

Lesson 5: Professional Legal Communication¹ and Case Analysis

1. Introduction

Legal professionals must not only understand the law—they must **communicate it precisely**.

2. Structure of Legal Communication

A. Formal Legal Writing²

Characteristics:

- Clarity and precision
- No ambiguity
- Use of standard legal expressions

Example of standard legal expressions:

- “The party hereby agrees...”
- “Subject to the provisions of...”
- “In accordance with the law...”

B. Drafting Legal Arguments³ : A basic legal argument follows:

1. **Issue** → What is the legal problem?
2. **Rule** → What law applies?
3. **Application** → Apply law to facts
4. **Conclusion**

3. Case Analysis Method⁴

Step 1: Identify the Facts: Focus only on legally relevant facts.

Step 2: Identify Legal Issues

Example:

- Is there a breach of contract?
- Is there liability?

Step 3: Apply Legal Concepts: Use knowledge from:

- Contract law
- Civil liability

Step 4: Reach a Conclusion

4. Practical Vocabulary Expansion

Key Terms

- **Breach** → violation of obligation
- **Liability** → legal responsibility
- **Damages** → compensation
- **Claimant** → person bringing the case
- **Defendant** → person defending

¹ التواصل القانوني المهني (يشمل ارسال واستقبال أي وثيقة قانونية)

² الكتابة القانونية الرسمية

³ صياغة الحجج القانونية

⁴ منهجية تحليل القضايا القانونية