

## Lesson 2: Legal Reasoning<sup>1</sup> and Case Analysis

### 1. Introduction

Legal argumentation<sup>2</sup> is the ability to **defend a position using logic and legal rules**.

At this level, you move from:

analysis → to **persuasion** (الإقناع القانوني).

### 2. Structure of a Legal Argument

A strong legal argument has three parts:

- **Claim** → your position
- **Support** → legal rule or evidence
- **Explanation** → why the rule applies

#### **Example:**

**Claim:** The contract should be terminated.

**Support:** The law allows termination in case of non-payment.

**Explanation:** The buyer failed to pay, so the condition is met.

### 3. Types of Legal Arguments

**a. Argument based on law:** Uses legal rules.

*According to the law, the tenant must pay rent.*

**b. Argument based on facts:** Uses what happened.

*The tenant did not pay for three months.*

**c. Argument based on logic:** Connects facts and law.

*Since the tenant failed to pay, the contract can be terminated.*

### 4. Useful Language for Argumentation

Students should use clear connectors:

- *It can be argued that...*
- *According to the law...*
- *This means that...*
- *Therefore...*

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### **5. Example (Simple Legal Argument)**

**Case:** A worker was dismissed without notice.

**Argument:**

It can be argued that the dismissal is unlawful.

According to labor law, employees must receive notice before dismissal.

In this case, no notice was given.

Therefore, the dismissal is not valid.

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<sup>1</sup> الاستدلال القانوني

<sup>2</sup> المناقشة القانونية