

English for Tax Administration 1

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Upis u e-kolegij


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- ▶ kolegij: Engleski jezik za poreznu struku I
- ▶ 'Upis u kolegij (Matijašević)'
- ▶ lozinka: porezni1

Revision

Language and Law



Language and Law

1. What is Language for Specific Purposes?
 2. What makes legal language special in comparison to other LSPs?
 3. What are some of the features of legal English that make it particularly demanding?
 4. What's the difference between: a regulation, a law, a provision?
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Terms easily confused

- ▶ **regulation** – **propis**, uredba
 - a written document issued by an authority that sets out rules
 - e.g. zakon (law), uredba, pravilnik, statut, itd.

- ▶ **law** (act of parliament)
 - a regulation enacted by the legislative body of a state

- ▶ **provision** – **odredba**
 - a rule set out in such document
 - e.g. „Students must attend classes.”

Translate the text into Croatian

A legal text, such as a contract or a regulation, imposes obligations and provides rights. It contains a number of provisions which have a binding force. In English, modal verbs are used to express rights and obligations. 'Shall' is used for obligations, 'shall not' for prohibitions, 'may' for permissions and rights. 'Should' expresses a recommendation so it is not suitable for legislative texts.

Translate the text into Croatian

Pravni tekst, kao što je ugovor ili propis, propisuje obveze i prava. On sadrži niz odredbi koje imaju obvezujuću snagu.

U engleskom jeziku, prava i obveze izražavaju se modalnim glagolima. '*Shall*' se koristi za obveze, '*shall not*' za zabrane, '*may*' za dopuštenja i prava. Glagolom '*should*' izražavaju se preporuke te stoga nije pogodan za zakonodavne tekstove.

About Law

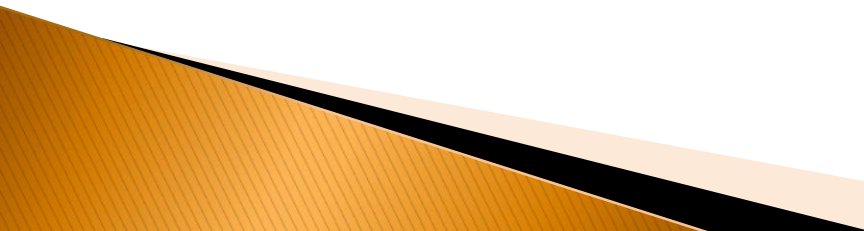
Unit 2



About law

- ▶ Think of words with similar meaning to the word 'law'
- ▶ Try to think of a definition of law. Consider the following:
 - the form it takes
 - its purpose
 - its role in the society and the state
 - where it comes from

Definitions of law

- ▶ a **system of rules** backed by a **sanction** for its **breach**, ultimately **enforceable** by courts
 - ▶ the body of principles recognised and applied by the state in the **administration of justice**
 - ▶ a command issued from a Sovereign power to an inferior and enforced by **coercion**
 - ▶ formal mechanism of social control
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Nature of law

- ▶ Two main views of the nature of law:
 - the NATURAL LAW theory
 - universal moral principles, part of human nature
 - can be understood through human reason
 - LEGAL POSITIVISM
 - law is a collection of valid rules, commands or norms that may lack any moral content
 - they may coincide with moral principles, but that's not necessary

Thank you for your attention!

