



Syllabus Logic for Lawyers

Higher education degree – bachelor
Field of knowledge: 29 International and Public Relations
Specialty: 293 International Law
Educational and professional program “International Law”

Year of study: 4, Semester: VII
Number of credits ECTS: 4
Language of teaching: English:

Head of the course PhD, Associate Professor **Olha Kovalchuk**

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Description of the discipline

Logical laws and methods play an important role in legal theory and practice. Legal activity is characterized not only by certain procedural actions, but also by intellectual interaction – the discussion of persons involved in the process of discussing and solving legal issues, problems of legal knowledge, establishing the truth, and its implementation. The foundation of legal activity is one of the principles of logic – reasonableness, – because all decisions of a lawyer must be strictly evidential and clearly reasoned. In order for a specialist to correctly choose the required norm, he must have special knowledge (being a lawyer-legal scholar) and a certain culture of analytical thinking. The course “Logic for Lawyers” is designed to help students improve their reasoning skills and reach correct conclusions at the level of intellectual abilities by means of logic, which can significantly increase the productivity and efficiency of the legal scholar's intellectual activity

This course introduces students to the laws, operations, and forms of correct thinking. Every person has a spontaneous, intuitive logic, without which he would be unable to reason and communicate with others. However, logical intuition and knowledge are different. Therefore, intuitive logic may not be enough to successfully solve some problems. This can refer to the criticism of faulty reasoning, when through intuition a person can sense a certain error in reasoning but cannot explain it, etc. Ignorance of its laws and rules, and inability to use them in the process of legal research often lead to various logical errors, which in the professional activity of a lawyer are at the same time legal. The skills and abilities of critical, analytical and logical thinking acquired by students in the process of studying the academic discipline “Logic” will increase their logical culture, and the ability to reason logically and think critically.

Course Structure

Hours (lect. / pract.cl)	Topic	Learning outcomes	Tasks
2 / 2	1. Critical Thinking Reflection	Understand the essence of critical measurement. To be able to change the rules of intellectual	tests of legal competence

		verbal thinking in the professional activity of an international lawyer for analysis, evaluation, construction, and questioning of arguments.	
2 / 2	2. Thought-Thinking Apparatus	Be able to use linguistic means to express a concept as a form of thought to reflect subject-specific knowledge in the legal field; recognize and understand different types of abstraction	tests, decision-making tasks
2 / 2	3. Thinking and Judgment	To acquire the skills of logical analysis of judgments and statements, attributive judgments, opposing statements, strengthening and weakening statements and objections when analyzing professional texts	tests, decision-making tasks
4 / 4	4. Critical analysis of legal texts	Be able to ask clarifying and supporting questions, make inferences about attitudes, inferences about information, inferences about attitudes, apply new contexts, explore principles and analogies, analyze additional evidence, and identify the main purpose and main questions. Have the skills to apply strategies for solving test tasks on critical analysis of texts: forecasting, active reading strategy	tests, tasks on critical analysis of texts
2 / 2	5. Characteristics of Symbolic Logic	Have practical skills in applying symbolic logic as a system of knowledge; abstraction from the concrete content of thoughts when studying the forms and laws of thinking; establishment of a functional truth relationship between statements, principles, and rules of formalization	tests, logical puzzles
2 / 2	6. Analytical Methods for Identifying Regularities Based on Actual Data	Be able to analyze qualitative and quantitative information, conduct deductive reasoning, recognize logically equivalent statements, establish truth or falsity according to current conditions, facts or rules; break tasks into subtasks; identify causes and effects, similarities and differences, trends, associations between objects, relationships between parts, sequences of events	tests, analytical situational tasks
4 / 4	7. Analytics Tools for Solving Legal Problems	Be able to recognize images, identify trends, establish truth based on facts and rules; analyze and justify legal provisions, statutes, codes, resolutions, and acts, determine legal options for the scenario of actions, determine relationships in the linguistic context or a specific situation, form reasonable conclusions based on the identified relationships, choose the optimal strategy and	tests, tests, decision-making tasks

		make optimal decisions taking into account regulatory acts, or the facts of a court case by current legislation	
3 / 3	8. Evidence Evaluation	To know the general characteristics of an inference, its composition and structure, the general typology of inferences. To be able to apply in practice the rules of the conclusion of the logic of statements, to conclude from categorical statements; apply the method of analytical tables	tests, logical games
3 / 3	9. Logical Reasoning Arguments	Be able to apply argumentation as a justification of a specific provision based on the use of other provisions; conduct deductive reasoning and reasoning by analogy; prove, refute, argue, and criticize; use argumentation as a special type of communication	tests, micro text analysis tasks
2 / 2	10. The Legal Communication	Know the essence of communication and its role in legal activity. To be able to use dialogue as the most universal form of logical communication process, analysis and preparation of decisions; ask questions and formulate answers	tests, cases

Bibliography:

1. Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning. 2023. URL : https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/CSEET/LEGAL_APTITUDE_AND_LOGICAL_REASONING_printable.pdf.
2. Khan Academy Official LSAT Prep. 2023. URL : <https://www.khanacademy.org/test-prep/lSAT/lSAT-lessons/about-official-lsat-prep>.
3. Tiaglo O. V. Logic of Legal Reasoning and Argumentation. Conference: Logic4Pace. Book of Abstract, Amsterdam, April 2022. pp.18-20.
4. Free UCAT Strategy Guide. Med Entry. 2023. URL : <https://www.medentry.edu.au/resources/ucat-guide/>.
5. Cambridge Law Studio. Accreditation Service for International School Colleges & Universities. 2023. URL : https://cambridgelawstudio.co.uk/free-downloads/?gclid=Cj0KCQjw9fqkBhDSARIsAHlcQYS82rO0bB_Wpzjr5qjIHhR5RE9InKaIcA0JAaHuwD0oWQn6Xdwwio4aAtbvEALw_wcB.
6. Bronkhorst, H., Roorda, G., Suhre, C., Goedhart, M.. Logical reasoning in formal and everyday reasoning tasks. International Journal of Science and Mathematics Education, 2020. 18(8), 1673–1694.
7. Elson Sara Beth, Hartman Robert, Beatty Adam.). Critical Analytic Thinking Skills: Do They Predict Job-Related Task Performance Above and Beyond General Intelligence? Personnel Assessment and Decisions, 2018. No 4: Iss. 1.
8. How to build your critical thinking skills in 7 steps (with examples). 2021. URL: <https://asana.com/resources/critical-thinking-skills>.
9. Lee Crockett. Analytical Thinking vs Creative Thinking. 2019. URL: <https://blog.futurefocusedlearning.net/critical-thinking-vs-analytical-thinking-vs-creativethinking>.

10. Kovalchuk O. et al. Decision-Making Supporting Models Concerning the Internal Security of the State. INTL Journal of Electronics Telecommunications, 2023, Vol. 69, no. 2, pp. 301–307.

11. Kovalchuk O. et al. Decision Support Model Based on the Analysis of International Security Risks and Threats. Chapter in monograph: Przetwarzanie, transmisja i bezpieczeństwo informacji. Wydawnictwo Naukowe Akademii Techniczno-Humanistycznej w Bielsku-Białej, 2022. pp. 57–70.

12. Kovalchuk O. et al. Text Mining for the Analysis of Legal Texts. Proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Advanced Computer Information Technologies (ACIT-2022), pp. 502–505.

13. Berezka K., Kovalchuk O. et al. Binary Logistic Regression Model for Support Decision Making in Criminal Justice. Folia Oeconomica Stetinensia. 2022. Vol. 22 (1), pp. 1–17.

Evaluation policy

- **Policy on deadlines and rescheduling:** Rescheduling of modules takes place with the permission of the dean's office if there are good reasons (for example, sick leave).
- **Academic Integrity Policy:** Copying during tests and exams is prohibited (including using mobile devices).
- **Attendance Policy:** Attendance is a mandatory component of assessment. For objective reasons (for example, illness, international internship, and other reasons), training can take place online with the permission of the university administration.

Evaluation

The final score for the course is calculated as follows:

Credit Module 1	Credit Module 2	Credit Module 3	Credit Module 4 (Exam)
20 %	20 %	20 %	40 %
1. Solving situational problems (10 types of 3 points each – 30 points) 2. Analytical thinking test – 70 points	1. Solving for critical analysis of texts (10 questions of 3 points each – 30 points) 2. Critical thinking tests – 70 points	1. Preparation of CPIT – 40 points 2. Protection of CPIT – 40 points 3. Participation in training – 20 points	Test tasks: 1. Critical thinking (12 questions) – 40 points 2. Analytical thinking (9 tests) – 30 points 3. Logical thinking (9 tests) – 30 points

Student evaluation scale

University Scale	The National Scale	Scale ECTS
90–100	fine	A (excellent)
85–89	well	B (very good)
75–84		C (good)
65–74	satisfactorily	D (satisfactorily)
60–64		E (enough)
35–59	unsatisfactorily	FX (unsatisfactory with the possibility of reassembly)
1–34		F (unsatisfactorily with the mandatory repeated course)