bono basis, the profession makes a real difference in ensuring there is access to justice.

Engagement with pro bono activity also has significant benefits for the firm as well as for the wider community. Conducting work on a pro bono basis can help improve legal knowledge and skills thereby improving the quality of fee-earners within the firm. It can also assist in securing business as many clients take into consideration a firm's commitment to social responsibility.

Hugh Welch, senior partner at Newcastle-based firm Muckle LLP states: 'We have developed our community responsibility programme over the last decade and our pro



## LEGAL ENGLISH

bono work is an important part of it. There is considerable enthusiasm amongst our lawyers to help with pro bono matters and I am sure that the firm's work in this area assists with our recruitment programmes. As a regional law firm, I believe that our community work has enhanced our reputation and I hope that it's seen as a real contribution to the area where we all live and work.'

(Source: <http://www.lawgazette.co.uk/>)

---

- **Identify the main point the writer is making!**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- **The text above contains several persuasive arguments; identify which of these arguments are contained in the passage!**
1. *Pro bono work allows the profession to make a real difference in ensuring there is access to justice.*
  2. *Pro bono work reduces the barriers for both lawyers and members of the public in reaching each other.*
  3. *Pro bono work has more benefits for the firm than for the client.*
  4. *A client must not be able to pay their fee before a solicitor takes the case pro bono.*
  5. *Pro bono work can assist in securing business.*
  6. *Pro bono allows solicitors to make a real contribution to the area where they live and work.*
  7. *Pro bono work can enhance a firm's reputation.*
  8. *Pro bono work can help improve legal knowledge and skills thereby improving the quality of fee-earners within the firm.*

**Text 4**

**G20 Protest Policeman ‘Killed Newspaper Seller While His Blood Was Up**

A Police officer killed newspaper seller Ian Tomlinson in “a gratuitous act of aggression” while his “blood was up”, a court heard today. Pc Simon Harwood is accused of hitting Mr Tomlinson with a baton and pushing him to the ground as he prepared to walk away from a line of officers in the City of London, in April 2009.

Within minutes the 47-year-old – who had been trying to walk home but found his usual route blocked due to the G20 protests that day – collapsed and later died. Harwood, from Carshalton in Surrey, maintains that he used reasonable force and denies manslaughter.

The court heard yesterday that he was tasked with driving a police carrier and monitoring radios that day and had tried to arrest a protester who he had seen trying to write something on the side of a police van. The demonstrator managed to wriggle free while other protesters cheered, which would have left the officer “embarrassed if not humiliated”, jurors were told. He then

decided to join with other officers who were on foot in Threadneedle Street. Mr Tomlinson was facing away from Harwood and would have been “taken completely by surprise” when he was hit, jurors were told, and had little opportunity to protect himself from a heavy fall.

Opening the prosecution case at Southwark Crown Court, Mark Dennis QC said: “The assault upon Ian Tomlinson had been an unnecessary and unreasonable use of force by the defendant. Ian Tomlinson was not posing any threat to the defendant or any other police officer. “He was displaying no aggression towards anyone nor even making any provocative comments.” Harwood’s reaction was “wholly dis-proportionate” in the circumstances, the court heard.

Mr Dennis continued: “There had been no need to use any force upon Tomlinson, let alone a forceful baton strike followed by a powerful push to the back that sent Ian Tomlinson flying to the ground. “The display of force has all the hallmarks of a gratuitous act of aggression by a lone officer whose blood was up having lost the self control to be expected of a police officer in such circumstances, and who

## LEGAL ENGLISH

was going to stand no truck from anyone who appeared to be a protester and to be getting in his way.”

Initially pathologist Dr Freddy Patel found that Mr Tomlinson had died from a heart attack, but questions were raised when an American tourist came forward with a film recording of him being hit. Further medical reports suggested that in fact he died from an injury to his liver which caused internal bleeding and then cardiac arrest.

Mr Tomlinson had been homeless for several years during his life and was a heavy drinker, suffering from cirrhosis of the liver. He had been drinking from early morning on the day he died, and by shortly after 7pm when he first encountered the police, he seemed “somewhat oblivious” to his surroundings, the court heard.

An officer who spoke to him at a roadblock near Bank said that Mr Tomlinson was not angry about not being able to take his normal route home to Smithfield, but stared at him in “incomprehension”. Mr Dennis said: “Footage serves to illustrate that the defendant had now abandoned the role of driver or radio monitor, but was assuming the posture of someone who was ready to take on the

protesters, standing with his baton held in his left hand, resting on his shoulder ready for immediate use.”

The trial continues today.

(Source: <https://www.scotsman.com/>)

---

▪ **Indicate which of the highlighted sections is fact (i.e. there is no dispute as to what happened) and opinion (i.e. where someone is presenting his opinion /view of what happened)**

1. A gratuitous act of aggression
2. 47-year-old
3. His usual route blocked
4. Collapsed and later died
5. Maintains that he used reasonable force
6. The demonstrator managed to wriggle free while
7. Embarrassed if not humiliated
8. Mr Tomlinson was facing away from Harwood
9. Taken completely by surprise
10. An unnecessary and unreasonable use of force by the defendant

## **LEGAL ENGLISH**

11. Not posing any threat
12. Harwood's reaction was "wholly disproportionate"

Text 5

**United Nations Security Council Resolution  
1325 (2000)**

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on  
31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President, and recalling also the statement of its President to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace (International Women's Day) of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the Twenty-First Century" (A/S-23/10/Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,



## LEGAL ENGLISH

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

## LEGAL ENGLISH

1. Urges Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. Encourages the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. Urges the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. Further urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. Expresses its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and urges

the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peacebuilding measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment, and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. Urges Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the Office of the United Nations

## LEGAL ENGLISH

High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;

8. Calls on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
  - (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
  - (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
  - (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls, especially as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the

Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

10. Calls on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. Emphasizes the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;

## LEGAL ENGLISH

12. Calls upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;
13. Encourages all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. Reaffirms its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;
15. Expresses its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;

16. Invites the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. Requests the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

---

▪ **Answer these questions below based on the text above!**

1. What are the past UN Security Council Resolutions and other international law related to UN Security Council Resolution 2451 (2018) ?



## LEGAL ENGLISH

2. What are the reasons and considerations why the committee is issuing UN Security Council Resolution 2451 (2018) ?
3. What are the solutions that UN Security Council proposes to resolve the issues stated in the resolution above ?

▪ **Work in Group (Consists of around 6 students):-**

1. Choose one of several UN Security Council Resolutions below!
  - a. UN Security Council Resolution 1803 (2008)
  - b. UN Security Council Resolution 2325 (2016)
  - c. UN Security Council Resolution 2388 (2017)
  - d. UN Security Council Resolution 2427 (2018)
  - e. UN Security Council Resolution 2447 (2018)
  - f. UN Security Council Resolution 2449 (2018)
  - g. UN Security Council Resolution 2451 (2018)
  - h. UN Security Council Resolution 2482 (2019)
2. From the resolution your group choose, find:
  - a. The past UN Security Council Resolutions, treaties, conventions or other laws related to the resolution.

- b. The reasons of the issuance of the resolution.
  - c. The solutions that UN Security Council proposes to resolve the issues.
3. Explain the content of the resolution in your own words, present it front of the class with your group !

**CHAPTER 4**

**LEGAL WRITINGS**

## **A. Power of Attorney**

### **1. Steps to write Power of Attorney:**

#### **Step 1**

Decide to whom you want to give the power of attorney. You're authorizing someone to make many important decisions for you, and those decisions legally bind you, not him. Your agent or attorney-in-fact, the person you give this power to, should be someone you trust implicitly.

#### **Step 2**

Determine when you want your agent to act for you. If you only want him to take care of your affairs in the event that you become incapacitated, this is a springing POA. If you want to authorize him to act both now and after you become incapacitated, this is a durable POA.

#### **Step 3**

Decide the nature of your POA. Make a list of the things you want your agent to be able to do for you, such as make health care decisions for you, manage your personal business and finances, or both.

**Step 4**

Write the caption of your POA at the top of a page, based on the decisions you've made. For example, if you want your agent to make only health-care decisions for you after you become incapacitated, write "Springing Power of Attorney for Health Care." If you want to give him broad powers, now and in the future, write "Durable General Power of Attorney."

**Step 5**

State your name and address under the caption, with a notation that you're of sound mind. State that you're appointing the agent you've selected, and include his name and address. Write specifically that you're naming him as your "true and lawful" agent or attorney-in-fact.

**Step 6**

Specifically list all the things you're authorizing your agent to do. You can copy this from the list you've already made and add identifying information, such as addresses of real estate you're making him responsible for, or the numbers of accounts you're authorizing him to manage for you.

**Step 7**

Insert the date on which you would like your POA to become effective. If you want it to end on a certain date, rather than be durable or springing, state this as well. Include language that specifically indicates you want your POA to be durable and last past your incapacitation, if this is what you've decided.

**Step 8**

Make signature lines, with dates, for you, your agent and a notary public. Arrange for both you and your agent to sign your POA in the presence of a notary.

**2. Structure of PoA**

**POWER OF ATTORNEY**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (Principal's name)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Principal's address),  
being of sound mind and legal capacity, do hereby appoint  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Agent's name)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Agent's address),

as my true and lawful attorney in fact, to act for me in my name, place, and stead, and on my behalf to do and perform the following:

(List agent's powers here, such as the power to buy or sell stock or real estate, write checks, etc.)

The following property, interests, or rights shall be subject to this Power of Attorney:

(Identify assets subject to agent's authority.)

This Power of Attorney shall be effective on the date of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

This Power of Attorney shall remain in effect in the event that I should become or be declared disabled, incapacitated, or incompetent.

This Power of Attorney shall terminate on the date of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, unless I have revoked it sooner. I may revoke this Power of Attorney at any time and in any manner.

My agent shall be paid compensation for services pursuant to this Power of Attorney as follows:

(Identify compensation agent will receive, if any.)

This Power of Attorney shall be governed by the laws of the State of \_\_\_\_\_.

In Witness Whereof, I have signed this Power of Attorney of my own free will.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Principal's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Agreed to and Accepted by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Agent's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary



## LEGAL ENGLISH

### **EXERCISE 1**

Writing Task:

Make a Power of Attorney letter based on following case:

*Mrs. Rachel gives power of attorney to Hartika, SH., MH. to represent Mrs. Rachel in filing for Divorce to her husband, namely Mr. Nicholas, at Tangerang City Religious Court.*

---

### **B. Legal Opinion**

Legal Opinion is a written legal advice on a point of law issued by an Attorney or Advocate or statement by an attorney with regard to what is legal.

#### **1. Before You Write Anything**

- ✓ Know what you want to accomplish
- ✓ Know what you want to say
- ✓ Know how to organize
- ✓ Know the substance and style
- ✓ Know how to conclude

## **2. Legal Opinion Principles**

- ✓ Opinions provided are expressions of professional judgment regarding legal matters addressed.
- ✓ An opinion should not read to cover the substance or effect of the law of other jurisdictions or other statutes or regulations.

## **3. Basis of Opinion**

IRAC (Issue, Rule, Analysis, Conclusion), which stands for:

- ✓ Issue: The legal question/issues the client is asked to solve.
- ✓ Rule: The general legal rules governing the issue.
- ✓ Analysis: Explains how the legal rules apply to the facts of the issue raised by the client.
- ✓ Conclusion: Opinion on each issue presented.

## **4. Structure of Legal Opinion**

- ✓ Title and heading
- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ Brief summary of decision
- ✓ Facts/Background
- ✓ Standard of review

## LEGAL ENGLISH

- ✓ Issues or analysis
- ✓ Legal reasoning
- ✓ Holding
- ✓ Conclusion

### 5. Sample of Legal Opinion

December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2001

Ms. Penny Perfect President AlphaTrade.com 400 -  
1111 West Georgia Street Vancouver, B.C. V6E 4M3  
CANADA

Re: Legal Opinion for AlphaTrade.com S-8 Registration  
Statement and my Consent for Filing this Opinion as  
an Exhibit to the S-8 Registration Statement

Dear Ms. Perfect:

At your request, I have examined the form of  
Registration Statement No. 333-\_\_\_\_\_ which  
AlphaTrade.com (the "Company") is filing with the  
Securities and Exchange Commission, on Form S-8 (the  
"Registration Statement"), in connection with the  
registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as  
amended, of 3,535,000 shares of your Common Stock  
(the "Shares") issuable pursuant to that certain  
AlphaTrade.com 2001 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan").

In rendering the following opinion, I have examined and relied only upon the documents, and certificates of officers and directors of the Company as are specifically described below. In my examination, I have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the documents submitted to me as originals, and the conformity with the original documents of all documents submitted to me as copies. My examination was limited to the following documents and no others:

- 1) Articles of Incorporation of the Company, as amended to date;
- 2) Bylaws of the Company, as amended to date;
- 3) Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Company
- 4) authorizing the issuance of the Shares pursuant to the Plan.
- 5) The Registration Statement.
- 6) The Plan.

I have not undertaken, nor do I intend to undertake, any independent investigation beyond such documents and records, or to verify the adequacy or accuracy of such documents and records.

Based on the foregoing, it is my opinion that the Shares to be issued under the Plan, subject to effectiveness of the Registration Statement and compliance with applicable blue sky laws, and execution of the Plan in the form referred to herein, when issued pursuant to

## LEGAL ENGLISH

the Plan, will be duly and validly authorized, fully paid and non-assessable.

I express no opinion as to compliance with the securities or "blue sky" laws of any state in which the Shares are proposed to be offered and sold or as to the effect, if any, which non-compliance with such laws might have on the validity of issuance of the Shares.

I consent to the filing of this opinion as an exhibit to any filing made with the Securities and Exchange Commission or under any state or other jurisdiction's securities act for the purpose of registering, qualifying or establishing eligibility for an exemption from registration or qualification of the Shares described in the Registration Statement in connection with the offering described therein. Other than as provided in the preceding sentence, this opinion (i) is addressed solely to you, (ii) may not be relied upon by any other party, (iii) covers only matters of Nevada and federal law and nothing in this opinion shall be deemed to imply any opinion related to the laws of any other jurisdiction, (iv) may not be quoted or reproduced or delivered by you to any other person, and (v) may not be relied upon for any other purpose whatsoever. Nothing herein shall be deemed to relate to or constitute an opinion concerning any matters not specifically set forth above.

By giving you this opinion and consent, I do not admit that I am an expert with respect to any part of the Registration Statement or Prospectus within the meaning of the term "expert" as used in Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Rules and Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission promulgated thereunder.

Very truly yours,

/S/ Carmine Bua

CARMINE J. BUA, III

---

## **EXERCISE 2**

Writing Task:

Make a Legal Opinion based on following case:

*In the agreement made by Mr. Richard Newton with PT. Abdul Udin on November 12, 2011, it was agreed that Mr. Richard Newton will pay a total of Rp. 200 million as house payment on January 20, 2012. Payment of Rp. 200 million is proven by the receipt of the advance payment owned by Mr. Richard Newton.*

## LEGAL ENGLISH

*In the agreement between Mr. Richard Newton with PT. Abdul Udin, it was agreed that PT. Abdul Udin will hand over the house before February 15, 2012.*

*However, until February 15, 2012, it turned out that PT. Abdul Udin did not give up the house, even though Mr. Richard Newton has paid Rp. 200 million on January 20, 2012.*

### **C. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

#### **1. Definition of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is a short written statement outlining the agreement between two or more parties who agree to do or not to do certain things moving forward into the future. In the Collins English Dictionary, the document is an agreement between the parties that isn't a legally binding contract. So, while an MoU isn't legally enforceable, it is a written record that often acts as the first step in creating a formal contract.

#### **2. The Use of MoU**

Individuals and organizations use MoU in a variety of situations including:

- ✓ Creating a payment schedule: especially if the contract does not specify one.
- ✓ Explaining intentions: organizations may use an MoU to detail their intentions and purpose related to a contract.
- ✓ Outlining conditions of transactions: companies may use MOUs to serve as an addendum to a legal contract--e.g. prenuptial agreement or a scale of property.

Another form of MOUs used in business and for personal reasons include an information memorandum. This document explains the information that the parties have related to whatever situation or project they're involved in. It may also be called a memorandumus.

### **3. Memorandum of Understanding vs Similar Documents**

#### **a. MoU vs Contract**

An MoU is not a contract. It is technical something that would qualify as informal written



communication. It's more formal than a verbal agreement, but they're not legally binding like a contract. The key difference between an MoU and a contract is how enforceable it is.

An MoU, in other words, articulates an agreement that isn't legally binding. It serves as an outline of expectations. A contract, on the other hand, establishes a series of legally binding obligations. If the obligations in the contract aren't met, the party that was injured by the unfulfilled contract generally have the right to sue.

### **b. MOU vs Letter of Intent**

These documents are very similar. In fact, MOUs are sometimes referred to as letters of intent. Like a letter of intent, an MOU outlines an agreement between parties and is usually created in advance of a formal contract. The primary difference between an MoU and a letter of intent is that a letter of intent is never legally binding. Technically, an MoU can be legally binding if one party relied and acted upon the agreement and lost

money or was otherwise injured because the other party did not meet their agreed upon obligations.

#### **4. Structure of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)**

Because an MoU can be used in practically any situation where the involved parties don't want to enter into a formal contract, they're fairly easy to write provided that you understand the primary components:

- a. Date of agreement: located at the top of the contract, the date of agreement indicates the month, day, and year in which the agreement is made and takes effect.
- b. Introduction: the introduction should provide an overview of the agreement, identify the purpose of the document, parties involved, and why the involved parties are entering into the agreement. The introduction should also offer details about each party involved.
- c. Purpose of MoU: this is reason the MOU is being created. It should detail how the parties involved will use the increased capacity provided by the

## LEGAL ENGLISH

MOU. To get a better understanding, run an Internet search for a sample MOU. Read the example sentences so that you may draft your own purpose statement.

- d. Scope: lists agencies and jurisdictions included in the agreement and their relationship to the parties involved. This includes end users, the level of command/government, etc. For example, are there government agencies that will use the resources included in the MoU?
- e. Terms of collaboration: this section should detail which activities the project will involve. The activities typically fall within two categories:
  - ✓ Cooperation: the activities performed and which partners will perform them.
  - ✓ Resources: the funds and other resources that each partner brings to the agreement.
- f. Disclaimer: a general statement indicating that all activities that take place under the MOU must be in compliance with both state and federal law.

- g. Conditions of alteration or termination: this section clarifies the conditions and terms under which the MoU can be terminated, altered, or amended.
- h. Signatures: each party then signs the MOU. If one or more of the parties involved are companies, the CEO, departmental chair, director, or other involved executive of the companies must sign on behalf of the corporation.

## **5. Sample of Memorandum of Understanding**

### **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**

**between**

**(Name of University), (Name of Country)**

**and**

**Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia**

**on**

**Cooperation in Academic and Research Related  
Activities**

This agreement enables cooperative arrangements between (Name of University) and Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa.

(Name of University) (Abbreviation) and Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa (UNTIRTA) affirm their mutual interest in the development of academic and research related

## LEGAL ENGLISH

activities, and their desire to cooperate to better achieve these goals. In doing so both UBRU and UA recognize each other's desire to build capacity and excellence in teaching, research and community services.

Under the terms of this agreement ... and UNTIRTA agree to:

- Continue discussions as opportunities arise to ascertain the extent to which cooperative activities could be implemented in the future;
- Seek opportunities for funding for projects of mutual interest; and
- Collaborate on activities in key academic and research areas as needs and opportunities are identified.

In practice, the activities generated under this agreement may include:

- Development of all courses, as mutually agreed by both parties;
- Exchange of academic materials, as appropriate, for particular joint projects and strengthening of curricula;
- Exchange of staffs, research students, resources, and research collaboration in areas of mutual interest;
- Approaches to appropriate government and non-government bodies for funding;
- Collaboration with other universities;

- Assessing possibilities to exchange undergraduate students; and
- Assessing possibilities to organize joint international conferences.

This MoU does not presume or require any financial transaction between ... and UNTIRTA, while ... and UNTIRTA do not preclude either university from initiating in future discussions concerning a broadening or extension of this agreement that may result in other financial arrangements required.

Nothing contained in this agreement implies that an agency, partnership or joint venture between the universities has been set up, and it is understood that both ... and UNTIRTA will carry out activities under this MoU as independent institutions. Neither university shall have any right or authority to create any obligation or responsibility in the name of, or on behalf of, the other.

This MoU will be effective for 3 (three) years, but may be terminated by either party upon written advance notification of not less than 6 (six) months.

This MoU is signed in identical copies in the English and Bahasa Indonesia by the authorized representative of each university, the two texts being equally valid. In the event of any divergence of interpretation between any of the texts, the English text shall prevail.



## **D. Legal Contract**

### **1. Contract of Purchase and Sale**

Getting a contract of purchase and sale is more common than you may realize. This type of document is used whenever you plan to buy or sell expensive items, such as property or a structure. Getting a contract of purchase and sale is more common than you may realize. This type of document is used whenever you plan to buy or sell expensive items, such as property or a structure. It is crucial that you are aware of what will be included in this type of agreement whether you are a buyer or a seller.

### **2. What is a Purchase and Sales Agreement?**

A purchase and sale agreement is a type of document that is received after the mutual acceptance of an offer. This document will include the finalized sale price as well as the different terms of the sale. A basic contractual form is a contract of purchase and sale. This contract is an enforceable agreement between two parties to buy and sell. It is used for complex



## LEGAL ENGLISH

transactions such as those involving business assets and real estate.

A purchase and sales agreement is different from a bill of sale. Conditions have to be met first for the sale to be finalized. A purchase and sales agreement is often referred to by different names based on the type of transaction and the state in which the sale takes place. For the agreement to be considered a contract of purchase and sale, all parties must agree to the following:

- ✓ Each party must have a buyer and a seller
- ✓ Both parties have to agree on what is being sold. It has to be an actual object or one that can be ascertained
- ✓ All parties have to agree on a monetary purchase price

The agreement will include details about both parties including their full names, addresses, phone numbers, and the names of co-signers if applicable. It also will display the date of the agreement, the type of sale used, and the amount of any deposits made. In

addition, the agreement will list the dates of when the contract is to be finalized along with the date of actual closing.

The descriptions of the property need to be detailed and include any defects that the seller is aware of, if any. The agreement could also state that the buyer may inspect the property and bring in expert inspectors if necessary. Additional information can be included that states whether or not the property meets the expectation of the buyer once it has been inspected. If no defects have been disclosed by the seller, the buyer could opt to either renegotiate the contract or get out altogether.

With regard to real estate where a loan is needed for purchase, the agreement will need to outline the financial terms required so that the sale can be completed. Any interest rates, the amount that is financed, the amount of the down payment, commissions, escrow, and any other pertinent financial information will also be included in the purchase and sales agreement. If there is some reason why the funds are not available, the termination terms for the

## LEGAL ENGLISH

contract and all involved will also be listed in the contract. The contract will also specify that the seller is allowed to sell the property and will be able to sign over ownership to the buyer. It is typically the responsibility of the seller to ensure any mortgages or loans, back taxes and any other transferable details are handled either before or immediately after the closing.

### 3. Types of offers

- Firm Offer to Purchase: Usually preferable to the seller because it means buyers are prepared to purchase the home without any conditions.
- Conditional Offer to Purchase: Usually means there are one or more conditions on the purchase, such as "subject to home inspection", "subject to financing" or "subject to sale of buyer's existing home". The home is not sold until all the conditions have been met.

### 4. Items Included in a Purchase and Sales Agreement

While the elements of the contract will be different from state to state, a purchase and sales agreement will typically involve the following:

- The final sales price. This is the agreed-upon purchase price between the buyer and seller. Keep in mind that the price could change before the closing. For example, if the inspection goes south, the buyer could possibly negotiate a lower price.
- Earnest money details. The agreement will have the information on the deposit, including the amount and how it will be made.
- The closing date. This is the date on which you will close the sale and the transfer of property will take place. The check for the transaction is held by a third party until the deal has concluded.

## **5. Example of Contract of Purchase and Sale Agreement**

Bogor, Thursday, June 21, 2019

Signed below:

Name: Mujiono

Address: JL. Example formal letter No. 99, Cibinong,  
Bogor

Occupation: Civil Servant

URNo.KTP: 00231456

hereinafter referred to as the FIRST PARTY.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Name: Sulamun

Address: JL. Sample letter  
of Agreement No. 214, Cibinong, Bogor

Job: Employee

URNo. KTP: 00147623

hereinafter referred to as the SECOND PARTY.

In this way the two sides have agreed to hold the sale of goods agreement, provided that:

### Article 1

(1) the FIRST PARTY provide and submit the SECOND car brand Livanza type VZ2000 bla ck for sale.

(2) the FIRST PARTY guarantees the legitimate owner of the farm animals v. (1)

### Article 2

The SECOND PARTY is willing to sell the cars article 1 paragraph (1).

### Article 3

Things have not been provided for in this Agreement shall be governed thereafter based on the mutual agreement between the first and second as an addendum and a part that is an integral part of this agreement.

Article 4

This Agreement created a duplicate of the original two, each the same sound on paper part is pretty and has the same force of law when signed by the respective parties.

---

**EXERCISE 4**

Writing Task:

Make a letter of agreement between the seller and buyer using English with a complete agreement format.

## **CHAPTER 5**

# **LEGAL CONVERSATIONS**

## A. Conversation 1

### *A lawyer-client dialogue: Vocabulary in use*

LAWYER : Based on what you've told me so far, it sounds like your competitor is **infringing** your **trademark**.

CLIENT : Exactly, the **potential damage** to my business is tremendous. Besides the usual threatening letters, what legal action can we take?

LAWYER : Well, there are several things we can do. First, we can **file an action** in the district court and **move for an injunction** against your competitor. We need to show the probability of irreparable harm to your business. If this outweighs the probable harm to their business while the case is pending, we can get a temporary injunction. This injunction will prevent them from using the trademark, on **pain of fine**.

CLIENT : I'm sure they'll **challenge** that. They won't confess to the **claim**.



## LEGAL ENGLISH

LAWYER : Right. Actually, 'confess' is used in criminal cases. In civil cases we say '**admit the claim**'.

CLIENT : Yes, of course, a slip of the tongue.

LAWYER : We'll also be **seeking declaratory relief** and **damages** for any and all **compensable losses you've suffered**.

CLIENT : I know what damages are, but what's declaratory relief?

LAWYER : It's a declaration by the court that you are the rightful owner of the trademark. As for damages, if we're going to be able to **recover your losses** we'll first have to prove them. I'd like one of my associates to meet with your people to start gathering evidence.

CLIENT : That's fine – as soon as possible.

LAWYER : What do you think the chances are of **settling** with your competitor?

CLIENT : Poor. It's a very bitter feud.

---

**Answer these questions below based on Conversation 1!**

1. Find the closest similar meaning of all bold words in above conversation!
2. What are the legal actions that the lawyer suggests to do besides the usual threatening letters?
3. What are the plans that the lawyer suggests to do if the opponent does not admit the claim?
4. Explain 'declaratory relief' in your own words!
5. What does the client feel about settling with his competitor?

**B. Conversation 2**

*Two friends were having a conversation about being on a jury*

FAJAR : Hi. How are you? I haven't seen you for a few days.

SHINTA : Hi. I'm fine. I've been busy.

FAJAR : What have you been doing?

SHINTA : I was called to do jury duty.

FAJAR : Wow. What was it like?

SHINTA : It was good. It did not take too long and was fun.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

FAJAR : What happened? I have never been on a jury.

SHINTA : I got a letter telling me to go to the court house,  
and I was then taken to a court room.

FAJAR : What was the case about?

SHINTA : It was about a teenager who had done a lot of  
robberies?

FAJAR : You found him to be guilty?

SHINTA : Yes. It was easy. There was so much evidence  
that there was no doubt he did the crime.

FAJAR : Why did it take so long then?

SHINTA : There was just so much evidence. The evidence  
took three days to present and then we only  
needed fifteen minutes to reach our decision.

FAJAR : Ok good.

---

### **Answer these questions below based on Conversation 2!**

1. Where did Shinta go so haven't seen for a few days?
2. Why Shinta should be taken to a court room?
3. What problems Shinta handled?

4. How long Shinta can solve the problem with a lot of evidence?
5. How does Shinta feel doing her duty as jury?

### **C. Conversation 3**

***Shinta, Putri and Randy discuss a report on the Internet about a court case***

Shinta : Have you read about this court case?

Randy : Which case?

Shinta : It's about a \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_.

Putri : Yes I heard about it a few days ago. It seems like the \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_.

Randy : Who is he alleged to have killed? Did he do it?

Putri : His mother to get her money as he owed a lot of money to other people.

Shinta : The trial is still happening. There is still more \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ to take the stand.

Randy : So they don't know if he did it yet?

Putri : It seems likely that he did it. Most of the evidence is very strong.

Shinta : \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ convict him.

## LEGAL ENGLISH

Putri : Yes I expect that he will be found guilty of the murder.

Randy : If he did it I hope the judge gives him a very long prison sentence.

Putri : Yes, so do I.

Shinta : We should still \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ who commit crimes like this.

Randy : I'm not sure the death penalty is a good idea, but he defiantly should never be paroled out of prison. He should die there.

---

**Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the legal conversation given above.**

1. Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?
  - a. Robbery that happened last week
  - b. Murder that happened last year
  - c. Fraud that will happen next year
  - d. Trespass that happened last year

2. Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
  - a. Defendant is a very nasty man
  - b. Lawyer is a very nasty man
  - c. Bailiff is a very nasty man
  - d. Defendant is a very nice man
  
3. Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
  - a. Witnesses to present and evidence
  - b. Evidence to present and witnesses
  - c. Juries to present and witnesses
  - d. Lawyers to present and barristers
  
4. Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
  - a. I think the judge will
  - b. I think the police office will
  - c. I think the lawyers will
  - d. I think the jury will
  
5. Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
  - a. have fines for people
  - b. have parole for people
  - c. have capital punishment for people
  - d. have prisons for people

## LEGAL ENGLISH

### D. Making a Conversations in These Situations

#### Work in Group :

1. Look at the person who is currently sitting next to you!
2. Pair up with her/him!
3. With your partner, have a conversation about 'Law in Indonesia' obtained in English. You can talk about anything related to law. *For example, the right punishment for corruptors, pros and cons of chemical castration punishment, or you can even talk about your own law-related experience.*
4. The conversation will be held for around 5 minutes. Keep talking with your partner until your teacher stops you.

#### Work in Group (3-4 students):

1. With your group, choose one of the following themes:
  - a. A police gives the ticket on the highway for not wearing helmet.
  - b. Watching a murder case trial.
  - c. Seeing a lawyer to ask for legal assistance related to child custody.

- d. Seeing a notary to certify the land ownership certificate.
  - e. Discussing about the current corruption case.
2. After choosing the theme, write a conversation related to the theme. The conversation must include all of your group members in the dialogue. The conversation must be 2 pages or more in length.
  3. Present your work in front of the class, practice the conversation.
  4. Let other students in the class criticize your presentation, either the grammar, the pronunciation, or the storyline.