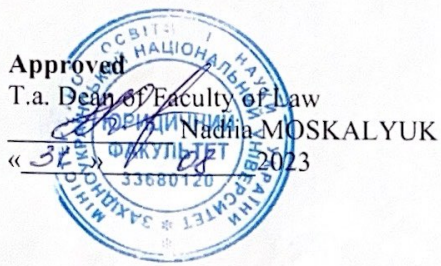


**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
LAW FACULTY**

Approved
T.a. Dean of Faculty of Law
Nadia MOSKALYUK
« 31 » 08 2023



Approved
Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Viktor OSTROVERKHOV
« 31 » 08 2023



**Work program
discipline**

«Logic for lawyers»

Higher education degree - bachelor
Field of knowledge - 29 International relations
Specialty - 293 International law
Educational and professional program – «International law»

Department of theory and history of state and law

Form of study	Study year	Semester	Lectures	Practical classes	Individual work	Training, CPIT	Student-self study	Total	Exam/Credit
Full-time	4	7	26	26	3	8	57	120	Exam

31.08.2023
[Signature]

The work program was developed on the basis of the educational and professional program for Bachelor's field of knowledge 29 International relations, specialty 293 International law (approved by the Academic Council of WUNU, Protocol No. 10 from 24.06.2020).

The work program was prepared by the Associate Professor of the Department of theory and history of state and law Dr. Olga KOVALCHUK

The work program was considered and approved at the meeting of the Department of theory and history of state and law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 30, 2023.

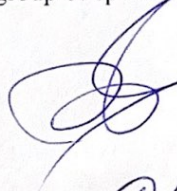
A. head of Department



Nataliia CHUDYK

Considered and approved by the Support group of specialty 293 International law, Protocol No. 1 dated August 31, 2023.

Head of the SGS



Yaryna ZHUKORSKA

Guarantor of EP



Liudmyla SAVANETS

STRUCTURE OF THE SYLLABUS OF THE DISCIPLINE “LOGIC FOR LAWYERS”

1. Description of the discipline “Logic for Lawyers”

Discipline - Logic for Lawyers	Field of knowledge, specialty, educational and professional program, higher education degree	Characteristics of the educational discipline
Number of ECTS credits - 4	Field of knowledge – 29 International Relations	Discipline Status: normative Language of study: English
Number of credit modules - 4	Specialty – 293 International Law	Year of study – 4, Semester – 7
Number of content modules – 3	Educational and professional program: “International Law”	Lectures - 26 hours. Practical lessons – 26 hours.
Total number of hours - 120	Higher education degree - bachelor	Student-self study – 57 hours. Training, CPIT – 8 hours. Individual work - 3 hours.
Weekly hours – 9 hours, of which classroom hours - 4 hours		Type of final control – exam

2. The purpose and tasks of the discipline “Logic for Lawyers”

2.1. The purpose of studying the discipline. The purpose of the discipline “Logic for Lawyers” is to teach students to think critically, use analytical tools to analyze specific situations, and apply the laws of logic to make optimal decisions in legal practice.

2.2. The task of studying the discipline “Logic for Lawyers” – the development of students' ability to actively and skillfully think, analyze, question, evaluate ideas and beliefs, draw independent conclusions about the world and themselves; understand relationships in a linguistic context or specific situation and be able to draw reasonable conclusions from them; reflect on complex relationships, recognize patterns, solve problems and use creativity; understand and logically process concepts and problems expressed verbally or non-verbally, “extract” and process information, draw reasonable conclusions.

The subject of the discipline is universal forms and laws of rational thinking, methods, and types of reasoning, conditions for achieving their truth, and building formal models of these reasonings.

2.3. Name and description of competencies, the formation of which provides the study of the discipline “Logic for Lawyers”:

- GC 1. Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.

2.4. Prerequisites for studying the discipline

- Philosophy, theory of the state and law.

2.5. Learning learning outcomes:

- LO 15. Formulate conclusions, develop recommendations, justify one's own vision of ways to solve problems in the field of law-making, law interpretation and law enforcement.
- LO 18. Determine the persuasiveness of arguments in the process of assessing previously

unknown conditions and circumstances.

3. Program of the Educational Discipline “Logic for Lawyers”

Content Module 1. Critical Thinking in the Intellectual Activity of a Lawyer

Topic 1. Critical Thinking Reflection

Critical thinking as a subject of studying formal logic. Thinking and speech. The essence of critical reasoning. Verbal thinking. Intellectual verbal thinking. The practical importance of critical thinking in the professional activity of a lawyer: analysis, evaluation, construction, and refutation of arguments related to a specific case.

Topic 2. Thought-Thinking Apparatus

Concept as a form of thought. Identifying abstraction and identifying-differentiating abstraction. Linguistic means of expressing the concept. The content of the concept. The subject as a form of expression of the characteristic of the subject. Typology of the feature of the subject. Scope of the concept. The set and scope of the concept. Types of concepts. Logical relations between concepts. Limitation and generalization of concepts. An event is a concept as a logical operation. Division of the whole into parts and classification. Description, characteristics, comparison, distinction, extensive definition. To understand the importance of logical analysis for international legal practice.

Topic 3. Thinking and Judgment

General characteristics of judgments. Judgment of sentences and expressions. Narrative, persuasive, interrogative sentences and their logical meaning. Types of judgments. Simple and complex judgments.

The structure of a simple judgment. Types of simple judgments: attributive, existential and relative. Judgments with simple and complex predicates.

Categorical judgments and their types. Distinguishing and exclusionary statements. Distribution of terms in judgments. Logical relations between categorical judgments. Denial of categorical judgment, interpretation of attributive judgments in the language of predicate logic. Judgment with attitude. Writing judgments with relations in the language of predicate logic.

Topic 4. Critical Analysis of Legal Texts

Recognition, clarifying questions, reference questions, organization of information, inferences about attitudes, inferences about information, inferences about attitudes, applying new contexts, exploring principles and analogies, analyzing additional evidence, identifying main purpose and main questions.

Strategies for solving test tasks on critical analysis of texts: forecasting, active reading strategy.

Content Module 2. Analytical Thinking in Solving Legal Problems

Topic 5. Characteristics of Symbolic Logic

Symbolic logic – a combination of various logical theories (systems of knowledge). Abstraction from the concrete content of thoughts when studying the forms and laws of thinking. Artificial (formalized) language for depicting the structure of thinking. Reasoning and discretion as a necessary transition from one statement to another. Expressing forms of thinking (concepts, statements, inferences) and relationships between forms of thinking using formalized language.

Functional-truth relationships between statements, principles, and rules of formalization. “True” and “false”. Abstraction from the natural process of thinking. Interpretation (interpretation, explanation) of formal-logical theory (system of knowledge).

Topic 6. Analytical Methods for Identifying Regularities Based on Actual Data

Analysis of qualitative and quantitative information. Deductive reasoning. Recognition of logically equivalent statements. Establishing truth or falsity according to current conditions, facts or rules. Splitting a task into subtasks. Critical analysis of different parts of the solved problem. Identifying causes and effects, similarities and differences, trends, associations between objects, relationships between parts, and sequences of events. Solving complex problems, stages of the process, and drawing up diagrams of relationships between objects.

Topic 7. Analytics Tools for Solving Legal Problems

Choosing the optimal strategy. Formation of a logical conclusion. Pattern recognition. Highlighting the trend. Establishing truth based on facts and rules.

Analysis and justification of legal provisions, statutes, codes, resolutions, acts considering a set of specific circumstances and rules, and determination of legal options for the scenario of actions related to a specific case. Identifying relationships in a language context or specific situation. Formations are based on conclusions based on the identified relationships. The choice of optimal solutions, taking into account regulatory acts, terms of the contract, or the facts of the court case in accordance with the current legislation.

Content module 3. Logical Thinking as a Fundamental Part of the Law

Topic 8. Evidence Evaluation

General characteristics of the inference. Composition and structure of the conclusion. Deductive and inductive conclusions. General typology of inferences. Relations of logical follow-up. Conclusions of the logic of statements. Justification of the rules of conclusion of the logic of statements. Logical conditions of statements in traditional logic. Conclusions from categorical statements. Direct inferences (inversion; transformation; opposition). Method of analytical tables. Non-deductive inferences. Full induction. Analogy.

Topic 9. Logical Reasoning Arguments

Concept of argumentation. Types of arguments. Argumentation as the justification of a particular proposition based on the use of other propositions. Argumentation structure: thesis, arguments, demonstration. Argumentation and demonstrative measurements. Deductive measurements. Reasoning by analogy. Correlation between the concepts of "proof" and "argumentation", "refutation" and "criticism". Types of argumentation. Evidential and non-evidential argumentation. Direct and indirect argumentation. Communicative and pragmatic context of argumentation. Argumentation – a special type of communication.

Concept of criticism. Refutation as a special case of criticism. Types of criticism. Criticism of the thesis. Criticism of arguments. Criticism of the demonstration. Rules and errors of argumentation and criticism. Thesis rules. Rules for arguments. Demonstration rules.

Topic 10. The Legal Communication

The essence of communication and its role in legal activity. Dialogue as the most universal form of human communication and a logical communication process. The main types of dialogue are according to the nature of the conduct. Types of dialogue depending on the goal: didactic, exploratory, dialogue in the process of analysis and preparation of solutions. Questions as a type of imperative. Types of questions. Functions of the question: cognitive and communicative. Rules for forming questions. Answers and their types.

4. Structure of a Credit in an Educational Discipline “Logic for Lawyers”

Full-time

	Number of hours
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	Lectures	Practical classes	Student -self study	Training, CPIT	Individ. Work	Control events
Content Module 1. Critical Thinking in the Intellectual Activity of a Lawyer						
<i>Topic 1. Critical Thinking Reflection</i>	2	2	5	2		tests, questions
<i>Topic 2. Thought-Thinking Apparatus</i>	2	2	5			
<i>Topic 3. Thinking and Judgment</i>	2	2	5			
<i>Topic 4. Critical analysis of legal texts</i>	4	4	6			
Content Module 2. Analytical Thinking in Solving Legal Problems						
<i>Topic 5. Characteristics of Symbolic Logic</i>	2	2	3	3	1	tests, questions, cases
<i>Topic 6. Analytical Methods for Identifying Regularities Based on Actual Data</i>	4	4	4		1	
<i>Topic 7. Analytics Tools for Solving Legal Problems</i>	4	4	4		1	
Content module 3. Logical Thinking as a Fundamental Part of the Law						
<i>Topic 8. Evidence Evaluation</i>	2	2	3	3		tests, questions, cases
<i>Topic 9. Logical Reasoning Arguments</i>	2	2	3			
<i>Topic 10. The Legal Communication</i>	2	2	3			
TOTAL	26	26	33	8	3	

5. Topics of Practical Classes

Practical class 1

Topic: *Critical Thinking Reflection*

Purpose: formation of students' concept of logic as a science of reasoning; abilities and skills of logical reasoning and formulation of inferences.

Questions for discussion:

1. Critical thinking as a subject of studying formal logic.
2. Thinking and speech.
3. The essence of critical thinking.
4. Verbal thinking.
5. Analysis, evaluation, construction, and refutation of arguments

Sources: 1, 2, 3, 7.

Practical class 2

Topic: *Thought-Thinking Apparatus*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to conduct logical analysis of concepts and judgments in the legal field.

Questions for discussion:

1. Concept as a form of thought.
2. Linguistic means of expressing the concept.
3. The subject as a form of expression of the features of the subject.
4. Logical relationships between concepts.
5. Description, characteristics, comparison, distinction, extensive definition.

Sources: 1, 2, 4, 9.

Practical class 3

Topic: *Thinking and Judgment*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to divide terms in judgments; to build logical relationships between categorical judgments, the negation of categorical judgments, to interpret attributive judgments in the language of logic.

Questions for discussion:

1. Types of judgments.
2. Categorical judgments and their types.
3. Logical relations between categorical judgments.
4. Formation of complex judgments from simple ones using logical connections.
5. Conditions for the truth of complex judgments.

Sources: 2, 4, 7.

Practical class 4–5

Topic: *Critical Analysis of Legal Texts*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to conduct critical analysis of legal texts.

Questions for discussion:

1. Strategies for solving test tasks on critical analysis of texts.
2. Recognition, clarifying questions, reference questions.
3. Conclusions about views, conclusions about information, and conclusions about attitudes.
4. Study of principles and analogies.
5. Analysis of additional evidence.

Sources: 2, 4, 5, 7.

Practical class 6

Topic: *Characteristics of Symbolic Logic*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to formulate and analyze reasoning.

Questions for discussion:

1. Symbolic logic as a combination of various logical theories.
2. Abstracting from the concrete content of thoughts when studying the forms and laws of thinking.
3. Reasoning and discretion.
4. Concepts, statements, conclusions.

Sources: 1, 3, 4, 9.

Practical class 7–8

Topic: *Analytical Methods of Regularities Based on Actual Data*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to use analytical methods to establish relationships and regularities.

Questions for discussion:

1. Deductive measurement.
2. Recognition of logically equivalent statements.
3. Establishing truth or falsity according to current conditions, facts or rules.
4. Identifying causes and consequences, similarities and differences, trends, associations between objects, relationships between parts, and components of events.

Sources: 1, 2, 4, 8.

Practical class 9–10

Topic: *Analytics Tools for Solving Legal Problems*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to use analytical tools to solve legal problems.

Questions for discussion:

1. Placement of sequence elements in accordance with given conditions.
2. Permutation of elements of the sequence according to the given conditions.
3. Grouping of objects according to current conditions, facts or rules.
4. Application of logical games to solve analytical problems of legal direction.
5. Making rational decisions when solving legal problems.

Sources: 3, 4, 10, 11, 12.

Practical class 11

Topic: *Evidence Evaluation*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to draw logical conclusions from categorical statements.

Questions for discussion:

1. General characteristics of the inference.
2. Justification of the rules for the conclusion of the logic of statements.
3. Direct inferences: inversion; transformation; contrasting.
4. Non-deductive inferences.
5. Analogy.

Sources: 2, 3, 4.

Practical class 12

Topic: *Logical Reasoning Arguments*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to present, analyze, prove, deny, criticize and refute arguments in a legal debate.

Questions for discussion:

1. Argumentation as a justification of a specific provision based on the use of other provisions.
2. Deductive reasoning.

3. Evidential and non-evidential argumentation.
4. Argumentation as a special type of communication.
5. Criticism of arguments.

Sources: 2, 3, 4.

Practical class 13

Topic: *The Legal Communication*

Purpose: formation of students' abilities and skills to conduct dialogue, formulate questions and answer questions.

Questions for discussion:

1. The essence of communication and its role in society.
2. Dialogue as the most universal form of human communication and logical communication process.
3. Didactic and exploratory dialogues, dialogue in the process of analysis and preparation of solutions.
4. Questions as a type of imperative.
5. Answers and their types.

Sources: 2, 3, 5.

6. Complex Practical Individual Task

Students perform complex practical individual tasks from the discipline "Logic for Lawyers" independently - they solve situational problems. The purpose of the implementation of CPIT is the development of independent work skills, systematization of knowledge, in-depth study of associations, analogies, intuitive thinking, generalization of the rules of logical conclusions, consolidation of theoretical knowledge, and practical application of the student's knowledge from the educational course. CPIT is evaluated on a 100-point scale. Completion of CPIT is one of the mandatory components of credit credit.

7. Student-self study

1. Conceptual apparatus of reasoning.
2. Judgment as a form of thinking.
3. Critical analysis of conclusions.
4. Assessment of argumentative discourse.
5. Critical thinking in scientific knowledge.
7. Critical thinking as a result of the formation and development of thinking culture.
8. Structure of reasoning, correct and incorrect reasoning.
9. Logical form and logical law.
10. Peculiarities of formalized language.
11. Peculiarities of judgment as a form of thinking.
12. Types of judgments and their structure.
13. The role of questions and answers in the process of cognition and communication, the correctness of their structure.
14. The essence of inference, its types and construction rules.
15. Logical analysis of argumentation, its types, rules of proof and refutation.
16. Definition of the content of the concepts of the professional field.
17. Comparative analysis of texts.
18. Critical thinking.
19. Analytical thinking.
20. Logical thinking.
21. Logic games.
22. Making rational decisions.

8. Training on the discipline

Topic: Development of critical, analytical, and logical thinking for making rational decisions in the legal field.

Training procedure:

1. Conduct a comparative analysis of texts (critical thinking).
2. Solve situational tasks (analytical thinking).
3. Analyze microtexts (logical thinking).

9. Assessment Tools and Methods of Demonstrating Learning Outcome

The following assessment tools and methods of demonstrating learning outcomes are used in the process of studying the discipline “Logic for Lawyers”:

- standardized tests;
- current survey;
- assessment of performance on situational tasks;
- credit modular testing and interviews;
- evaluation of CPIT results;
- exam;
- other types of individual and group assignments.

10. Criteria, Forms of Current and Final Control

The final score (on a 100-point scale) from the discipline “Logic for Lawyers” is determined as a weighted average value, depending on the specific weight of each credit component:

Content Module 1	Content Module 2	Content Module 3	Content 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 and protection of CPIT - 80 points 2. Completing logical thinking test during 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

Rating scale:

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

11. Tools, Equipment, and Software the Use by the Educational Discipline

No	Name	Number of topic
1.	Multimedia complex	1-10
2.	Set of presentation materials	1-10
3.	Flipchart	1-10

RECOMMENDED SOURCES

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.