

Учебное пособие по курсу

«ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЙ ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

(для юристов)

для ОП 6В04220 «ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ»

Семей
2020

УДК 811.26
ББК 81.2

Рецензенты:

к.ф.н. кафедры филологии КазГЮИУ Т.В Долгушева
PhD кафедры иностранных языков НАО «Университет имени Шакарима» г.Семей
Б.А. Абдыханова

Составители:

преподаватель кафедры филологии УО «Alikhan Bokeikhan University»
м.г.н. Тулешова Д.Н.
ст. преподаватель кафедры филологии УО «Alikhan Bokeikhan University»
к.ф.н. Бекмагамбетова Ш.Х.

«Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык» (для юристов): Учеб.пособие /
сост: Д.Н.Тулешова., Бекмагамбетова Ш.Х.: Семей: 2020. - 60с.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для работы на занятиях в рамках курса «Профессионально-ориентированный иностранный язык» (для юристов) для студентов 3-го курса обучения по ОП 6В04220 «ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ».

Пособие структурировано по тематическому принципу и состоит из трех частей, каждая из которых объединяет в себе несколько подразделов, включающих в себя комплекс заданий, направленных на формирование всех видов речевой деятельности в пределах тематики, предусмотренной учебной программой специальности.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	4
GLOSSARY	5
UNIT 1 «LAW AND ORDER. SYSTEM OF LAW »	16
1.1 What is Law?	16
1.2 Sources and Branches of Law.....	19
UNIT 2 «MODERN LEGAL SYSTEMS»	24
1.1 Anglo-Saxon and Roman-German legal systems	24
1.2 Constitutional Law.....	26
UNIT 3 «THE MAIN BRANCHES OF LAW»	31
1.1 Civil Law. Civil offences/torts	31
1.2 Family Law. Marriage requirements	40
1.3 Criminal Law. Capital punishment	42
1.4 Legal Law. Legal Profession.	48
1.5 Contract Law	54
REFERENCES	59

INTRODUCTION

This manual has been developed in accordance with the model curriculum and is intended to be used on the classes within the framework of the course "Professionally oriented foreign language" for the 3rd year students enrolled in the educational programme 6B04220 "Jurisprudence".

The improvement of communicative and intercultural competence and the formation of professional foreign language competence of students come to the fore in education. When compiling this educational and methodological manual, the task of systematizing educational materials within the framework of the subject of the course "Professionally oriented foreign language" (for lawyers) was determined and set.

Language and speech lawmaking and work on the legal application of legislative acts occupy a special place in the professional activity of a lawyer, which is the main task of his professional activity. Law is a set of norms, rules of conduct that regulate social relations between people and express the will of the state, established and protected by the state. Drafting and interpreting legal norms and defending them in various procedural acts, a lawyer must be fluent in linguistic norms.

The effectiveness of its activities is determined both by the norms of the literary language, understandable to all users of the language, and by the degree of proficiency in the language of a narrow professional purpose.

The Juridical language (or the language of law) is understood as a set of grammatical, logical and other ways of transmitting and formalizing the conceptual content of a given field of knowledge. It, like any other language of a well-known profession, has its own characteristics that distinguish the work of law from other activities and are inherent only in the language of professional law.

Special topics, special goals of the conversation encourage specialists to switch to a professional language that is not related to the nationality and socio-economic formation and worldview of language users.

An important role in the field of legal activity, especially in the field of lawmaking, is played by terminology, the language of law from the terminological side is one and inseparable. The exact transmission of the will of the legislator depends on the accuracy of the application of terms in the law, which, in turn, affects the effectiveness of the law and its significance in the life of society.

The language of law is an equally important element of legal technology, both for science and for lawmaking, the law of application. The language of law is very important for an accurate understanding of legal norms. The essence of a law or other normative legal acts depends on the construction of proposals in it.

In addition, each lawyer, when lecturing, acts as a speaker, propagandist of legal knowledge; the prosecutor and the lawyer speak publicly at court hearings every day, so they must master the skills of public speaking.

Linguistically considering the word in court, it is necessary to constantly pay attention to its psychological side; linguistic means, ethical requirements for the word in court are associated with a respectful attitude towards the court, the opponent, the victim, the witness, the accused. The word in court is, first of all, oral speech. It can manifest itself only in the form of direct oral speech. In the course of the judicial investigation, he makes amendments and changes to the word prepared before the court, arising from the information received and verified in the trial. Thus, the training of a modern legal specialist should be built taking into account the need to form professional language and speech competencies of a communicative orientation. Successful mastery of these competencies is the key to training a specialist who is able to effectively solve the tasks set in the conditions of the accelerated development of Modern Kazakhstan.

GLOSSARY

UNIT 1 «LAW AND ORDER»

WHAT IS LAW?

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Behave (v)	өзін-өзі ұстау	вести себя, поступать
Behaviour (BrE) (n) / behavior (AmE)	мінез-құлық	поведение
Carry out (v)	орындау	выполнять
Codify (v)	кодификациялау	кодифицировать
Compulsion (n)	мәжбүрлеу	принуждение
Conduct (n)	мінез-құлық	поведение
Court (n)	сот, сот органы	суд, судебный орган
Define (v)	анықтау	определять
Describe (v)	сипаттау	описывать
Descriptive (a)	сипаттама	описательный
Enable (v)	құқық беру, мүмкіндік	давать право, возможность
Enforce (v)	мәжбүрлеу, орындау	принуждать, заставлять, обеспечивать соблюдение
Enforcement (n)	қысым, мәжбүрлеу, жүзеге асыру	давление, принуждение, осуществление
Impose upon/on (v)	жүктеу	навязывать, налагать
Law (n)	заң, құқық	закон, право
Lay down (v)	орнату	устанавливать
Obedience (n)	мойынсұну	повиновение
Obey (v)	бағыну	повиноваться
Order (n)	тәртіп	порядок
Order (v)	бұйыру, пәрмен	приказывать, велеть
Owner (n)	иесі	владелец
Penalty	жаза, айыппұл	наказание, штраф
Prescribe (v)	ұйғару, тағайындау	предписывать
Prescriptive (a)	нұсқаушы	предписывающий
Prosecute (v)	сот тәртібінде қудалау	преследовать в судебном порядке
Punish (v)	жазалау	наказывать
Punishment (n)	жаза	наказание
Regulation (n)	ереже, бұйрық	правило, предписание
Restitution (n)	қайтару, өтеу	возвращение, возмещение
Rightful (adj)	заңды	законный
Underlie	негізіне жату	лежать в основе

SOURCES AND BRANCHES OF LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adjective law (law of procedure, procedural law)	іс жүргізу құқығы, ресми құқық	процессуальное право, формальное право
Agreement	шарт, келісім	договор, соглашение
A law maker (legislator, lawgiver)	заң шығарушы, заң шығару субъектісі	законодатель, субъект правотворчества

Bill	заң жобасы	законопроект, билл (вносимый в парламент на обсуждение)
Branch of law	құқық саласы	отрасль права, область права
Civil law countries	құрлықтық (азаматтық, римдік) құқық жүйесі бар елдер	страны с континентальной (цивильной, римской) системой права
Code	кодекс	кодекс
Common law	жалпы құқық(прецеденттік заң), англо-саксон Заңы (континентальдық құқықтан айырмашылығы)	общее право (прецедентное право), англо-саксонское право (в отличие от континентального права)
Common law countries	англо-саксондық құқық жүйесі бар елдер(жалпы / кодталмаған құқыққа негізделген); елдер заң шығарушылар емес	страны с англосаксонской системой права (основанной на общем/некодифицированном праве); страны не законодатели
Continental legal system	континенталды (құрлықтық құқықтық жүйе)	континентальная правовая система
Contractual obligations	шарттық міндеттемелер	договорные обязательства
Custom	әдет-ғұрып, дәстүр	обычай, традиция
Govern	өңдеу, басқару, реттеу, реттеу	править, управлять, регулировать, регламентировать
International law	халықаралық құқық	международное право
Interpret	түсіндіру, түсіндіру, түсіндіру (құқықтық норманы, заңды, шартты)	объяснять, интерпретировать, толковать (правовую норму, закон, договор)
Justice	әділет, сот төрелігі, юстиция	справедливость, правосудие; юстиция
Law precedent	сот прецеденті	судебный прецедент
Legal rule	құқық нормасы, құқықтық норма; құқықтың үстемдік принципі	норма права, правовая норма; принцип господства права
Legal action	құқықтық іс-әрекет, сот ісі, сот ісі, сот процесі	правовое действие, судебный иск, судебное дело, судебный процесс
Legislation (enacted law, enactments)	заңнама; жазбаша құқық, заң, заңдар жинағы	законодательство; писаное право, закон, свод законов
Make law	заңдар шығару, құқықтық нормаларды белгілеу	издавать законы, устанавливать правовые нормы
Means of social control	құрал /қоғамдық бақылау құралы	средство/инструмент общественного контроля
National law	мемлекетішілік құқық	внутригосударственное право
Private law	жеке құқық, жеке заң; нақты адамдарға қатысты	частное право, частный закон; закон, действующий

	қолданылатын заң	в отношении конкретных лиц
Prohibit	тыйым салу, кедергі жасау	запрещать, препятствовать
Protection	қорғау, күзет, қорғау құралдары	защита, охрана, средства защиты
Provision	ереже, шарт(шарт, заң және т. б.); қаулы; қамтамасыз ету; ұсыну; ұсынылатын мүмкіндік	положение, условие (договора, закона и т. п.); постановление; обеспечение; предоставление; предоставляемая возможность
Public law (political law)	қоғамдық құқық, Қоғамдық заң (бүкіл халыққа қатысты заң)	общественное право, публичный закон (закон, касающийся всего населения)
Public opinion	қоғамдық пікір	общественное мнение
Regulatory legal acts	нормативтік құқықтық актілер	нормативные правовые акты
Regulatory legal decrees	нормативтік-құқықтық актілер	нормативно-правовые акты
Regulatory resolutions	нормативтік қаулылар	нормативные постановления
Resolution of disputes	дауларды шешу	разрешение споров
Settle	реттеу(лер); шешу, келу немесе шешімге келтіру; реттеу(лер); тәртіпке келтіру; шайқау	улаживать(ся); решать, приходиться или приводить к решению; регулировать(ся); приводить(ся) в порядок; утрясать
Society	қоғам; бірлестік, ұйым	общество; объединение, организация
Source of law	қайнар көз	источник права
Substantive law	материалдық құқық	материальное право
Supreme Court	жоғарғы соты	верховный суд
Treaty	шарт	договор

UNIT 2 MODERN LEGAL SYSTEMS

ANGLO-SAXON AND ROMAN-GERMAN LEGAL SYSTEMS

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Administrative law	әкімшілік құқық	административное право
Anglo-Saxon legal system	Англо-саксондық құқықтық жүйе	Англо-Саксонская правовая система
Civil law	азаматтық құқық	гражданское право
Common law	жалпы құқық	общее право
Constitution	Конституция	Конституция
Constitutional law	конституциялық құқық	конституционное право
Contribution	салым	вклад
Criminal law	қылмыстық құқық	уголовное право
Customary law	дәстүрлі құқық	традиционное право
Family law	отбасы құқығы	семейное право
International law	халықаралық құқық	международное право

Judge	судья	судья
Judicial precedent	сот прецеденті	судебный прецедент
Justice law	әділдік құқығы	право справедливости
Labor law	еңбек құқығы	трудовое право
Legal system	құқықтық жүйе	правовая система
Legislative	заң шығарушы	законодательный
Mixed law	аралас құқық	смешанное право
Normative legal act	нормативтік құқықтық акт	нормативно-правовой акт
Pluralistic law	плюралистік құқық	плюралистическое право
Private law	жеке құқық	частное право
Public law	жария құқық, жалпы құқық	публичное, общее право
Religious law	діни құқық	религиозное право
Roman-Germanic legal system	Романо-германдық құқықтық жүйе	Романо-Германская правовая система
Source of law	қайнар көз	источник права
Undeniable	даусыз	неоспоримый

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Article	бап	статья
Destiny	тағдыр	судьба, предназначение
Duration of the action acceptance	әрекетті қабылдау ұзақтығы	продолжительность принятия действия
Entity	мәні,занды тұлға	сущность,юридическое лицо
Executive	атқарушы	исполнительный
External legal force	сыртқы заңды күш	внешняя юридическая сила
General provisions	жалпы ережелер	общие положения
Incorporating	қамтитын	включающий
Judicial.	сот	судебный
Legislative	заң шығарушы	законодательный
Normative agreement	нормативтік келісім	нормативное соглашение
Preamble	кіріспе	преамбула
Secular	зайырлы	светский
Sovereign right	егемендік құқығы	суверенное право
Statehood	мемлекеттілік	государственность
Recognition	тану	распознавание, признание
Rigid	қатты	жесткий
Unitary state	унитарлық мемлекет	унитарное государство

UNIT 3 «THE MAIN BRANCHES OF LAW»

CIVIL LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Actual fraud	нақты алаяқтық	фактическое мошенничество
Alleging assault	шабуыл жасады деген айып	обвинение в нападении
Assailant	шабуылдаушы	нападавший
Assault	шабуыл	нападение
Assault and battery	ұрып-соғу шабуылы	нападение с нанесением побоев

Automobile accidents	автокөлік апаттары	автомобильные аварии
Battery	ұрып-соғу	избиение
Civil offence	азаматтық құқық бұзушылық	гражданское правонарушение
Constructive fraud	сындарлы алаяқтық	конструктивное мошенничество
Cheat	алдау	обманывать
Conviction	соттылық, соттау	судимость, осуждение
Cunning	қулық	хитрость
Damage	залал, шығын	ущерб, убытки
Damages	өтемақы залалы	компенсация ущерба
Defective products	сапасыз өнімдер	недоброкачественные продукты
Deceive	алдау	обманывать
Defamation/invasion of privacy	жала жабу / жеке меншікке басып кіру	клевета / вторжение в частную собственность
Entities	заңды емдеу құралдары бұрмалау намеренный қабаттасу	юридические
Expected losses	күтілетін шығындар	ожидаемые убытки
Failure	орындамау, сәтсіздік, қолайсыз нәтиже	неисполнение, неудача, неблагоприятный исход
Fail to do – smth/not to do smth	орындамау	не исполнять
Fraudulent/misrepresentation	әдейі шатастырғаны	намеренное введение в заблуждение
Fraud	алаяқтық	мошенничество
Imminent	еріксіз	неизбежный
Inflict	зиян келтіру, зиян келтіру, соққы беру	причинять ущерб, вред, наносить удар
Injure	зиян келтіру, құқықты бұзу, қорлау, ренжіту	причинять вред, нарушать права, оскорбить, обидеть
Intentional	ниетті	намеренный
Liability/responsibility	жауапкершілік	ответственность
Malpractice	қызмет бабын теріс пайдалану	злоупотребление служебным положением
Misstatements	бұрмалау	искажения
Misdemeanor	болжамды шабуыл	предполагающее нападение неминуемое
Monetary damage	ақшалай залал	денежный ущерб
Negligence	абайсыздық	небрежность
Non-property	мүліктік емес	неимущественные
Omissions	олқылықтар	упущения
Overlap	қабаттасу	перекрытие

Permissible	қолайлы	допустимый
Personal injury	дене жарақаттары	телесные повреждения
Premises liability	үй-жайлар үшін жауапкершілік	ответственность за помещения
Products liability	өнімдер үшін жауапкершілік	ответственность за продукты
Punitive damage	айыппұлдық залал	штрафной ущерб
Remedied	емдеу құралдары	средства лечения
Restrain	шектеу, тыйым салу	ограничивать, запрещать
Surrender	берілу	сдаваться
Tort	азаптау, бір адамның басқа адамға, оның меншігіне қарсы жасаған заңсыз әрекеті.	деликт, противоправное действие, совершенное одним лицом против другого лица, его собственности.
Trickery	алдау	обман
Vengeful	кек алу	мстительный

CIVIL OFFENCES

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Accidentally	жеке басына қол сұғылмаушылықты бұзу өмір	нарушение неприкосновенности личной жизни
Assault	тыйым салынған сот бұйрығы	запретительный судебный приказ
Automobile accident	автокөлік апаттары	автомобильные аварии
Battery	деликт, азаматтық құқық бұзушылық	деликт, гражданское правонарушение
Bring a lawsuit	алдау, алаяқтық	обман, мошенничество
Commit a tort upon smb	жол-көлік оқиғасы	дорожно-транспортное происшествие
Defendant	деликт жасау	совершить деликт
Defamation	ұру, соғу	нанесение ударов, побоев, избиение
Injured person	шабуыл, ауызша қорлау және	нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием
Intentionally	әдейі	намеренно, умышленно
Invasion of privacy	өндірушінің жауапкершілігі (тауар сапасы үшін тұтынушы алдында)	ответственность производителя (перед потребителем за качество товара)
To be sued	біреуге зиян келтіру	причинить ущерб кому-либо
Fraud	әділетсіз тәжірибе, заңды	недобросовестная практика,

	бұза отырып емдеу	врачевание в нарушении закона
Libel	жапсырма	этикетка
Malpractice	сот қорғауын алуға құқығы бар	иметь право на получение судебной защиты
Monetary compensation	жала жазбаша немесе басып шығару арқылы	клевета письменная или через печать
Negligence	ақшалай өтем	денежное возмещение
Plaintiff	кездейсоқ	случайно
Premises liability	жауапкер, айыпталушы, сотталушы	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
Restraining order	талап қою	предъявить иск
Slander	абайсыздық	небрежность
To be entitled to remedies	талапкер	истец
Tort	алаяқтық, алаяқтық әрекет	обманное, мошенническое действие

FAMILY LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adoption (n)	асырап алу	усыновление, принятие
Adopt (v)	қабылдау, мақұлдау, асырап алу	принимать, утверждать, усыновлять
Alimony (n)	алименттер, төлемдер	алименты, выплаты, пропитание, средства к существованию
Assumption (n)	болжам	предположение
Authority (n)	билік	власть
Capacity (n)	қабілет	способность
Child benefit	балаға төлемақы	пособие на ребенка
Crime (n)	қылмыс	преступление
Custody (n)	қорғаншылық	опека, попечительство
Directly relevant	тікелей қатысты	прямо относящийся к
Divorce proceeding	ажырасу туралы сот талқылауы	бракоразводный процесс
Domestic violence	тұрмыстық зорлық	бытовое насилие
Generation (n)	ұрпақ	поколение
Institution (n)	мекеме	учреждение
Intervention (n)	қол сұғу	вмешательство, мера
Marriageable age	некелесу жасы	возраст вступления в брак
Legal (adj)	заңды	законный
Obligation (n)	міндеттемелер, талаптар, қарыз	обязательство, требование, долг
Property (n)	меншік	собственность
Protection from violence	күш көрсетуден қорғау	защита от насилия
Retirement pension	картаю бойынша зейнетақы	пенсия по старости
Right of succession	мұрагерлік құқық	право наследования
Shortage (n)	жетіспеушілік, кемшілік	нехватка, недостаток
Stipulate (v)	камтамасыз етеді, анықталады	предусматривает, устанавливает, гласит

Tax (n)	салық	налог
Through legislation	заңды түрде	законодательным путем
To challenge (v)	қарсы келу	бросать вызов
To deemed to	сену, санасу, есептесу	полагаться, считаться
To promote (v)	қолдау (осы контексте)	поддерживать (в данном контексте)
Visitation (n)	кездесу, келу	свидание, посещение
Violence (n)	зорлау	насилие

MARRIAGE REQUIREMENTS

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adopted children	асырап алынған балалар	усыновленные дети
Adoptive parents	асырап алушылар	усыновители
Average age	орта жас	средний возраст
Be obliged	міндетті болу	быть обязанным
Bigamy (n)	бигамия, екі әйел алу	бигамия, двоеженство
Bride (n)	келін	невеста
Consequence (n)	зардап	последствие
Consider (v)	қарау	рассматривать
Custom (n)	салт	обычай
Dementia (n)	жармес	слабоумие
Dissolution (v)	бұзу	расторжение
Incapable (adj)	қабілетсіз	неспособный
Influence (n)	әсер	влияние
Matrimony (n)	жұбайлық	супружество
Mental disease	психикалық ауру	психическое заболевание
Premarital last name	қыз кезіндегі тегі	добрачная фамилия
Sex (n)	жыныс (ер, әйел)	пол (муж., жен.)
Spouse (n)	жар, зайып	супруг (а)
Tradition (n)	дәстүр	традиция
Valid (adj)	нақты	действительный

CRIMINAL LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Action (n)	сот процесі, талап	судебный процесс, иск
Bring an action	іс қозғау	возбудить дело
Claim (n) (for)	талап, шағым, өтініш	требование, претензия, заявление, иск
Claim (v)	шағынды өтеу, талап ету	требовать (возмещение убытков), подавать иск
Claimant (n)	талапкер	истец
Compensation (n)	залалды өтеу, компенсация	возмещение убытков, компенсация
Deal with (v) (dealt; dealt)	іс жүргізу, біреумен іс жүргізу, мәселені қарау	вести дело, иметь дело с кем-то, рассматривать вопрос
Defendant (n)	жауапкер, сотталушы, айыпталушы	ответчик, подсудимый, обвиняемый
Fine (n)	айыппұл	штраф
Forbid (v)	тыйым салу	запрещать

Force (v)	мәжбүрлеу	заставлять, принуждать
Misconduct	теріс қылық	проступок
Misdemeanor	теріс қылық	проступок
Offence	теріс қылық	проступок
Party (n)	тарап	сторона
Prosecute (v)	сот тәртібімен құдалау	преследовать в судебном порядке
Prosecution (n)	айып	обвинение
Prosecutor (n)	айыптаушы	обвинитель
Public prosecutor (n)	прокурор	прокурор
Pursue (v)	1. талап қою; 2. ізге түсу	1. предъявлять иск; 2. преследовать
Victim (n)	құрбан, жәбірленуші	жертва, пострадавший
Violation (n)	заң бұзушылық	жертва, пострадавший
Violate (v)	заңды бұзу	нарушать закон

LEGAL LAW AND LEGAL PROFESSION

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Advocate	қорғаушы	адвокат
An individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law	заң практикасын жүргізуге арналған мемлекеттік лицензия алған адам	человек, получивший государственную лицензию на ведение юридической практики
A person learned in law	құқық саласындағы маман	специалист в области права
Apprenticeships	оқыту	ученичество, обучение
Arbitrator	төреші	арбитр
A series of advanced examinations	күрделілігі жоғары бірқатар емтихандар	ряд экзаменов повышенной сложности
Aspire	ұмтылу	стремление
Attorney	қорғаушы	адвокат
Barrister	барристер, қорғаушы	барристер
Behalf	атынан	от имени
Corporate in-house counsel	корпоративтік штаттық заң кеңесшісі	корпоративный штатный юрисконсультант
Counselor	кеңесші	консультант, советник
Courtroom lawyer	сот залындағы адвокат	адвокат в зале суда
Government counsel	мемлекеттік кеңесші	государственный советник
Lawyer	заңгер	юрист
Legal education around their chosen specialty	заңгерлік білім таңдалған бағыт	юридическое образование смежное с выбранным направлением
Making wills	өсиеттерді жасау	составление завещаний
Permitted training	руқсат етілген оқыту	разрешенное обучение
Preparing cases to be tried in the civil or criminal courts	азаматтық және қылмыстық юрисдикция істерді	подготовка дел, которые должны

	дайындау соттарына бағыну	слушаться в судах гражданской и уголовной юрисдикции
Solicitor	солистор, қорғаушы	солистор, адвокат
To do all the legal work	құқықтық жұмыстың барлық түрлерімен айналысу	заниматься всеми видами юридической работы
To have rights of audience	сотта сөз сөйлеуге құқығы бар	иметь право выступать в суде
To pursue a bachelor (LLB) or a master (LLM) of laws degree	қол жеткізу дәрежесін алу бакалавр немесе құқық магистрі	добиваться получения степени бакалавра или магистра права
To require extensive clinical training in a form of apprenticeships	заңгерлік практика түріндегі тәжірибенің кең ауқымын өтуді талап етеді	требуют прохождения юридической практики широкого профиля в форме ученичества

CONTRACT LAW

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Acceptance	қабылдау	принятие, акцепт
Breach Of Contract	келісімшартты бұзу	нарушение контракта
Contract Of Insurance	сақтандыру келісімшарты	контракт по страхованию
Damages	залалды өтеу, өтемақы	возмещение ущерба, компенсация
Exchange Of Consideration	қарсы қанағаттанушылықпен алмасу	обмен встречными удовлетворениями
Hire-Purchase	бөліп төлеу арқылы сатып алу-сату	купля-продажа в рассрочку
Judicial Protection For Breach Of Contract	келісімшартты бұзғаны үшін сот қорғауы	судебной защиты за нарушение контракта
Injured Party	жәбірленуші тарап	потерпевшая сторона
Make A Contract	келісім-шарт жасасу	заключать контракт
Means	құрал, әдіс	средство, способ
Mental Distress	моральдық залал	моральный ущерб
Monetary Compensation	ақшалай өтемақы	денежная компенсация
Offer	ұсыныс, оферта	предложение, оферта
Party In Breach	келісімшартты бұзған Тарап	сторона нарушившая контракт
Party To A Contract	келісім-шарт жасайтын Тарап	сторона, заключающая контракт
Remedy	сот қорғау құралы	средство судебной защиты
Specific Performance	нақты орындау	реальное исполнение
To Award Damages	залалды өтеуді алып беру	присуждать возмещение ущерба
To Be Binding In Law	заң бойынша міндетті күші болуы тиіс	иметь обязательную силу по закону
To Be Entitled To A Remedy	сот арқылы қорғау құралына	иметь право на средство

	құқығы бар	судебной защиты
To Be Enforceable In Court Of Law	сот тәртібімен қанағаттануға қабілетті	способный быть удовлетворенным в судебном порядке
To Claim Damages	залалды өтеуді талап ету	требовать возмещения ущерба
To Seek Remedies For The Breach In Court	қаражат алу үшін сотқа жүгіну	обращаться в суд для получения средств
To Suffer Some Loss	шығынға ұшырату	понести убытки
Valid	заңдық жағынан жарамды	юридически действительный
Valuable Consideration	тиісті қарсы қанағаттану	надлежащее встречное удовлетворение

UNIT 1 «LAW AND ORDER»

1.1 What is Law?

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Look at the pictures and discuss them in group.



1.2 Discuss the following questions and then express your opinion for every situation in 2 or 3 short sentences.

1. Why do people sometimes break rules or laws? Have you ever broken any rules?
2. In your opinion, what is the difference between law and tradition? What traditions do you know?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read and try to keep in your mind.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Behave (v)	өзін-өзі ұстау	вести себя, поступать
Behaviour (BrE) (n) / behavior (AmE)	мінез-құлық	поведение
Carry out (v)	орындау	выполнять
Codify (v)	кодификациялау	кодифицировать
Compulsion (n)	мәжбүрлеу	принуждение
Conduct (n)	мінез-құлық	поведение
Court (n)	сот, сот органы	суд, судебный орган
Define (v)	анықтау	определять
Describe (v)	сипаттау	описывать
Descriptive (a)	сипаттама	описательный
Enable (v)	құқық беру, мүмкіндік	давать право, возможность
Enforce (v)	мәжбүрлеу, орындау	принуждать, заставлять, обеспечивать соблюдение
Enforcement (n)	қысым, мәжбүрлеу, жүзеге асыру	давление, принуждение, осуществление
Impose upon/on (v)	жүктеу	навязывать, налагать
Law (n)	заң, құқық	закон, право
Lay down (v)	орнату	устанавливать
Obedience (n)	мойынсұну	повиновение
Obey (v)	бағыну	повиноваться
Order (n)	тәртіп	порядок
Order (v)	бұйыру, пәрмен	приказывать, велеть
Owner (n)	иесі	владелец
Penalty	жаза, айыппұл	наказание, штраф

Prescribe (v)	уйғару, тағайындау	предписывать
Prescriptive (a)	нұсқаушы	предписывающий
Prosecute (v)	сот тәртібінде қудалау	преследовать в судебном порядке
Punish (v)	жазалау	наказывать
Punishment (n)	жаза	наказание
Regulation (n)	ереже, бұйрық	правило, предписание
Restitution (n)	қайтару, өтеу	возвращение, возмещение
Rightful (adj)	заңды	законный
Underlie	негізіне жату	лежать в основе

3 READING

3.1 Read the following text.

WHAT IS LAW?

The term “**law**” is used in many senses: we may speak of the laws of physics, mathematics, science, nature, or the laws of football, logic or health. Some laws are **descriptive**: they simply describe how people, or even natural phenomena, usually **behave**. An example of descriptive law is rather consistent law of gravity; another example is the less consistent laws of economics.

Other laws are **prescriptive** – they prescribe how people should or must behave. An example of prescriptive law is traffic **regulations**. When we speak of the law of a state we use the term “law” in a special and strict sense and in that sense law may be **defined** as “a rule of human conduct, **imposed upon** and **enforced** among, the members of a given state”.

In any society, laws have several characteristics. First, laws symbolize norms, values, traditions. Second, laws must be **codified** in some way, usually through writing. Third, there must be a method of enforcement: this can include police, social pressure, “magic”, or some other force that enable society to **punish** or reward its members. And finally, there must be something specific to be enforced: laws are not general, but specific. The main characteristic of law is that it is enforced, and such enforcement is usually carried out by the State. If the rules or laws are broken, **compulsion** is used to enforce **obedience**. Thus if A steals a watch from B, A may be **prosecuted** before the court. The **court** may then order the **restitution** of the watch to its **rightful owner**, B. If A refuses to obey, he or she may be punished, that means a **penalty** will be **imposed on A**.

This is why we need law: if we all behaved according to our personal standards of **behaviour** and morality, anarchy would rule the world. We may say, then, that two ideas underlie the concept of law: 1) order, in the sense of method or system; and 2) **compulsion** – i.e. the **enforcement** of **obedience** to the rules or laws **lay down**.

3.2 Answer the questions.

1. In what senses can we use the word “law”?
2. What is the difference between descriptive laws and prescriptive laws? Give some examples.
3. How is the law of the state defined?
4. What do laws symbolize?
5. What can be used as methods of enforcement?
6. Why do methods of enforcement exist?
7. What is the chief (main) characteristic of law?
8. Explain the notion “compulsion”. Give examples.
9. Identify two main ideas underlying the concept of law.
10. Why do we need law?

4 WRITING

4.1 Find in the text “What is law?” the English equivalents for the following expressions.

Постоянный закон гравитации; менее постоянные законы экономики; природные явления; нарушить закон; истинный владелец; обеспечивать повиновение; отказаться подчиниться человеческое поведение; описательные законы; предписывающие законы; налагать наказание; потребовать возмещения/возвращения; вести себя в соответствии с личными стандартами морали.

4.2 Match the expressions.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

1. unwritten law
2. civil law
3. criminal law
4. natural law
5. law of nature
6. Mosaic laws
7. law of nations
8. canon law
9. to keep within the law
10. to be equal before the law
11. question of law
12. doctor of law
13. law of self-preservation
14. law of probability
15. the faculty of law
16. law-book (statute book, set of laws)
17. law-sheep
18. lawsuit
19. lawmaker (lawgiver)

RUSSIAN EQUIVALENT

- a) придерживаться/следовать закону
- b) быть равным перед законом
- c) гражданское право
- d) законодатель
- e) теория вероятности
- f) доктор юридических наук
- g) не писанный закон
- h) судебный процесс
- i) Моисеевы законы (библ.)
- j) баранья кожа для переплетов юр. справ
- k) уголовное право
- l) юридический факультет
- m) международное право
- n) свод законов
- o) закон самосохранения
- p) вопрос права
- q) закон природы
- r) каноническое право
- s) естественное право

4.3 Translate the following sentences from Russian into English. Use the topical vocabulary and the expressions from the previous tasks.

1. Законы и традиции общества определяют поведение людей.
2. Традиции – это не писанные законы, лежащие в основе норм поведения, взглядов и вкусов любого общества.
3. Законы государства устанавливаются законодателями, полиция и суды обеспечивают соблюдение законов при помощи различных методов принуждения.
4. Если человек нарушает закон, он может быть наказан.
5. Законы должен знать каждый человек, но, к сожалению, не каждый их знает.
6. Особенно пристально законы изучаются на юридических факультетах университетов, где студенты рассматривают различные вопросы права, изучают гражданское право, уголовное право и другие предметы.
7. Предписывающие законы создаются законодателями и могут быть нарушены, в то время как описательные законы не созданы законодателями и не могут быть нарушены.
8. Описательными законами являются, например, законы природы.

4.4 Work in pairs. Read the dialogue and make up a sequel. Present the dialogue.

Peter: Hi, Alice. How are you getting on?

Alice: Fine, thanks, Peter. What about you?

Peter: I'm O.K. I'm glad to see you.

Alice: Me too. I'm glad you are not in a hurry and we have time to talk today.

Peter: Sure.

Alice: I know you've entered the university, haven't you?

Peter: That's right.

Alice: Congratulations. Why did you make up your mind to become a lawyer?

Peter: _____

Alice: _____

1.2 Sources and Branches of Law.

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Read and answer the following questions in 2 or 3 short sentences.

1. Give more than one definition to the term: "Law".
2. What is the main function of law? Prove your opinion.
3. Can you break law for saving your beloved person? (Sweetheart)

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read and translate the text paying attention to the list of words above, rewrite them into your dictionaries and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adjective law (law of procedure, procedural law)	іс жүргізу құқығы, ресми құқық	процессуальное право, формальное право
Agreement	шарт, келісім	договор, соглашение
A law maker (legislator, lawgiver)	заң шығарушы, заң шығару субъектісі	законодатель, субъект правотворчества
Bill	заң жобасы	законопроект, билл (вносимый в парламент на обсуждение)
Branch of law	құқық саласы	отрасль права, область права
Civil law countries	құрлықтық (азаматтық, римдік) құқық жүйесі бар елдер	страны с континентальной (цивильной, римской) системой права
Code	кодекс	кодекс
Common law	жалпы құқық(прецеденттік заң), англо-саксон Заңы (континентальдық құқықтан айырмашылығы)	общее право (прецедентное право), англо-саксонское право (в отличие от континентального права)
Common law countries	англо-саксондық құқық жүйесі бар елдер(жалпы / кодталмаған құқыққа негізделген); елдер заң шығарушылар емес	страны с англосаксонской системой права (основанной на общем/некодифицированном праве); страны не законодатели
Continental legal system	континенталды (құрлықтық құқықтық жүйе)	континентальная правовая система
Contractual obligations	шарттық міндеттемелер	договорные обязательства
Custom	әдет-ғұрып, дәстүр	обычай, традиция
Govern	өңдеу, басқару, реттеу, реттеу	править, управлять, регулировать, регламентировать
International law	халықаралық құқық	международное право
Interpret	түсіндіру, түсіндіру, түсіндіру (құқықтық	объяснять, интерпретировать,

	норманы, заңды, шартты)	толковать (правовую норму, закон, договор)
Justice	әділет, сот төрелігі, юстиция	справедливость, правосудие; юстиция
Law precedent	сот прецеденті	судебный прецедент
Legal rule	құқық нормасы, құқықтық норма; құқықтың үстемдік принципі	норма права, правовая норма; принцип господства права
Legal action	құқықтық іс-әрекет, сот ісі, сот ісі, сот процесі	правовое действие, судебный иск, судебное дело, судебный процесс
Legislation (enacted law, enactments)	заңнама; жазбаша құқық, заң, заңдар жинағы	законодательство; писаное право, закон, свод законов
Make law	заңдар шығару, құқықтық нормаларды белгілеу	издавать законы, устанавливать правовые нормы
Means of social control	құрал /қоғамдық бақылау құралы	средство/инструмент общественного контроля
National law	мемлекетішілік құқық	внутригосударственное право
Private law	жеке құқық, жеке заң; нақты адамдарға қатысты қолданылатын заң	частное право, частный закон; закон, действующий в отношении конкретных лиц
Prohibit	тыйым салу, кедергі жасау	запрещать, препятствовать
Protection	қорғау, күзет, қорғау құралдары	защита, охрана, средства защиты
Provision	ереже, шарт(шарт, заң және т. б.); қаулы; қамтамасыз ету; ұсыну; ұсынылатын мүмкіндік	положение, условие (договора, закона и т. п.); постановление; обеспечение; предоставление; предоставляемая возможность
Public law (political law)	қоғамдық құқық, Қоғамдық заң (бүкіл халыққа қатысты заң)	общественное право, публичный закон (закон, касающийся всего населения)
Public opinion	қоғамдық пікір	общественное мнение
Regulatory legal acts	нормативтік құқықтық актілер	нормативные правовые акты
Regulatory legal decrees	нормативтік-құқықтық актілер	нормативно-правовые акты
Regulatory resolutions	нормативтік қаулылар	нормативные постановления
Resolution of disputes	дауларды шешу	разрешение споров
Settle	реттеу(лер); шешу, келу немесе шешімге келтіру; реттеу(лер); тәртіпке келтіру; шайқау	улаживать(ся); решать, приходить или приводить к решению; регулировать(ся); приводить(ся) в порядок; утрясать

Society	қоғам; бірлестік, ұйым	общество; объединение, организация
Source of law	қайнар көз	источник права
Substantive law	материалдық құқық	материальное право
Supreme Court	жоғарғы соты	верховный суд
Treaty	шарт	договор

3 READING

3.1 Read and translate the text paying attention to the list of words above, rewrite them into your dictionaries and learn them by heart.

SOURCES OF LAW

The legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan belongs to the Romano-Germanic (**continental**) legal system. Unlike the Anglo-Saxon legal system (England, USA), where the main source of law is judicial precedent, the Romano-Germanic legal system has a single hierarchically constructed system of sources of written law.

Among the sources of law in the Romano-Germanic legal system, the dominant place is occupied by the Constitution - the basic law, which has the highest legal force.

In accordance with Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the current law in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the norms of the Constitution, relevant laws, other **regulatory legal acts**, international **contractual** and other **obligations** of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as regulatory resolutions of the Constitutional Council and the **Supreme Court** of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The hierarchy of sources of law in Kazakhstan is determined by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 06, 2016 "On Legal Acts". In accordance with article 10 of this Law, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan has the highest legal force. Following the Constitution, all normative legal acts are arranged in the following hierarchy:

1. Laws making amendments and additions to the Constitution;
2. Constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
3. **Codes** of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
4. Consolidated laws and laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
5. **Regulatory resolutions** of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its chambers;
6. **Regulatory legal decrees** of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
7. Regulatory legal resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
8. Regulatory legal orders of the Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other heads of central state bodies, regulatory legal resolutions of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Accounting Committee for Control over the Execution of the Republican Budget of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other central state bodies;
9. Regulatory legal orders of heads of departments of central state bodies;
10. Regulatory legal decisions of maslikhats (local representative body), regulatory legal decisions of akimats (local executive body), regulatory legal decisions of akims and regulatory legal decisions of audit commissions.

BRANCHES OF LAW

Law is a system of rules established by the state. Law is a body of official rules and **regulations**, generally found in Constitutions, **Treaties**, Acts of Parliament, ordinances, **executive** orders, and enforced customs, court decisions that are used to govern a society and to control the behaviour of its members. The nature and functions of law have varied throughout history. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or a **court** makes the law. Law is backed by the coercive power of the state, which enforces the law by means of appropriate penalties or remedies.

Formal legal rules and actions are usually distinguished from other means of social control such as mores, morality, public opinion, and custom or tradition. Of course, a lawmaker may respond to public opinion or other pressures, and a formal law may prohibit what is morally unacceptable.

It goes without saying that law affects every aspect of our lives; it governs our conduct from the cradle to the grave and its influence even extends from before birth to after our death. Being a complex body of rules, law serves a variety of functions. There are, for instance, laws which govern working conditions (e.g. by laying down minimum standards of health and safety), or laws which control personal relationships (e.g. by prohibiting marriage between close relatives). **Property** and contract laws facilitate business activities. Laws against crimes help to maintain a peaceful, relatively stable society. Laws limiting the powers of government help to **provide** some degree of protection against any excessive misuse of authority. Law has also been used as a mechanism for social change; for instance, at various times laws have been passed to inhibit social discrimination and to **improve** the quality of individual life in matters of health, education, and welfare.

*The system of law in general may be represented by a great number of different **branches**, among them are the following:*

- **Constitutional Law** is a leading branch of the whole legal system. It deals with frame of society, state structure, and organization of Government and legal status of citizens.

- **Administrative Law** is a body of rules applicable to the operations of the executive branch of government.

- **Criminal Law** defines the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and penalties applied to **criminals**.

- **Civil Law** deals with civil relationships such as citizenship, marriage, divorce, and certain contractual arrangements.

- **Financial Law** regulates **taxation**, budget, social security, **insurance**, pensions, investments and other spheres of financial activity.

- **Labor Law** covers matters arising from labor relations of employees and their employers.

- **Substantive and Adjective Law**. Substantive Law defines the rights and duties of persons; it determines a wide variety of matters - for example, what is required to form a contract, what the difference is between larceny and robbery, when one is entitled to compensation for an injury, and so on.

- **Adjective Law** (or **procedural law**) defines and deals with procedures for enforcing the rights and duties of persons. The rules of procedure and jurisdiction determine the court or administrative agency that may handle a claim or **dispute**; the form of the **trial**, hearing, or appeal; the time limits involved; the kinds of **evidence** that may be presented.

- **Public and Private Law**. Public Law is that area of law that deals with the state and the relations of the state with the public. It includes such branches as Constitutional, Administrative and Criminal Law. Private Law involves the various relationships that people have with one another and the rules that determine their legal rights and duties among themselves. Private Law is sometimes referred to as Civil law in its general meaning.

- **International and National Law**. National Law is a set of written and unwritten rules by which a particular country is governed and the activities of people and organizations are controlled within a given state. International Law deals with general principles, norms, and standards that apply between sovereign states and other entities legally recognized as international actors. International law is the law of the whole international community.

Civil law concerns disputes among a citizens within a country, and public law concerns disputes between citizens and the state, or between one state and another.

4 WRITING

4.1 Read the text again and complete the tips below with suitable word or expression.

Belongs; established; legal system; the highest; a court; matters.

1. The legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan _____ to the Romano-Germanic legal system.
2. The Constitution is the basic law, which has _____ legal force.
3. Law is a system of rules _____ by the state.
4. In modern societies, some authorized body such as a legislature or _____ makes the law.
5. Labor Law covers _____ arising from labor relations of employees and their employers.
6. Constitutional Law is a leading branch of the whole _____.

4.2 Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False).

1. *Criminal Law* is a leading branch of the whole legal system. It deals with frame of society, state structure, and organization of Government and legal status of citizens.
2. *Civil Law* is a body of rules applicable to the operations of the executive branch of government.
3. *Constitutional Law* defines the general principles of criminal responsibility, individual types of crimes and penalties applied to criminals.
4. *Administrative Law* deals with civil relationships such as citizenship, marriage, divorce, and certain contractual arrangements.
5. *Financial Law* regulates taxation, budget, social security, insurance, pensions, investments and other spheres of financial activity.

4.3 Match the following words with their synonyms.

legal	abuse
regulatory	correction
the highest	statutory
amendment	produce
make	view
opinion	offender
excessive misuse	normative
criminal	supreme

4.4 Put the words back into the correct order.

1. Force/of /the/of /Kazakhstan/has/the/supreme/Constitution/the/legal/Republic.
2. The/Kazakhstan /Bank/of/the/Republic/of /and/other/central/state/National/bodies.
3. Functions/the/varied /nature/and/ /law/have/ /throughout/history/of.
4. Crimes/to/maintain/laws/a/peaceful/relatively/against/stable/society/help.
5. Civil/Private/Law/is/its//sometimes/referred/to /as/Civil/law/in/its/general/ /meaning.

UNIT 2 MODERN LEGAL SYSTEMS

1.1 Anglo-Saxon and Roman-German Legal Systems.

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Discuss the questions.

1. What does the term “legal system” mean?
2. What legal systems can you name?
3. What legal system does the Kazakhstan belong to?
4. What systems are there in the UK and the USA?

1.2 Read the definitions of the noun «system». Comment what corresponds to the concept of "legal system".

- a. System is a group of parts, facts, ideas, etc., that together form a whole.
- b. System is a number of things arranged to work well together.
- c. System is a number of things dependent on each other and working as the unique complex.

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read the words and try to keep in your mind.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Administrative law	әкімшілік құқық	административное право
Anglo-Saxon legal system	Англо-саксондық құқықтық жүйе	Англо-Саксонская правовая система
Civil law	азаматтық құқық	гражданское право
Common law	жалпы құқық	общее право
Constitution	Конституция	Конституция
Constitutional law	конституциялық құқық	конституционное право
Contribution	салым	вклад
Criminal law	қылмыстық құқық	уголовное право
Customary law	дәстүрлі құқық	традиционное право
Family law	отбасы құқығы	семейное право
International law	халықаралық құқық	международное право
Judge	судья	судья
Judicial precedent	сот прецеденті	судебный прецедент
Justice law	әділдік құқығы	право справедливости
Labor law	еңбек құқығы	трудовое право
Legal system	құқықтық жүйе	правовая система
Legislative	заң шығарушы	законодательный
Mixed law	аралас құқық	смешанное право
Normative legal act	нормативтік құқықтық акт	нормативно-правой акт
Pluralistic law	плюралистік құқық	плюралистическое право
Private law	жеке құқық	частное право
Public law	жария құқық, жалпы құқық	публичное, общее право
Religious law	діни құқық	религиозное право
Roman-Germanic legal system	Романо-германдық құқықтық жүйе	Романо-Германская правовая система
Source of law	қайнар көз	источник права
Undeniable	даусыз	неоспоримый

3 READING

3.1 Read the text.

LEGAL SYSTEMS OF THE WORLD

When rules and laws become systematized inside one country they make national **legal system** and these systems can be classified into families according to their main features. There are about 200 legal systems in the world. Throughout the history of mankind there were various attempts to classify them. A great number of world scientists have made an **undeniable contribution** to the study of the legal systems of the modern world, marking their importance.

In the past, legal systems have often been grouped by geography, history, culture, race, language, religion, or official ideology. Nowadays, scholars define the following legal blocks:

- national legal systems;
- legal families;
- groups of legal families;

Although each modern system has its own individuality, it is possible to group many of them into legal “families”. The existing legal systems of nearly all countries are generally modeled upon elements of several main types:

- **civil law** (Roman-Germanic legal system);
- **common law** (Anglo-Saxon legal system);
- **religious law**;
- **customary law**;
- **mixed law** or **pluralistic law**;

The Roman-German legal system originated on the basis of the Roman law. In the Roman-German legal system, the main role is given to the law. It unites the legal systems of all the countries of continental Europe, covers most of the countries of Africa, all the countries of Latin America, the countries of the East, and, most importantly, is opposed to Anglo-Saxon law.

The legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as the legal systems of some predominantly continental European countries, also belongs to the Roman-German (continental) legal system.

The main **source of law** is the law (**normative legal act**). It has a clear sectoral division of the law. In turn, almost all branches of law are divided into two subsystems: **private law** and **public law**, although the assignment of some branches of law to any one subsystem is highly controversial and often depends on the legal regulation of the corresponding branch in a particular state.

The sphere of public law includes **administrative, criminal, constitutional** and **international public law**. Private law includes civil, family, labor and international private law. In the system of state bodies, there is a clear division into **legislative** and law enforcement authorities. Lawmaking and legislation, as a function, belong exclusively to the legislative authorities. For most countries of this legal family, the presence of a written constitution is characteristic.

Among the sources of law in the Romano-Germanic legal system, the dominant place is occupied by the **Constitution** - the basic law, which has the highest legal force. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted at the republican referendum on August 30, 1995. This day is considered to be public holiday.

Anglo-Saxon law is the body of legal principles that prevailed in England from the 6th century until the Norman Conquest (1066).

Unlike the States of the Romano-German legal family, where the main source of law is a normative legal act, in the States of the Anglo-American legal family, the main source of law is **judicial precedent**, i.e. the norms formulated by judges in their decisions.

Judicial precedent is also called a legal precedent, as well as the law of **judges** or judicial law. Precedent in this case means a court decision on a specific legal case, which serves as a model when considering similar cases.

This system dominates the national legal systems of Australia, Belize, the United Kingdom (except Scotland and Northern Ireland, as well as a number of island territories, it has

not spread), Canada, New Zealand, the United States, Jamaica, etc. The progenitor of this legal family was England.

In the Anglo-Saxon legal family, the very concept of law, the system of sources of law, and the legal language are completely different than in the legal systems of the Romano-Germanic legal family. There is no division of the right into public and private. It is replaced by the division into "**common law**" and "**justice law**". There is no pronounced division of law into branches, since courts can sort out different categories of cases.

During the centuries-old activity of the legislative body, the total number of acts adopted by it is about 50 volumes (more than 40 thousand acts). Every year, the English Parliament issues up to 80 laws. At the same time, there are about 300 thousand precedents.

4 WRITING

4.1 Review the text, find and write down your answers. Define where it was used (write the paragraph).

- a) describes the classifications of legal systems in the past;
- b) gives the concept of "legal family";
- c) lists the features of the legal system;
- d) gives an idea of international law;

4.2 Find in the text English equivalents of the following phrases.

Правовая система Республики Казахстан; основной источник права; подразделяются на две подсистемы; законодательные и правоприменительные органы власти; писаная конституция; главенствующее место; нормы, сформулированные судьями; деления права на отрасли; многовековую деятельность; общее число принятых им актов.

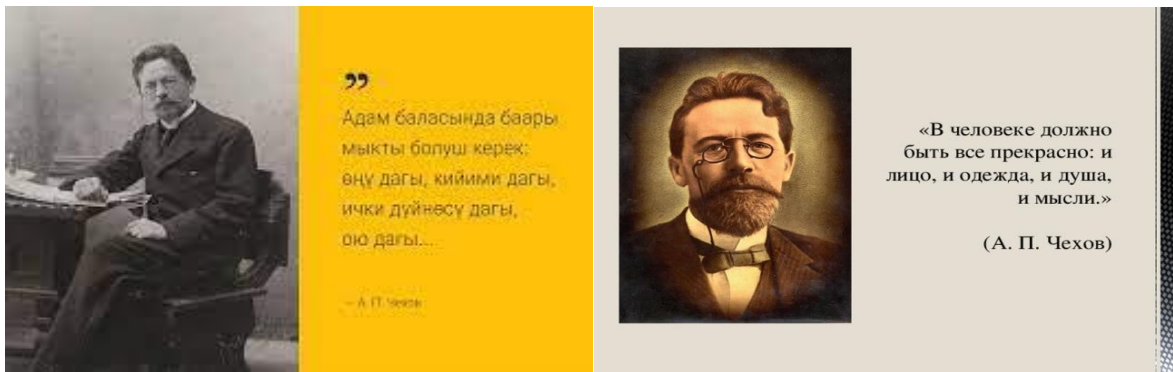
4.3 Match the words on the left with their synonyms on the right.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1) feature | a. major provider |
| 2) scientist | b. comprise |
| 3) main source | c. statutory |
| 4) regulation | d. characteristic |
| 5) include | e. treat |
| 6) legislative | f. legal precedent |
| 7) belong | g. scholar |
| 8) force | h. substitute |
| 9) judicial precedent | i. rule |
| 10) replaced by | j. accept |
| 11) adopt | k. power |

1.2 Constitutional Law.

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Look at the pictures, read and discuss them in group.



”
 Адам баласында баары
 мыкты болуш керек:
 өңү дагы, кийими дагы,
 ички дүйнөсү дагы,
 ою дагы...
 — А. П. Чехов

«В человеке должно
 быть все прекрасно: и
 лицо, и одежда, и душа,
 и мысли.»
 (А. П. Чехов)

«Everything should be fine in a person: face, clothes, soul, and thoughts».

A. P. Chekhov has an expression.

All these qualities need to be nurtured. Yes – it is difficult and difficult, and long. Society demands it. And, living in society, we must follow with certain rules and laws, first of all the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

And so let's consider the concept of "Constitutional law - the leading branch of the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan".

1.2 Answer the question.

1. How do you understand Constitutional Law? Give your definitions.

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Article	бап	статья
Destiny	тағдыр	судьба, предназначение
Duration of the action acceptance	әрекетті қабылдау ұзақтығы	продолжительность принятия действия
Entity	мәні, заңды тұлға	сущность, юридическое лицо
Executive	атқарушы	исполнительный
External legal force	сыртқы заңды күш	внешняя юридическая сила
General provisions	жалпы ережелер	общие положения
Incorporating	қамтитын	включающий
Judicial.	сот	судебный
Legislative	заң шығарушы	законодательный
Normative agreement	нормативтік келісім	нормативное соглашение
Preamble	кіріспе	преамбула
Secular	зайырлы	светский
Sovereign right	егемендік құқығы	суверенное право
Statehood	мемлекеттілік	государственность
Recognition	тану	распознавание, признание
Rigid	қатты	жесткий
Unitary state	унитарлық мемлекет	унитарное государство



3 READING

3.1 Read the text.

THE LEADING BRANCH OF LAW

The **Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan** - is the highest law of the state. Constitutional law is the main, leading branch (source) of a national legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Constitutional law defines the relationships making the basis of the society and the state, relationships connected with the execution of **public authority** and also relationships between the state and the person.

Constitutional law is formed of legal norms defining and regulating social relations that represent the main concepts of the constitutional system of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the legal status of the person and the citizen, and a system of state power and **control bodies**.

The source of the constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan is understood to be normative legal acts acting within the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan and regulating society structure and state power organization.

The source of the constitutional law, i.e. of the outer form of representation is, first of all, the Constitution, constitutional laws, laws and other **regulatory acts**, legal customs, **normative agreements**.

The main source of the constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Constitution. It can be explained by the fact that the Constitution has an **external legal force** and direct effect within the whole territory of the republic. All other sourced are derived from the norms of the Constitution and should not contradict it.

*"We are the people of Kazakhstan, united by a common historical **destiny**, building **statehood** on the ancestral Kazakh land, realizing ourselves as a peace-loving civil society, committed to the ideal of freedom, equality and harmony, wishing to take a worthy place in the world community, realizing our high responsibility to present and future generations, proceeding from our **sovereign right**, accept this Constitution!"*

This is how the Constitution of our republic begins. It was adopted on *August 30, 1995* at the republican referendum. This day is celebrated as Constitution Day.

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan consists of 98 **articles** combined into 9 sections. The Constitution as the basic law of the country reflects the will of the people of Kazakhstan, their **desire** to establish the country "as a democratic, **secular**, legal and social state, the highest values of which are a person, his life, rights and freedoms" (N. Nazarbayev). Modern, **incorporating** the ideas and concepts of the constitutions of the developed democracies of the world, the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan enshrines the basic universal and democratic values.

According to the **recognition** of the President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev, the Constitution of the country is the foundation of freedom, because it gave the people of the Republic the most important thing – the right to choose.

The **preamble** points to the people of Kazakhstan as a special **entity** that adopted the Constitution; reveals the motives for the adoption of the Constitution.

Features of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan:

- 1) According to the method of **acceptance** and change is **rigid**.
- 2) In legal form – written.
- 3) The **duration of the action** is constant

The Constitution consists of 9 sections:

1. **General provisions** (Articles 1-9)
2. Man and citizen (articles 10-39)
3. The President (articles 40-48)
4. Parliament (Articles 49-63)
5. Government (Articles 64-70)
6. Constitutional Council (Articles 71-74)
7. Court and justice (Articles 75-84)
8. Local state administration and self-government (Articles 85-89)
9. Final and transitional provisions (Articles 90-98)

According to the Constitution, Kazakhstan is a democratic legal **unitary state** with three independent branches of government: ***executive, legislative and judicial***.

**THE SCHEME OF SEPARATION OF POWER
IN THE REPUBLIC KAZAKHSTAN**

<u>LEGISLATIVE</u>		<u>EXECUTIVE</u>	<u>JUDICIAL</u>
THE PARLIAMENT		THE GOVERNMENT (MINISTRY)	THE SUPREME COURT
<i>SENATE</i>	<i>MAJILIS</i>	<i>AKIMATS</i>	<i>LOCAL COURTS</i>
<i>MASLIKHATS</i>			

4 WRITING

4.1 Render the following articles into English.



1-ban Қазақстан Республикасы Конституциясының 1-бабы өзін демократиялық, зайырлы, құқықтық және әлеуметтік мемлекет ретінде орнықтырады, оның ең қымбат қазынасы- адам және адамның өмірі, құқықтары мен бостандықтары.

3-ban мемлекеттік биліктің бірден-бір қайнар көзі-халық екенін белгілейді.

6-ban Мемлекеттік меншік пен жеке меншік Қазақстан Республикасында тең дәрежеде танылады және қорғалады деп жариялайды.

12-ban адамның құқықтары мен бостандықтары әркімге туғаннан бастап тиесілі, олар абсолютті және ажырамас деп танылады деп жариялайды.

13-ban әрбір адамның өз құқықтары мен бостандықтарын сот арқылы қорғауға құқығы бар деп жариялайды.

14-ban Заң мен сот алдында жұрттың бәрі тең деп белгілейді.

15-ban әр адамның өмір сүруге құқығы бар деп жариялайды.

20-ban сөз бен шығармашылық еркіндігіне кепілдік береді және цензураға тыйым салады.

22-ban әр адамның ар-ождан бостандығына құқығы бар деп жариялайды.

25-ban тұрғын үйге қол сұғылмаушылықты жариялайды.

Конституцияның баптарында әркімнің еңбек ету бостандығы, тынығу, денсаулық сақтау және тегін орта білім алу құқығы бекітілген.

77-бап Республиканың сот билігінің тәуелсіздігіне және сот шешімдерінің үстемдігіне кепілдік береді.



Статья 1 Конституции Республика Казахстан утверждает себя демократическим, светским, правовым и социальным государством, высшими ценностями которого являются человек, его жизнь, права и свободы.

Статья 3 устанавливает, что единственным источником государственной власти является народ.

Статья 6 провозглашает, что в Республике Казахстан признаются и равным образом защищаются государственная и частная собственность.

Статья 12 провозглашает, что права и свободы человека принадлежат каждому от рождения, признаются абсолютными и неотчуждаемыми.

Статья 13 провозглашает, что каждый имеет право на судебную защиту своих прав и свобод.

Статья 14 устанавливает, что все равны перед законом и судом.

Статья 15 провозглашает, что каждый имеет право на жизнь.

Статья 20 гарантирует свободу слова и творчества и запрещает цензуру.

Статья 22 провозглашает, что каждый имеет право на свободу совести.

Статья 25 провозглашает неприкосновенность жилища.

Статьями Конституции также закрепляются право каждого на свободу труда, право на отдых, охрану здоровья, бесплатное среднее образование.

Статья 77 гарантирует независимость судебного корпуса Республики и верховенство судебных решений.

4.2 True or False.

1. The Parliament is the highest representative body of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The powers of the Parliament may be terminated prematurely.
3. The Parliament consists of 3 chambers.
4. The term of office of the deputies of the Majilis is 5 years.
5. A Member of Parliament takes an oath to the people of Kazakhstan.
6. The Majilis consists of one hundred and ten deputies.
7. A Member of Parliament may simultaneously be a member of both chambers.
8. The term of office of the deputies of the Senate is 9 years.
9. The laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan come into force after their adoption by the Parliament.
10. The competence of the Government is indicated by the President.

4.3 Complete the sentences.

1. The Government is a collegial body and in all its activities is responsible to	a. the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Constitution.
2. Members of the Government take the oath:	b. throughout the Republic.
3. The Prime Minister of the Republic issues binding orders.	c. the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and in cases provided for by the Constitution - to the Majilis of the Parliament and the Parliament.
4. The main source of the constitutional law of	d. to the people and the President of Kazakhstan.

4.4 Answer the questions.

1. Is Kazakhstan a unitary state? What does the term "unitary" mean?

2. Who is the sole source of state power?
3. What is the basis of state power in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
4. How are state and private property recognized and protected?
5. Who owns the land in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
6. What is the official language in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
7. What are the symbols of the RK? (Coat of arms, anthem, flag)
8. Name the authors of the anthem of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
9. Name the authors of the coat of arms of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
10. Name the authors of the flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

UNIT 3 «THE MAIN BRANCHES OF LAW»

1.1 Civil Law. Civil offences. Torts.

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Answer the questions using the following phrases.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
I presume	менің ойымша	я предполагаю
As far as I can judge	менің пайымдауынша	насколько я могу судить
In my opinion	алдымен	сначала
First, I must say (that)	мүмкін	возможно
Well, perhaps	менің ойымша	я думаю
I believe	шын мәнінде	на самом деле
Actually	сәйкес	в соответствие с
In accordance with most likely	мүмкін (екіталай)	скорее всего (маловероятно)

1. What relations are regulated by the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan?
2. What is the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on?
3. What is the characteristic feature of the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and try to keep them in your mind.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Actual fraud	нақты алаяқтық	фактическое мошенничество
Alleging assault	шабуыл жасады деген айып	обвинение в нападении
Assailant	шабуылдаушы	нападавший
Assault	шабуыл	нападение
Assault and battery	ұрып-соғу шабуылы	нападение с нанесением побоев

Automobile accidents	автокөлік апаттары	автомобильные аварии
Battery	ұрып-соғу	избиение
Civil offence	азаматтық құқық бұзушылық	гражданское правонарушение
Constructive fraud	сындарлы алаяқтық	конструктивное мошенничество
Cheat	алдау	обманывать
Conviction	соттылық, соттау	судимость, осуждение
Cunning	қулық	хитрость
Damage	залал, шығын	ущерб, убытки
Damages	өтемақы залалы	компенсация ущерба
Defective products	сапасыз өнімдер	недоброкачественные продукты
Deceive	алдау	обманывать
Defamation/invasion of privacy	жала жабу / жеке меншікке басып кіру	клевета / вторжение в частную собственность
Entities	заңды емдеу құралдары бұрмалау намеренный қабаттасу	юридические
Expected losses	күтілетін шығындар	ожидаемые убытки
Failure	орындамау, сәтсіздік, қолайсыз нәтиже	неисполнение, неудача, неблагоприятный исход
Fail to do – smth/not to do smth	орындамау	не исполнять
Fraudulent/misrepresentation	әдейі шатастырғаны	намеренное введение в заблуждение
Fraud	алаяқтық	мошенничество
Imminent	еріксіз	неизбежный
Inflict	зиян келтіру, зиян келтіру, соққы беру	причинять ущерб, вред, наносить удар
Injure	зиян келтіру, құқықты бұзу, қорлау, ренжіту	причинять вред, нарушать права, оскорбить, обидеть
Intentional	ниетті	намеренный
Liability/responsibility	жауапкершілік	ответственность
Malpractice	қызмет бабын теріс пайдалану	злоупотребление служебным положением
Misstatements	бұрмалау	искажения
Misdemeanor	болжамды шабуыл	предполагающее нападение неминуемое
Monetary damage	ақшалай залал	денежный ущерб
Negligence	абайсыздық	небрежность
Non-property	мүліктік емес	неимущественные
Omissions	олқылықтар	упущения
Overlap	қабаттасу	перекрытие
Permissible	қолайлы	допустимый

Personal injury	дене жарақаттары	телесные повреждения
Premises liability	үй-жайлар үшін жауапкершілік	ответственность за помещения
Products liability	өнімдер үшін жауапкершілік	ответственность за продукты
Punitive damage	айыппұлдық залал	штрафной ущерб
Remedied	емдеу құралдары	средства лечения
Restrain	шектеу, тыйым салу	ограничивать, запрещать
Surrender	берілу	сдаваться
Tort	азаптау, бір адамның басқа адамға, оның меншігіне қарсы жасаған заңсыз әрекеті.	деликт, противоправное действие, совершенное одним лицом против другого лица, его собственности.
Trickery	алдау	обман
Vengeful	кек алу	мстительный

3 READING

3.1 Read the following texts.

TEXT 1

WHAT IS A TORT?

Civil law as a branch of law is a set of legal norms that regulate, by a generally **permissible** method, property and personal **non-property** relations close to them between legally independent property separate **entities**.

Generally speaking, a "tort" is an injury one person or entity inflicts (accidentally or intentionally) upon another. When one person commits a tort upon another, the injured person is entitled to remedies under the law. Generally, these remedies can include monetary compensation and restraining orders. The person who brings the lawsuit is called the "plaintiff," and the person who is sued is called the "defendant." The area of tort law is often referred to as "**personal injury**" law. Most torts involve, in some part, the doctrine of "negligence." The concept of negligence can generally be describes as (i) the failure of one person to act in a way we would expect that person to do under the circumstances and (ii) an injury which results from that failure.

A tort is a civil wrong that can be **remedied** by awarding **damages** (other remedies may also be available). These civil wrongs result in harm to a person or property that forms the basis of a claim by the injured party. The harm can be physical, emotional or financial. Examples of torts include medical **negligence**, negligent damage to private property and negligent **misstatements** causing financial loss. There are many specific torts, such as trespass, assault and negligence.

Business torts include fraudulent misrepresentation, interference in contractual relations and unfair business practices. Torts fall into three general categories: **intentional** torts (e.g. unfair competition), negligent torts (e.g. causing an accident by failing to obey traffic rules) and strict liability torts (e.g. liability for making and selling defective products). Why some wrongs are dealt with by tort law (or the law of torts) and others considered criminal offences is the subject of some debate. However, there are certainly **overlaps** between tort law and criminal law. For example, a defendant can be liable to compensate for **assault** and **battery** in tort and also be punished for the criminal law offence of assault.

Differences between tort law and criminal law include: the parties involved (the state brings an action in crime, a private individual brings an action in tort); the standard of proof

(higher in criminal law); and the outcomes (a criminal action may result in a **conviction** and punishment, whereas an action in tort may result in liability on the part of the defendant and damages awarded to the claimant).

The injured person may sue for both an injunction to stop the tortious conduct and for **monetary damages**. Depending on the jurisdiction, the damages awarded will be either compensatory or punitive. Compensatory damages are intended to put the victim in the position he or she would have been in had the tort not occurred. **Punitive damages** are awarded to punish a wrongdoer. As well as compensation for damage to property, damages may also be awarded for: loss of earnings capacity, future expected losses, pain and suffering and reasonable medical expenses.

3.2 Answer the questions.

1. What civil offences can you name?
2. What types of torts can you name?
3. What remedies is the injured person entitled to under the law?

3.3 Review these civil offenses and determine which of the descriptions in the text they fit.

TEXT 2

TYPES OF TORTS

- 1. Malpractice**
- 2. Assault and battery**
- 3. Products liability**
- 4. Fraud**
- 5. Premises liability**
- 6. Automobile accidents**
- 7. Defamation/invasion of privacy**

There are a number of different types of torts. Here is a short list of the most common.

1. These types of torts involve all of the personal injuries one can receive in an automobile accident. Generally, one driver causes an accident which injures (or sometimes kills) others (e.g. his passengers, people in another automobile or pedestrians).

2. These types of torts involve injuries one can receive from the condition of a particular parcel of property, mostly due to the failure of the property owner to keep the condition of the property in a safe condition. Two common examples of these types of torts include (i) a "slip and fall" accident and (ii) an injury one receives from a crime committed on another's property (e.g. being mugged or assaulted in a private parking garage where the owner of the garage knew that people were getting mugged all the time – and did nothing to prevent further muggings).

3. These types of torts involve injuries one can receive due to the mistake of a licensed professional (i.e. a doctor, a lawyer or a dentist). Generally, these types of torts require the "expert" testimony of a professional (e.g. another doctor in a medical malpractice case).

4. These types of torts involve injuries one can receive from a "product" such as a machine, medical device or a prescription drug. The injured person must prove that the product in question was improperly designed, constructed or packaged without the proper regard for the damage it could cause to a human being.

5. These types of torts involve injuries one can receive from something another says or writes which is untrue, malicious and/or private. These defamation torts include (i) slander (spoken word), (ii) libel (written word) and (iii) invasion of privacy (making something public which was and should have remained very private).

6. These types of torts generally involve one person physically attacking another person. These are also sometimes called "intentional torts" to distinguish them from most other torts (which usually involve an accident resulting from another's mistake or lack of care).

7. This is also another type of intentional tort. This involves one person lying, misrepresenting or concealing an important piece of information from another person in order to get that other person to do or refrain from doing something. In short, a plaintiff is tricked by the fraudulent act of the defendant.

3.4 Answer the questions.

1. What are the types of torts?
2. How do you understand the "slip and fall" type of accident?
3. People of what professions can be accused of malpractice?
4. What is the difference between slander and libel?
5. How do intentional torts differ from most other torts?
6. What type of tort does misrepresenting or concealing information belongs to?
7. What type of tort does physically attacking a person belong to?

4 WRITING

4.1 Match the following words and expressions with their Kazakh/Russian equivalents.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Accidentally	жеке басына қол сұғылмаушылықты бұзу өмір	нарушение неприкосновенности личной жизни
Assault	тыйым салынған сот бұйрығы	запретительный судебный приказ
Automobile accident	автокөлік апаттары	автомобильные аварии
Battery	деликт, азаматтық құқық бұзушылық	деликт, гражданское правонарушение
Bring a lawsuit	алдау, алаяқтық	обман, мошенничество
Commit a tort upon smb	жол-көлік оқиғасы	дорожно-транспортное происшествие
Defendant	деликт жасау	совершить деликт
Defamation	ұру, соғу	нанесение ударов, побоев, избиение
Injured person	шабуыл, ауызша қорлау және	нападение, словесное оскорбление и угроза физическим насилием
Intentionally	әдейі	намеренно, умышленно
Invasion of privacy	өндірушінің жауапкершілігі (тауар сапасы үшін тұтынушы алдында)	ответственность производителя (перед потребителем за качество товара)
To be sued	біреуге зиян келтіру	причинить ущерб кому-либо
Fraud	әділетсіз тәжірибе, заңды бұза отырып емдеу	недобросовестная практика, врачевание в нарушении закона
Libel	жапсырма	этикетка

Malpractice	сот қорғауын алуға құқығы бар	иметь право на получение судебной защиты
Monetary compensation	жала жазбаша немесе басып шығару арқылы	клевета письменная или через печать
Negligence	акшалай өтем	денежное возмещение
Plaintiff	кездейсоқ	случайно
Premises liability	жауапкер, айыпталушы, сотталушы	ответчик, обвиняемый, подсудимый
Restraining order	талап қою	предъявить иск
Slander	абайсыздық	небрежность
To be entitled to remedies	талапкер	истец
Tort	алаяқтық, алаяқтық әрекет	обманное, мошенническое действие

4.2 Compose phrases using nouns and adjectives given below.

1) civil	a) damages
2) contractual	b) wrong
3) injured	c) misrepresentation
4) fraudulent	e) relations
5) medical	d) party
6) monetary	f) expenses

4.3 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the task 4.1.

1. While a crime such as murder or shoplifting is a wrong committed against society, a tort is _____ committed against an individual. 2. Torts are handled in the civil courts, where the _____ brings an action against the wrongdoer. 3. In most cases, the injured party is entitled to remedies under the law, such as _____. 4. In medical malpractice cases, the damages awarded to the injured party may include lost wages and _____. 5. The tort of _____ occurs when one of the parties to a contract makes a false statement about a fact and knows it is not true, and this fact is acted upon. 6. When a person stops parties from entering into a contract, for example, this person is said to interfere in _____.

5 READING

5.1 Read the text.

TEXT 3

ASSAULT AND BATTERY

Assault is a threat against a person, and battery is a physical attack. For example, a person who waves a fist in front of another person and threatens to beat that person is guilty of assault; a person who strikes another person with a fist is guilty of battery. The victim can sue the **assailant** for damages, and the state may also prosecute for **misdemeanor**. In a civil case **alleging assault**, the victim must prove that he or she was in **imminent** danger of injury or had reason to think so. Abusive language alone does not constitute an assault. Threatening with a pistol may be an assault, even if the weapon is unloaded. In a case of battery the amount of contact is unimportant, for any touching of another person in an angry, **vengeful**, rude, or insolent manner constitutes a battery.

FRAUD

Fraud is an intentional untruth or a dishonest scheme used to take deliberate and unfair advantage of another person or group of persons. It includes any means, such as surprise, **trickery**, or **cunning**, by which one **cheats** another. Courts have distinguished two types of fraud, **actual fraud** and **constructive fraud**. Actual fraud is intentional criminal deception for the purpose of inducing another to part with something of value, to acquire something of less than apparent value, or to **surrender a** legal right. Schemes specifically intended to cheat someone, such as selling shares in nonexistent plots of land, are actual frauds. Constructive frauds are words, acts, or **omissions** that tend to mislead or **deceive** someone or violate a confidence but that are not necessarily of malicious intent. Selling a house while forgetting to mention a chronically malfunctioning heating system is an example of constructive fraud. Usually, the victim of fraud may sue the wrongdoer and recover the amount of damages caused by the fraud or deceit. But the victim must be able to prove damages.

5.2 Read the text and translate the highlighted paragraph in writing.

TEXT 4

MALPRACTICE

Malpractice refers to misconduct or negligence by a professional person, such as a physician, lawyer, or accountant. Such misconduct includes failure to exercise the level of skill and learning expected of a licensed professional. The result of malpractice to the client or patient is injury, damage, or some loss owing to professional incompetence.

The official criteria for a valid medical malpractice claim are duty, breach, damages, and causation. The practitioner must have had a relationship to the patient, which indicates that he or she had a duty to exercise ordinary care; must have breached that duty, according to the applicable standard of care; and because of that breach must have caused the patient physical and monetary damages.

If there is evidence of malpractice, a client may sue in a civil action, seeking damages in the form of money. Those most likely to be sued are surgeons, since malpractice is much easier to prove when a surgical operation has been done. If, for example, a surgeon leaves a foreign object inside a closed wound, the surgeon is clearly liable for the carelessness. Plastic surgeons are most at risk, since their operations are done to improve the patient's appearance. Dissatisfied patients may sue. Medical malpractice actions do three things: provide quality control for the medical profession; provide some measure of compensation for the harm done; and give emotional vindication to the plaintiff, which is a measure of his or her ability to make a complaint and receive a satisfactory response. Of these, quality control is probably best achieved.

Since the 1970s there has been a virtual epidemic of malpractice suits in American courts. The bringing of abortion malpractice suits has even been employed by both prochoice and antiabortion plaintiffs. Wrongful birth action is a medical malpractice claim by parents for the birth of a severely disabled child. Some antiabortion groups encourage abortion malpractice claims, one type of which is for emotional harm they term "post-abortion trauma." Other professionals, including clergy, teachers, stockbrokers, architects, and dentists, have been sued for malpractice.

Because judgments against a professional may result in very high damages, often of more than 1 million dollars, individuals in the professions carry liability insurance. Premiums for malpractice insurance have risen dramatically, costing thousands of dollars a year. Some state legislatures have taken action to limit the number of suits and the amount of the damages.

5.3 Answer the questions.

1. What is the main difference between assault and battery?
2. What are the most common punishments imposed for assault, battery and fraud?

6 WRITING

6.1 According to the text find English equivalents of the following phrases.

KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
1) Заңсыз мінез-құлық	1) неправомерное поведение
2) жосықсыз дәрігерлік практика	2) недобросовестная врачебная практика
3) жосықсыз практиканы дәлелдеу	3) доказательство недобросовестной практики
4) міндеттерді бұзуға	4) нарушать обязанности
5) ақшалай өтемақы	5) денежная компенсация
6) құқықты өндіріп алу, қалпына келтіру,	6) взыскание, восстановление права, виндикация
7) моральдық залал	7) моральный ущерб
8) сот шешімі, біреуге қатысты үкім	8) судебное решение, приговор в отношении кого-либо
9) жауапкершілікті сақтандыру	9) страхование ответственности

6.2 Match the English phrases with the corresponding Kazakh/Russian ones.

- 1) active negligence
- 2) crime of negligence
- 3) criminal negligence
- 4) gross negligence
- 5) imputed negligence
- 6) infliction by negligence
- 7) killer by negligence
- 8) passive negligence

6.3 Answer the questions.

1. What does malpractice refer to?
2. What is usually the result of malpractice?
3. What does each of the official criteria for a medical malpractice claim (duty, breach, damages, and causation) mean?
4. Why are surgeons most likely to be sued for malpractice?
5. Why do doctors, dentists, stockbrokers, and architects usually carry liability insurance?

1.2 Family Law.

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Discuss the following questions and then express your opinion for every situation in 2 or 3 short sentences:

1. How do you understand the term Family law?
2. What is the legal marriageable age in Kazakhstan?
3. Is domestic violence a serious crime? Do you think it must be prosecuted?
4. What reasons do you think are valid to start divorce proceeding?
5. What legal instrument do you know which protects the rights of family members in Kazakhstan? When it was adopted?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adoption (n)	асырап алу	усыновление, принятие
Adopt (v)	қабылдау, мақұлдау, асырап алу	принимать, утверждать, усыновлять
Alimony (n)	алименттер, төлемдер	алименты, выплаты, пропитание,

		средства к существованию
Assumption (n)	болжам	предположение
Authority (n)	билік	власть
Capacity (n)	қабілет	способность
Child benefit	балаға төлемақы	пособие на ребенка
Crime (n)	қылмыс	преступление
Custody (n)	қорғаншылық	опека, попечительство
Directly relevant	тікелей қатысты	прямо относящийся к
Divorce proceeding	ажырасу туралы сот талқылауы	бракоразводный процесс
Domestic violence	тұрмыстық зорлық	бытовое насилие
Generation (n)	ұрпақ	поколение
Institution (n)	мекеме	учреждение
Intervention (n)	қол сұғу	вмешательство, мера
Marriageable age	некелесу жасы	возраст вступления в брак
Legal (adj)	заңды	законный
Obligation (n)	міндеттемелер, талаптар, қарыз	обязательство, требование, долг
Property (n)	меншік	собственность
Protection from violence	күш көрсетуден қорғау	защита от насилия
Retirement pension	қартаю бойынша зейнетақы	пенсия по старости
Right of succession	мұрагерлік құқық	право наследования
Shortage (n)	жетіспеушілік, кемшілік	нехватка, недостаток
Stipulate (v)	қамтамасыз етеді, анықталады	предусматривает, устанавливает, гласит
Tax (n)	салық	налог
Through legislation	заңды түрде	законодательным путем
To challenge (v)	қарсы келу	бросать вызов
To deemed to	сену, санасу, есептесу	полагаться, считаться
To promote (v)	қолдау (осы контексте)	поддерживать (в данном контексте)
Visitation (n)	кездесу, келу	свидание, посещение
Violence (n)	зорлау	насилие

3 READING

3.1 Read the text and pay attention on the new words and expressions.

THE LAW AND THE FAMILY

Family Law regulates **family legal relations** and its necessary foundation is marriage. Family law is a comprehensive body of law that deals with family relationships. It **stipulates** the rights and **obligations** of parties in domestic relations. Family law covers a wide range of topics, including **marriage, divorce, child custody, visitation, alimony, and adoption**.

Here, we will look at how the law sees the family a special institutions; how some legal systems treat married couples and their children differently from unmarried; the process of divorce; custody of and responsibility for children; and protection from **violence** in the home. Finally, we will consider the rights of succession to the **property** of a family member when they die.

Beyond the mere function of providing a new generation of children, the family is often **promote** for its moral contribution to society. Despite a growing labor shortage, the Japanese government has passed very little legislation challenging the **assumption** that mothers should

stay at home rather than go out to work. In Ireland, which is strongly influenced by the doctrines of the Catholic Church, divorce remains illegal.

In some societies the family is thought to be so important that there is very little legal **intervention** in family life. In many Islamic countries, for example, fathers, brothers and sons are allowed considerable authority over the females in their family. As late as the 1970s, the male head of the household in Switzerland was deemed to represent the interests of everyone within that household, and, consequently none of the women could vote in national elections. But in many parts of the world, the law now promotes the rights of individuals within the family unit, and regulates family relations through legislation. Raised from the taxes of the working population as a whole, **child benefit** is paid directly to the mother, and **retirement pensions** are paid to grandparents, so that they are less dependent upon financial support from a family member. In Sweden, parents can be prosecuted for physically punishing their children and children have a limited **capacity** to divorce their parents. In Britain, as in many countries, there are special family courts with very strong powers to control and transfer private property in the interests of children. Much of the work of other courts is also directly relevant to family life.

3.2 Answer the questions.

1. What is the main idea of the text “The Law and the Family”?
2. What is the family promoted for?
3. Is there much intervention in family life in Islamic countries?
4. What courts control private property in the interests of children in Britain?

4 WRITING

4.1 Create four sentences using the following words and expressions.

1. *legal intervention in family life;*
2. *to represent the interest of every one within the household;*
3. *to promote the rights of individuals within the family unit;*
4. *to punish physical;*

4.2 Find the English equivalents of the following words and expressions in the given text.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
	қарау	обращаться
	үйленген жұптар	женатые пары
	жауапкершілік	ответственность за
	жұмыс күшінің жеткіліксіздігі	нехватка рабочей силы
	католик шіркеуі	католическая церковь
	олай болса	следовательно
	сайлауда дауыс беру	голосовать на выборах
	салықтар жинау	собирать налоги
	тәуелді болу	быть зависимым от
	материалдық көмек	материальная поддержка
	үлкен өкіліктіктер	большие полномочия
	жеке меншікке беру	передавать частную собственность
	мәселені қарау	рассматривать вопрос

MARRIAGE REQUIREMENTS

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Discuss the following questions and then express your opinion for every situation in 2 or 3 short sentences.

1. What is generally the basis of marriage in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
2. How do customs and traditions influence on marriage?
3. What must a marriage be in the Republic of Kazakhstan to be legally valid?
4. Whose consent to marriage does a person under the age of eighteen needs to obtain in the Republic of Kazakhstan?
5. How do you understand the term bigamy? Is it legally allowed in the Republic of Kazakhstan?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Adopted children	асырап алынған балалар	усыновленные дети
Adoptive parents	асырап алушылар	усыновители
Average age	орта жас	средний возраст
Be obliged	міндетті болу	быть обязанным
Bigamy (n)	бигамия, екі әйел алу	бигамия, двоеженство
Bride (n)	келін	невеста
Consequence (n)	зардап	последствие
Consider (v)	қарау	рассматривать
Custom (n)	салт	обычай
Dementia (n)	жармес	слабоумие
Dissolution (v)	бұзу	расторжение
Incapable (adj)	қабілетсіз	неспособный
Influence (n)	әсер	влияние
Matrimony (n)	жұбайлық	супружество
Mental disease	психикалық ауру	психическое заболевание
Premarital last name	қыз кезіндегі тегі	добрачная фамилия
Sex (n)	жыныс (ер, әйел)	пол (муж., жен.)
Spouse (n)	жар, зайып	супруг (а)
Tradition (n)	дәстүр	традиция
Valid (adj)	нақты	действительный

3 READING

3.1 Read the news and answer the questions:

TENGRINEWS.KZ

"The average age when Kazakhstan women **got married** in 2011 made 24.3 years, Tengrinews.kz reports, citing Kazakhstan Statistics Agency. About 33,100 women (24.4%) fewer than 20 got married in 2011. A larger part of the women (75,700 women - 55.8%) who got married in 2011 were aged between 21 and 25. Only 26,900 women (19.8%) aged 26 and up got married last year. According to the Agency, the average age of the **brides** did not increase very much in 2011. The average age of women who got married for the first time in 2009 made is 24.2 years. **Marriages** in Kazakhstan are **registered** in Civil Registry Office. Young people can get legally married only after they reach the age of 18. Religious marriages done by priests or imams are welcomed in Kazakhstan, but are not considered official unless registered in the Civil Registry Office in Kazakhstan".

3.2 Answer the questions.

1. According to Tengrinews.kz what is the average age of women getting married in 2011?
2. What is the legal marriageable age in Kazakhstan?

3. Are marriages done by priests and imams valid?
4. When marriages are considered valid in Kazakhstan?

4 WRITING

4.1 Read and translate the article from Kazakh/Russian into English.

11 бап. Араларында неке қиылуына (ерлі-зайыпты болуына) жол берілмейтін адамдар.

Некелесуге (ерлі-зайыпты болуға):

- 1) бір жынысты адамдардың;
- 2) олардың біреуі болса да басқа тіркелген некеде (ерлі-зайыптылықта) тұратын адамдардың;
- 3) жақын туыстардың;
- 4) бала асырап алушылар мен асырап алынған балалардың, асырап алушылардың балалары мен асырап алынған балалардың;
- 5) соттың заңдық күшіне енген шешімі бойынша олардың біреуі болса да психикалық ауруы немесе ақыл-есі кемдігі салдарынан әрекетке қабілетсіз деп танылған адамдардың арасында жол берілмейді.

Статья 11. Лица, между которыми не допускается заключение брака (супружества).

Не допускается заключение брака (супружества) между:

- 1) лицами одного пола;
- 2) лицами, из которых хотя бы одно лицо уже состоит в другом зарегистрированном браке (супружестве);
- 3) близкими родственниками;
- 4) усыновителями и усыновленными, детьми усыновителей и усыновленными детьми;
- 5) лицами, хотя бы одно из которых признано недееспособным вследствие психического заболевания или слабоумия по решению суда, вступившему в законную силу.

4.2 Read and translate the article from English into Kazakh/Russian.

The Article 31. Right of choice of last name by spouses.

1. In the course of conclusion of marriage (**matrimony**), **spouses** shall choose the last name of one of them as common last name at their own wish, or each of spouses **preserve** their premarital last name, or one of them (or both) combines his (her) last name to the last name of the other spouse. The combining of last names shall not be allowed, if the **premarital last name** of one of spouses is already compound.

In case of change of last names in the course of the state registration of conclusion of marriage (matrimony), a citizen shall be obliged to change identity papers within one month.

2. Change of last name by one of spouses shall not entail the regulatory change of last name of the other spouse.

3. In case of dissolution of marriage (matrimony), spouses shall have the right to preserve last name, chosen in the course of conclusion of marriage (matrimony), or re-establish their premarital last names.

4.3 Match the definitions with appropriate words or expression.

1. matrimony (n)	a) either member of a married pair in relation to the other;
2. spouse (n)	b) the state of being married;
3. compound (adj)	c) composed of two or more parts, elements, or ingredients;
4. dissolution (n)	d) preceding marriage;
5. premarital (adj)	e) the state, condition, or relationship of being married;
6. dissolution (n)	f) the undoing or breaking of a bond, tie, union, partnership, etc.

1.3 Criminal Law

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Answer the following questions.

1.1 What is a crime?

1.2 What are distinctions between criminal and civil procedures in Kazakhstan?

1.3 Is there any difference between serious and less serious crimes?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Action (n)	сот процесі, талап	судебный процесс, иск
Bring an action	іс қозғау	возбудить дело
Claim (n) (for)	талап, шағым, өтініш	требование, претензия, заявление, иск
Claim (v)	шағынды өтеу, талап ету	требовать (возмещение убытков), подавать иск
Claimant (n)	талапкер	истец
Compensation (n)	залалды өтеу, компенсация	возмещение убытков, компенсация
Deal with (v) (dealt; dealt)	іс жүргізу, біреумен іс жүргізу, мәселені қарау	вести дело, иметь дело с кем-то, рассматривать вопрос
Defendant (n)	жауапкер, сотталушы, айыпталушы	ответчик, подсудимый, обвиняемый
Fine (n)	айыппұл	штраф
Forbid (v)	тыйым салу	запрещать
Force (v)	мәжбүрлеу	заставлять, принуждать
Misconduct	теріс қылық	проступок
Misdemeanor	теріс қылық	проступок
Offence	теріс қылық	проступок
Party (n)	тарап	сторона
Prosecute (v)	сот тәртібімен құдалау	преследовать в судебном порядке
Prosecution (n)	айып	обвинение
Prosecutor (n)	айыптаушы	обвинитель
Public prosecutor (n)	прокурор	прокурор
Pursue (v)	1. талап қою; 2. ізге түсу	1. предъявлять иск; 2. преследовать
Victim (n)	құрбан, жәбірленуші	жертва, пострадавший
Violation (n)	заң бұзушылық	жертва, пострадавший
Violate (v)	заңды бұзу	нарушать закон

3 READING

3.1 Read and translate the text and learn new words by heart. After reading the text explain differences between criminal and civil procedures.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROCEDURES

Crime is violation of a law that **forbids** any criminal activity. Such crimes as **murder, rape, arson** are on the books of every country. Because crime is violation of public order, the government **prosecutes** criminal cases.

Courts decide both criminal and civil cases. Civil cases stem from **disputed claims** to something of value. Disputes arise from accident, **contractual obligations**, and divorce, for example.

Most countries make a rather clear distinction between civil and criminal procedures. For example, an English criminal court may force a defendant to pay a fine as punishment for his crime, and he may sometimes have to pay the **legal costs** of the prosecution. But the **victim** of the crime pursues his **claim** for compensation in a civil, not a criminal action.

Criminal and civil procedures are different. Although some systems, including the English, allow a private citizen to bring a criminal prosecution against another citizen, criminal actions are nearly started by the state. Civil actions, on the other hand, are usually started by individuals.

Some courts, such as the Magistrate Courts and the Japanese Family Court, deal with both civil and criminal matters. Others, such as the English Crown Court, deal with exclusively with one or the other.

In Anglo-American law, the party bringing a criminal action (that is, in most cases the state) is called the **prosecution**, but the party bringing a civil action is **plaintiff**. In both kind of action the other party is known as the **defendant**. A criminal case against a person called Ms. Brown would describe as “The People vs. (versus, or against) Brown in the United States and R. (Regina, that is, the Queen) vs. Brown in England. But a civil action between Ms. Brown and Mr. Smith would be “Brown vs. Smith” if it was started by Brown, and “Smith vs. Brown” if it was started by Mr. Smith.

4. WRITING

4.1 Tick off the true sentence.

1. Criminal and civil procedures are considered different in most countries.
2. Courts decide exclusively criminal cases.
3. Criminal actions can never be started by the state.
4. The party bringing an action is called a defendant.
5. The phrase “The people vs. Brown” means a criminal case against a person.

4.2 Match the verbs given on the left with the nouns on the right to form word combinations.

VERB	NOUN	EXPRESSION	TRANSLATION
1. violate	a) an action		
2. make	b) a fine		
3. bring	c) compensation		
4. pay	d) distinction		
5. deal with	e) the law		
6. claim	f) a case		

4.3 Fill in the gaps with words and expressions from the text.

1. The law _____ any criminal activity.
2. _____ is a person who brings an action of law.
3. English Magistrate Courts _____ with civil and criminal cases.
4. He claimed 50000 tenge _____ from his employer for being injured at work.
5. The court _____ him to pay ... for speeding.

4.4 Answer the following questions.

- 1) What is the difference between a CRIME and a CRIMINAL?
- 2) What are the reasons (causes) of high crime rate?

3) Is the crime rate high in Kazakhstan?

❖ *All crimes are divided into crimes and misconducts (offence, misdemeanor). Crimes are socially dangerous guilty acts provided for by criminal law. Misconducts are guilty unlawful acts that have a lower degree of danger compared to a crime.*

4.5 *There are many crime and offences. How many of them do you know? Look up words which you don't know in a dictionary.*

ENGLISH	RUSSIAN
armed robbery	
arson	
blackmail	
bribery	
burglary	
car theft	
drug dealing	
drunk driving	
forgery	
hijacking	
homicide	
kidnapping	
murder	
pickpocketing	
rape	
robbery	
smuggling	
Shoplifting	
terrorism	
vandalism	

4.6 *Match each word with the correct definition.*

an arsonist; a shop-lifter; a vandal; a burglar; a murderer; a kidnapper; a pickpocket; a drug-dealer; a terrorist; a hijacker; a forger; a robber; a smuggler.

- 1) _____ breaks into houses or other buildings to steal.
- 2) _____ kills someone.
- 3) _____ sets fire to property illegally.
- 4) _____ steals things from people's pockets in crowded places.
- 5) _____ buys and sells drugs illegally.
- 6) _____ takes away people by force and demands money for their return.
- 7) _____ takes control of a plane by force and makes the pilot change course.
- 8) _____ steals from shops while other acting as an ordinary customer.
- 9) _____ makes counterfeit (false) money or signature.
- 10) _____ deliberately causes damage to property.
- 11) _____ uses violence for political reasons.
- 12) _____ brings goods into a country illegally without paying tax.
- 13) _____ takes money or property illegally, often by using threats or violence.

❖ *Crime is a problem in most countries, especially in large cities. Here are some crimes, criminals and criminal acts committed by them.*

4.7 Fill in the missing part. Use a dictionary, if necessary.

CRIME	CRIMINAL	CRIMINAL ACT
	robber	rob
arson		set fire
		kill
	rapist	
blackmail		
	bribe taker	
		terrorize
smuggling		
		steal
	kidnapper	
		forge
pickpocketing		

4.8 Complete the gaps with the words from the tasks 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7.

1. There are a lot of _____ in the public transports during the rush hour, so look after your belongings.
2. The plane was blown up by _____.
3. He _____ a banknote of 10000 tenge and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
4. The assistant knew a lot about her boss and _____ him by threatening to tell the press.
5. While most people consider _____ as to be the burning of buildings, it may also be the burning of cars, boats, personal property and land.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

5. SPEAKING

5.1 Give Kazakh / Russian equivalents for the following general types of punishment. Put them in descending order of severity.

Types of Punishment

- Fine
- Imprisonment
- Parole
- Community service order
- Probation
- Death penalty

5.2 Fit appropriate punishments (or sentences) for the given crimes and offences. Give your reasons.

- Driving in excess of the speed limit
- Murdering a policemen during a robbery
- Smoking marijuana
- Rape
- Possession of a gun without a license
- Drunk driving
- Selling drugs
- Common assault (e.g. a fight in a disco-club)
- Lying in court

6. WRITING

6.1 Complete the following text using the words and expressions from the box.

**criminal offender community service parole fine crime punishment
imprisonment living conditions**

There are several kinds of punishment available in the courts. In civil cases the most common punishment is a _____. For criminal offences fines are also often used when the _____ is not a very serious and when the _____ has not been in trouble before. Another kind of punishment available in some countries is _____. This requires the offender to do a certain amount of unpaid work, usually for a social institution such as a hospital. For more serious crimes the usual punishment is _____. Some prison sentences are suspended: the offender is not sent to prison if he keeps out of trouble for a fixed period of time, but if he does offend again both suspended sentence and a new one will be imposed. The length of sentences varies from a few days to a lifetime. However, a life sentence may allow the prisoner to be released after a suitability long period if a review (_____) board agrees his detention no longer serves a purpose. In some countries, such as Netherlands, _____ in prison are fairly good because it is felt that deprivation of liberty is _____ in itself and should not be so harsh that it reduces the possibility of the _____ reeducating and reforming himself. In other countries, conditions are very bad.

7 PREREADING

7.1 Answer the following questions.

- 1) Is capital punishment humane?
- 2) Does it influence the crime rate?
- 3) What are the reasons for capital punishment?

7.2 Capital punishment is carried out by different methods. Match the words and pictures.

1. Hanging 2. Lethal injection 3. Beheading 4. Electrocution 5. Shooting



A _____



B _____



C _____



D _____



E _____

8 READING

8.1 Read the text.

Capital Punishment

Capital punishment, death penalty or **execution** is punishment by death. The **sentence** is referred to as a **death sentence**. Crimes that can result in death penalty are known as capital crimes or capital offences.

Capital punishment is carried out by hanging (Iran, Japan, South Korea, for example); **electrocution**, **gassing** or **lethal injection** (U.S.); **beheading** (Saudi Arabia); or shooting (China, Thailand). Although most countries still have a death penalty; 103 countries have completely **abolished** it, 6 retain it for exceptional crimes only such as war crimes; and 50 have abolished it de facto, which means that they have not used it at least ten years or under **moratorium**. In other words, over 60% of the world's population lives in the countries where **execution** takes place. The UN has declared itself in favor of abolition, Amnesty International actively campaign for abolition, and the issue is now the focus of great debate.

Supporters of capital punishment believe that death is a just punishment for certain serious crimes. Many also believe that it deters others from **committing** such crimes. Opponents argue that execution is **cruel**, inhuman and degrading punishment. Capital punishment involves not only the pain of dying but also the mental anguish of waiting, sometimes for years, to know if and when **sentence** will be carried out. Opponents also argue that there is no evidence that it deters people from committing murder any more than imprisonment does.

A further argument is that, should a mistake be done, it is too late to rectify it once the execution has taken place. A recent study by Columbia University Law School found that two thirds of all capital trials contained serious errors. When the cases were retried, over 80% of the defendants were not sentenced to death and 7% were completely acquitted. According to FBI data, at least 27 **innocent** people had been executed in the United States. Researches show that capital punishment system is unreliable.

In addition, while in some countries young people are not sent to prison but to special juvenile detention centers, since 2009 in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Pakistan children fewer than 18 have been legally put to death.

As the debate about capital punishment continues the phenomenon of death row (people sentenced but still). Since 2004 no one was executed in Kazakhstan, but five people were sentenced to death. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan retains the death penalty as an exceptional punishment for two types of crime: terroristic crimes which have resulted in death casualties and grave crimes committed during war time. The criminal code of Kazakhstan specifies 19 offences that fall into 7.1 the two categories for which the Constitution allows the death penalty.

9.1 Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the methods of execution?
- 2) What arguments do opponents of capital punishment give?
- 3) Has Kazakhstan abolished death penalty?

9.2 Match the verbs given on the left with the nouns on the right to form word combinations.

Make up sentences with the phrases you've got.

VERB	NOUN
commit	sentence
carry out	trial
make	crime
put to	case
try	execution
stand	death
pass	prison
send to	mistake

9.3 Discuss the problem in a group or with your partner. Give Arguments for and against.

For example:

Capital punishment is the only way to deter criminals from committing crimes, it must not be abolished. Give Arguments for and against.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST

FOR	AGAINST
According to a 1990 study by Professor Toru Michigan of the University of Hawaii, in 1900-1986, 67 people convicted of capital crimes in the United States of America. They were actually innocent.	There's a claim that it is more expensive for the state to execute a criminal than to imprison him for life. That is not entirely true. It is very expensive to hold someone in prison for life. Life prisoners stay in prison on average for 30 to 40 years. It costs of \$40,000 to \$50,000 per year.

1.4 Legal Law. Legal Profession

REMEMBER

In English there is a group of so-called international vocabulary. It includes, for example, the word **“legal”**. It is not difficult to guess the meaning of the words of this group, since in Kazakh/Russian there are analogues with the same root. However, in specialized literature, international words can form terminological phrases (clichés) that differ from their cognates.

заңды/правовой

- ~ **document** – заңды құжат/правовой документ
- ~ **obligation** – заңды міндеттеме/правовое обязательство
- ~ **system** – заң жүйесі/система права

сот/судебный

- ~ **action** – сот ісі /судебный иск
- ~ **costs** – заңды шығындар/судебные издержки
- ~ **decision** – соттың шешімі/решение суда
- ~ **procedure** – сот ісін жүргізу/судопроизводство
- ~ **remedy** – сот қорғау құралы/средство судебной защиты

заңды/законный

- ~ **government** – заңды өкімет/законное правительство
- ~ **foundation** – заңды негіз/законное основание
- ~ **owner** – заңды иесі/законный владелец

заңды/юридический

- ~ **person** – заңды тұлға /юридическое лицо
- ~ **profession** – заңгер мамандығы/профессия юриста
- ~ **advisor** – заң кеңесшісі/юрисконсульт
- ~ **ethics** – заңгердің кәсіби этикасы/профессиональная этика юриста
- ~ **department** – заң бөлімі/юридический отдел
- ~ **language** – заңды тіл, заңгерлер тілі/юридический язык, язык юристов
- ~ **aid** – заңды көмек/юридическая помощь

1 PREREADING TASK

1.1 Translate the following English sentences into Russian, paying attention to phrases with the word “legal”.

1. To the rest of the world the English **legal profession** is very strange because historically there were two types of lawyers: barristers and solicitors.
2. Every **legal system** has many shortcomings.
3. Criminal charges and divorce are normally seen as matters needing **legal help** and advice.
4. Not every accident victim has a **legal remedy**. Some accidents are nobody's fault.
5. There is a large information gap in people's awareness of their **legal rights**.
6. Such **legal knowledge** as people had come largely from newspapers and television.
7. The new Community **Legal Service** aims to provide legal information as well as legal advice and representation.
8. Newspapers regularly carry frightening stories about losers in **legal actions** that face bills of thousands of pounds.
9. **Legal costs** of the lowest income group are paid by the state.
10. **Legal aid** is usually granted as long as financial test is satisfied.

1.2 Read international words, paying attention to their correct pronunciation in English, and translate them into Russian.

Advocate, licensed, clients, jurisdiction, specialization, profession, qualification, training, examinations, office, type, business, contracts, audience, normally, options, career, private, civil, criminal, faculty, college, dissertation, arbitrator, professor, politician.

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Advocate	қорғаушы	адвокат
An individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law	заң практикасын жүргізуге арналған мемлекеттік лицензия алған адам	человек, получивший государственную лицензию на ведение юридической практики
A person learned in law	құқық саласындағы маман	специалист в области права
Apprenticeships	оқыту	ученичество, обучение
Arbitrator	төреші	арбитр
A series of advanced examinations	күрделілігі жоғары бірқатар емтихандар	ряд экзаменов повышенной сложности
Aspire	ұмтылу	стремление
Attorney	қорғаушы	адвокат
Barrister	барристер, қорғаушы	барристер
Behalf	атынан	от имени
Corporate in-house counsel	корпоративтік штаттық заң кеңесшісі	корпоративный штатный юрисконсультант
Counselor	кеңесші	консультант, советник
Courtroom lawyer	сот залындағы адвокат	адвокат в зале суда
Government counsel	мемлекеттік кеңесші	государственный советник
Lawyer	заңгер	юрист
Legal education around their chosen specialty	заңгерлік білім таңдалған бағыт	юридическое образование смежное с выбранным направлением
Making wills	өсиеттерді жасау	составление завещаний
Permitted training	рұқсат етілген оқыту	разрешенное обучение
Preparing cases to be tried in	азаматтық және қылмыстық	подготовка дел, которые

the civil or criminal courts	юрисдикция істерді дайындау соттарына бағыну	должны слушаться в судах гражданской и уголовной юрисдикции
Solicitor	солистор, қорғаушы	солистор, адвокат
To do all the legal work	құқықтық жұмыстың барлық түрлерімен айналысу	заниматься всеми видами юридической работы
To have rights of audience	сотта сөз сөйлеуге құқығы бар	иметь право выступать в суде
To pursue a bachelor (LLB) or a master (LLM) of laws degree	қол жеткізу дәрежесін алу бакалавр немесе құқық магистрі	добиваться получения степени бакалавра или магистра права
To require extensive clinical training in a form of apprenticeships	заңгерлік практика түріндегі тәжірибенің кең ауқымын өтуді талап етеді	требуют прохождение юридической практики широкого профиля в форме ученичества

3 READING

3.1 Read and translate the text.

TEXT 1

LEGAL PROFESSION

A **lawyer** is a person learned in law. A lawyer, also known as an **attorney, a counselor, a solicitor, a barrister or an advocate**, is an individual licensed by the state to engage in the practice of law and advice clients on legal matters. Lawyers act as both advocates and advisors on **behalf** of their clients.

The role of the lawyer varies significantly across legal jurisdictions, and therefore can be treated in only the most general terms. Lawyers' roles vary greatly, depending upon their practice environment and field of specialization.

In most countries there is only one legal profession. This means that all the lawyers have roughly the same professional education leading to the same legal qualifications, and they are **permitted** to do all the legal work.

In England the system is different. Here the profession is divided into two types of lawyers, called solicitors and barristers. Solicitors and barristers are both qualified lawyers, but they have different **legal training**; they take different examinations to qualify; and once they have qualified, they usually do different types of legal work.

Many solicitors deal with a range of legal work: preparing cases to be tried in the civil or criminal courts; giving legal advice in the field of business and drawing up contracts; making all the legal arrangements for the buying and selling of land or houses; assisting employees and employers; **making wills**.

Barristers are mainly "**courtroom lawyers**" who actually conduct cases in court. Unlike solicitors, they have rights of audience (rights to appear) in any court of the land, and so barristers are those lawyers who appear in the more difficult cases in the higher courts.

The educational requirements to becoming a lawyer vary greatly from country to country. In some countries, law is taught by a faculty of law, which is a department of a university's general undergraduate college. Law students in those countries pursue a Bachelor (LLB) or a Master (LLM) of Laws degree. In some countries it is common or even required for students to

earn another bachelor's degree at the same time. Besides it is often followed by a series of advanced examinations, apprenticeships, and additional coursework at special government institutes. In other countries, particularly the United States, law is primarily taught at law schools. Most law schools are part of universities but a few are independent institutions. Law schools in the United States (and some in Canada and elsewhere) award graduating students a J.D. (Juris Doctor/Doctor of Jurisprudence) as the practitioner's law degree (a professional degree). However, like other professional doctorates, the J.D. is not the exact equivalent of the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.), a university degree of the highest level, since it does not require the submission of a full dissertation based on original research.

The methods and quality of legal education vary widely. Some countries require extensive clinical training in the form of **apprenticeships** or special clinical courses. Many others have only lectures on highly abstract legal doctrines, which force young lawyers to figure out how to actually think and write like a lawyer at their first apprenticeship (or job). In most common law countries lawyers have many options over the course of their careers. Besides private practice, they can always **aspire** to becoming a prosecutor, **government counsel**, **corporate in-house counsel**, judge, **arbitrator**, law professor, or politician.

In most civil law countries, lawyers generally structure their legal education around their chosen specialty; the boundaries between different types of lawyers are carefully defined and hard to cross. After one earns a law degree, career mobility may be severely constrained.

4 WRITING

4.1 Find in the text the English equivalents corresponding to the following phrases.



- 1) клиенттерге құқықтық мәселелер бойынша кеңес беру
- 2) заңгерлік жұмыстың барлық түрлерін орындауға міндетті
- 3) солиситорлар мен барристерлер
- 4) біліктілік емтихандарын тапсырады
- 5) заң факультетінде құқық пәні оқытылады
- 6) бакалаврларды дайындайтын университет колледжі
- 7) магистратура
- 8) бакалавр дәрежесін алу
- 9) заң ғылымдарының докторы дәрежесін беру (АҚШ)
- 10) диссертация қорғау
- 11) ғылыми-зерттеу жұмыстары
- 12) оқу тәжірибесі
- 13) шәкіртақы, бастапқы практикалық оқу орны
- 14) серіктестіктің штаттық заң кеңесшісі
- 15) жалпы құқықты елдер (англосаксондық құқық жүйесі)
- 16) романо-германдық (континенттік) құқық жүйесіндегі елдер



- 1) консультировать клиентов по вопросам права
- 2) выполнять все виды юридической работы
- 3) солиситоры и барристеры
- 4) сдавать квалификационные экзамены
- 5) право преподается на юридическом факультете
- 6) университетский колледж, готовящий бакалавров
- 7) степень магистра
- 8) добиваться получения степени бакалавра
- 9) присвоить ученую степень доктора юриспруденции (США)
- 10) защита диссертации
- 11) научно- исследовательская работа
- 12) учебная практика

- 13) ученичество, место начального практического обучения
- 14) штатный юрист-консульт компании
- 15) страны общего права (англо-саксонской системы права)
- 16) страны романо-германской (континентальной) системы права

4.2 Match the words from the two columns so that you get phrases from the text, translate them into Kazakh/Russian and make up your own sentences with phrases.

1) to take	a) the clients
2) to deal with	b) the practice of law
3) to draw up	c) the right of audience
4) to make	d) court
5) to have	e) the practice environment
6) to go to	f) legal matters
7) to engage in	g) legal arrangements
8) to advise on	h) contracts
9) to depend on	i) legal advice
10) on behalf of	j) a range of legal work

4.3 Read the definitions and match them with the words in the box.

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. BACHELOR'S DEGREE (LLB) |
| 2. MASTER'S DEGREE (LLM) |
| 3. JURIS DOCTOR DEGREE (JD) |
| 4. DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PH.D) |
| 5. SOLICITOR |
| 6. BARRISTER |
| 7. COMMON LAW |
| 8. CIVIL LAW |

1. Law developed by judges through decisions of courts. _____
2. The degree awarded to an individual upon the successful completion of a law school. _____
3. An academic degree awarded for an undergraduate course or major that generally lasts for three or four years. _____
4. Lawyers who traditionally deal with any legal matter including conducting proceedings in Courts. _____
5. An academic degree granted to individuals who have undergone study demonstrating a mastery or high-order overview of a specific field of study or area of professional practice. _____
6. A legal system inspired by Roman law. _____
7. A postgraduate academic degree awarded by universities. _____
8. A member of one of the two classes of lawyers found in many common law jurisdictions with split legal profession specializing in courtroom advocacy, drafting legal pleadings and giving expert legal opinions. _____.

4.4 Based on the example of the previous task, define the following concepts from the text, associated with the legal profession. Use an explanatory dictionary or an Internet resource (Wikipedia).

1. Prosecutor
2. Government counsel
3. Corporate in-house counsel
4. Judge
5. Arbitrator
6. Law professor

7. Politician

4.5 Read the text and replace the Kazakh/Russian words and phrases in brackets with English expressions.

A number of law schools have (оқу тәжірибесін/учебную практику) in which students gain legal experience through practice, (сот процесстері/судебные процессы) and projects (басшылығымен/под руководством) of practicing (заңгерлер/юристы) and law school faculty. Law school (оқу тәжірибесі/учебная практика) may include work in (заңгерлік кеңестерде/юридических консультациях), for example on the staff of legislative committees. Law school graduates receive the (заң докторы дәрежесін/степень доктора юриспруденции) as the first professional (ғылыми дәреже/ученая степень). Advanced law (ғылыми дәрежелер/ученые степени) may be desirable for those planning to specialize, (зерттеу жұмысын жүргізу/заниматься научно-исследовательской работой), or teach. Some law students (қол жеткізу/добиваются получения) joint degree programs, which usually require an additional semester or year of study. Joint degree programs are offered in a number of areas, including (құқық/право) and business administration or public administration. зерттеу жұмысын жүргізу.

1.5 Contract Law

1 SPEAKING

1.1 Answer the following questions.

1. What is a contract?
2. Have you ever entered into a contract?

2 TOPICAL VOCABULARY

2.1 Read new words and learn them by heart.

ENGLISH	KAZAKH	RUSSIAN
Acceptance	қабылдау	принятие, акцепт
Breach Of Contract	келісімшартты бұзу	нарушение контракта
Contract Of Insurance	сақтандыру келісімшарты	контракт по страхованию
Damages	залалды өтеу, өтемақы	возмещение ущерба, компенсация
Exchange Of Consideration	қарсы қанағаттанушылықпен алмасу	обмен встречными удовлетворениями
Hire-Purchase	бөліп төлеу арқылы сатып алу-сату	купля-продажа в рассрочку
Judicial Protection For Breach Of Contract	келісімшартты бұзғаны үшін сот қорғауы	судебной защиты за нарушение контракта
Injured Party	жәбірленуші тарап	потерпевшая сторона
Make A Contract	келісім-шарт жасасу	заключать контракт
Means	құрал, әдіс	средство, способ
Mental Distress	моральдық залал	моральный ущерб
Monetary Compensation	ақшалай өтемақы	денежная компенсация
Offer	ұсыныс, оферта	предложение, оферта
Party In Breach	келісімшартты бұзған Тарап	сторона нарушившая контракт
Party To A Contract	келісім-шарт жасайтын Тарап	сторона, заключающая контракт

Remedy	сот қорғау құралы	средство судебной защиты
Specific Performance	нақты орындау	реальное исполнение
To Award Damages	залалды өтеуді алып беру	присуждать возмещение ущерба
To Be Binding In Law	заң бойынша міндетті күші болуы тиіс	иметь обязательную силу по закону
To Be Entitled To A Remedy	сот арқылы қорғау құралына құқығы бар	иметь право на средство судебной защиты
To Be Enforceable In Court Of Law	сот тәртібімен қанағаттануға қабілетті	способный быть удовлетворенным в судебном порядке
To Claim Damages	залалды өтеуді талап ету	требовать возмещения ущерба
To Seek Remedies For The Breach In Court	қаражат алу үшін сотқа жүгіну	обращаться в суд для получения средств
To Suffer Some Loss	шығынға ұшырату	понести убытки
Valid	заңдық жағынан жарамды	юридически действительный
Valuable Consideration	тиісті қарсы қанағаттану	надлежащее встречное удовлетворение

3 READING

3.1 Read the text and pay attention on the new words and expressions.

TEXT 1

CONTRACT LAW

Contract law is a body of rules governing the formation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. Its major purpose is to protect the reasonable expectations of individuals, businesses, and governments, that contract will be binding on and enforceable by the parties.

A contract is an agreement which is made between two or more parties and which is binding in law. The parties must have a legal intention to be legally bound before making a contract. They must agree to contract on certain terms, they must know what they are agreeing to. In order to be binding in law the agreement must include an offer and an acceptance of that offer. In every valid contract there must be an exchange of consideration. A valuable consideration is something a person has given, or done, or agreed not to do when making a contract. For example, when you buy an item at a store, your consideration is the money you pay, and the seller's consideration is the item you buy.

Most contracts can be either written or oral. However, certain kinds of contracts must be in writing to be enforceable in court of law. These include contracts for the sale of land and estate, contracts of insurance and hire-purchase.

In a valid contract each person is legally bound to do what is promised. If one party to a contract does not carry out the promise, the other party can go to court and be entitled to a remedy.

First, the court must decide if a contract has been made. The judge will also consider if the contract has all **the essential elements**: an offer, an acceptance and a valuable consideration. It is very important for a judge to consider the capacity of contractors, which is whether they are legally competent to make a contract.

When one party refuses to perform or fails to perform the obligations under the contract, it is called a breach of contract. The party in breach must compensate the other party. Accordingly, the injured party may seek any of several remedies for the breach in court. A remedy is the means to enforce a right or to compensate for injury. The usual remedy is damages – monetary compensation. In addition to financial loss a plaintiff sometimes tries to claim damages for mental distress caused by the breach of contract. A court will award damages only for the loss closely connected with the **defendant's breach**.

Instead of damages, a plaintiff sometimes asks the court to force the other contractor to carry out the contract. In English law it is called **specific performance**. Sometimes the court decides to award damages instead of specific performance, and sometimes it awards both.

3.2 Answer the questions after the reading the text.

1. What must a valid contract include?
2. In what forms do contracts exist?
3. What contracts must always be in writing?
4. What is a breach of a contract?
5. What may the injured party seek in court?
6. What is a remedy?
7. Who must compensate for a breach of a contract?
8. What are damages?

4 WRITING

4.1 Translate the following words and phrases into Kazakh/Russian.

- 1) to contract on certain terms
- 2) to be legally bound
- 3) valuable consideration
- 4) party to a contract
- 5) monetary compensation
- 6) damages
- 7) specific performance
- 8) remedy
- 9) mental distress
- 10) injured party

4.2 Find in the text the English equivalents of the following sentences.



1. Міндетті болуы үшін келісімде оферта мен акцепт болуы керек.
2. Шарттар ауызша да, жазбаша да жасалады.
3. Шарт – екі немесе одан да көп тараптар арасында жасалған және келісім болып табылатын міндетті.
4. Тараптар белгілі бір шарттармен шарт жасасуға келісуі тиіс.
5. Кейбір келісім-шарттар сот тарапынан қаралу үшін, тек жазбаша болуы тиіс.
6. Тиісті қарау - бұл адамның келісім-шартқа отырған кезде не берді, не істеді, не істемеуге келісті.



1. Чтобы иметь обязательную силу, соглашение должно включать оферту и акцепт.
2. Контракты заключаются как в устной, так и в письменной форме.
3. Контракт – это соглашение, которое заключается между двумя и более сторонами и является обязательным.
4. Стороны должны согласиться заключить контракт на определенных условиях.
5. Некоторые контракты должны быть только в письменной форме, чтобы они могли быть рассмотрены в судебном порядке.

6. Надлежащее встречное удовлетворение – это то, что лицо дало, сделало или согласилось не делать при заключении контракта.

4.3 Find in the text English equivalents to Kazakh/Russian words and phrases.



- 1) шарт жасасқан тарап
- 2) шарт жасасу
- 3) сақтандыру шарты
- 4) заңды түрде міндетті болып табылады
- 5) заңды ниет
- 6) шартты бұзуға құқылы
- 7) емдеу құралы
- 8) шартты бұзған тарап
- 9) зиянды өтеу
- 10) моральдық зиян



- 1) сторона, заключающая контракт
- 2) заключить контракт
- 3) контракт о страховании
- 4) быть обязанным по закону
- 5) правовое намерение
- 6) нарушить контракт
- 7) средство судебной защиты
- 8) сторона, нарушившая контракт
- 9) присуждать возмещение ущерба
- 10) моральный ущерб

5 READING

5.1 Read the text and pay attention on the new words and expressions.

TEXT 2

HOW IS A CONTRACT FORMED?

Before a contract can be formed, there must be both an offer and an acceptance of that offer. Sounds simple? It's not; lawyers everywhere have earned millions of dollars in fees arguing just whether or not a valid contract existed. In Common law (English Law), contracts are formed in the following manner:

1. An offer is made by a person or corporation normally referred to as an offeror;
2. The offer is then accepted (acceptance) by a person or corporation normally referred to as an offeree.

Let's reduce what we've learned about contracts to a formula:

Offer + acceptance = bona fide (valid) contract

If the parties are (a) competent, (b) mutually agree and obligates them regarding a specific subject, and (c) there is legal consideration.

The contract is binding (legally enforceable) if only there are these four elements:

1. **Competent parties;**
2. **Legal subject matter;**
3. **Legal consideration;**
4. **Mutuality of agreement; and**
5. **Mutuality of obligation.**

The absence of any of these elements may render (make) a contract unenforced.

Drawing up a contract is a complex and responsible part of **entrepreneurial activities**. In practice, various types of contracts are used, which is determined by goods, but most contracts contain:

- *an introductory part (recitals or exordium) and basic articles;*
- *subject of contract;*
- *price;*
- *payment (or remuneration);*
- *duties of the parties;*
- *sanctions;*
- *exemption from liability (legal relief);*
- *dispute settlement procedure;*

5.2 Write out and translate the highlighted words and expressions.

REFERENCES

1. Avanesyan Zh. G. English for lawyers. M.: Publishing House "Higher School", 2006
2. Nemirovskaya E. A., Desyatkovskaya T. M., Bakareva A. P. English for lawyers. Moscow: Omega-L Publishing House, 2009;
3. Sheveleva S. A. English for lawyers. Moscow: Unity Publishing House, 2007
4. Alimov V. V. Legal translation. Practical course. - M.: Publishing house "URSS", 2004
5. Maslova N. N. "French for lawyers", A manual on the language of the specialty (civil and commercial law, private international law, civil procedure, administrative law) M.: LLC "Publishing House "Nestor Academician", 2005. – 360 P.
6. Kalinkina E.G. Modern educational technologies: debates in the lessons of history and social science // Educational technologies in the lessons of history and social science: theory and practice. - N.Novgorod: NGC, 2001.
7. Kalinkina E.G. About the program "Civil Education" // School, April 1999.
8. G. E. Zhurbenko, S. A. Roslavtseva "French for lawyers" (Des textes facilités aux documents authentiques): Textbook for universities. Moscow: 2013
9. Achkevich A.V., Rustamova O. D. "German for lawyers" Unity-Dana 2007, p. 416
10. Chervova E. V. "German for lawyers". Textbook on the German language M.: 2007
11. Abuov Zh. A., Balmukhanova S. N. English for lawyers. Textbook for law students. Part 1. - Almaty: Publishing house "KazGUU Publishing House", 2004
12. Fedorov L. M., Nemchina N. N., Nikitaeva S. N. English for lawyers. Textbook for law students. - M: Publishing house "Exam", 2002
13. The USA: customs and Institution / Ethel Tiersky, Martin Tiersky – the 4th ed.
14. Amy Krois-Linder and Trans Legal. International Legal English, Cambridge University Press, 2006;
15. Lishtovannaya T. V., Serebrennikova E. F. French for lawyers. Collection of orders. Part 1: Textbook on the specialty "Jurisprudence". - Irkutsk: Publishing House of IGU, 2004
16. Английский язык для юристов: учебник для бакалавров / А. С. Влахова, О. Л. Федотова [и др.]; ред.: Н. Ю. Ильина, Т. А. Аганина; Московский Государственный юридический Университет имени О.Е. Кутафина (МГЮА). - М.: Проспект, 2014.
17. Just English. Английский для юристов. Базовый курс. Гуманова.Ю.Л., Королева-МакАри В.А., Свешникова М.Л., Тихомирова Е.В. / Под ред. Т.Н. Шишкиной. - М.: Зерцало-М, 2004.
18. Human rights [Электронный ресурс]. - <http://www.engdaily.net/unit-1-human-rights-protection.html>
19. Crime and Punishment. Upper Intermediate + [Электронный ресурс]. - <http://www.linguahouse.com/ex>

Regulatory acts:

20. Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 30, 1998
21. Constitutional Law "On State Independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated December 16, 1991
22. Decree in force of the Constitutional Law "On the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" dated December 26, 1995/ / Statement of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 1995 No. 24 p. 172
23. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 10, 1993 "On local representative and executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan"
24. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 08, 1993 "On the administrative-territorial structure of the Republic of Kazakhstan"
25. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 24, 1998 "On Regulatory legal Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan"

26. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 20, 1991 "On Citizenship in the Republic of Kazakhstan"
27. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 19, 1995 "On the legal status of foreign citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan"
28. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated 17 June 1997 "On Marriage and family"
29. Declaration "on the state sovereignty of the Kazakh SSR" / / Kazakhstan: stages of statehood. Almaty, 1997.