Subject Code	ENGL4006				
Subject Title	Understanding English Legal Texts				
Credit Value	3				
Level	4				
Pre-requisite / Co-requisite/ Exclusion	None				
Objectives	The subject enables students to understand the relationship between language and the law and how they work together in professional settings. Training in analyzing linguistic features, investigating cognitive structures and interpreting meanings of various types of legal texts will help develop students as effective communicators. In the process of developing a critical understanding of legal texts, students will be able to develop their abilities in problem solving, critical and strategic thinking.				
Intended Learning Outcomes	 Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: Category A: Professional/academic knowledge and skills a. demonstrate an understanding of legal discourse; b. identify and analyse the characteristics of legal English; c. interpret the cognitive structure of legal judgments and legislative provisions; d. evaluate the effectiveness of legal texts in relation to their language use and structure; e. apply plain Legal English principles in rewriting complex legal texts for the purpose of reader accessibility; f. interpret legislative provisions and synthesize them in legal issues diagnosed. Category B: Attributes for all-roundedness g. display critical and creative thinking; h. extend and enhance strategies for learning autonomously and collaboratively; 				
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	 General background to the law and Hong Kong legal system Syntactic and lexical features of legal language Critical analysis of legal texts Rhetorical principles of legal writing Principles of writing plain legal English Summarizing and understanding legal judgements 				

Teaching/ Learning Methodology	A task-based approach will be employed. The class sessions will consist of seminars, workshops and discussions. Students are required to investigate the linguistic features of legal texts and evaluate their effectiveness in the form of a seminar; to participate in workshops of writing plain legal English; and to present summaries of legal issues from the relevant ordinances.									
Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)							
Outcomes			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	1. In-class assignment	30%	✓	\checkmark	✓	✓	✓			
	2. Written Report	70%	✓	\checkmark	\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark
	Total	100 %								
Student Studen	 In a one-hour in-class assignment, students will be required to use Plain English to re-write legal texts which are written in complex structures and with difficult words. The assessment is on an individual basis. Each student will also write a report of approximately 1,000 words, applying relevant ordinances to discuss a legal issue from a Hong Kong business context. 									
Student Study Effort	Class contact:									
Expected	 Seminars 								39 H	Hrs.
	Other student study effort	t:								
	Private study								58 H	Irs.
	 Take-home assignme 	ents						,	29 H	łrs.
	Total student study effort							12	26 H	Hrs.
Reading List and References	Reading List Bhatia, V. 1993 Analyzing Settings. London: Bhatia, V. 1994 Cognitive Gibbons, J. Langu Longman	Longman structuring i	n leg	gisla	tive _I	prov	isior	ıs In	ı	

	Crystal, D. & Davy D. 1969 The Language of legal documents In
	Investigating English Style. London. p.193-217. New York:
	Longman
	Dobinson, I & Roebuck, D. 2001 Introduction to Law in the Hong
	Kong SAR (2nd ed) Hong Kong: Sweet & Maxwell Asia
	Garner B. 2001 Legal Writing in Plain English. US: University of
	Chicago Press
	Gibbons, J. 2003 Forensic Linguistic: An Introduction to Language in
	the Justice System. Malden, Mass: Blackwell Publishing
	Authentic contracts, terms and conditions, legislations and legal
	judgements
	On-line Resources:
	Bilingual Laws Information System
	http://www.legislation.gov.hk/eng/index.htm
	Dictionary for Legal Professionals
	http://dictionary.lp.findlaw.com
Duamana d hay Vyunfar	$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{Y}_{\mathbf{y}}$, $\mathbf{L}_{\mathbf{y}} = 2014$

Prepared by Xunfeng Xu, June 2014