

GERMAN LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Lecturer: dr. Borut HOLCMAN

Philippe Mastronardi. Juristisches Denken, 2. Auflage, UTB, 2003.

Monika Hoffmann, Deutsch fürs Jurastudium, In 10 Lektionen zum Erfolg, UTB, 2014.

Gerla G. Sander, Deutsche Rechtssprache, Ein Arbeitsbuch, UTB, 2004.

Paul Stocker, A Student Grammar of German, Cambridge UP, 2012.

Borut Holcman, Rechtssprache und Rechtssysteme, 2016.

Law and legal language; fields of law - public and private law; legal practice. Human rights and Council of Europe. Slovene state organisation: President, National Assembly, Government, Judicial System, Human Rights ombudsman, Court of Audit, Local Self-government. Legal systems of German speaking states. European Union legal system. United Nations and NATO. Criminal law: crimes, criminal liability. Employment law: contract of employment, rights and obligations of parties; Social Security Law. Law of Obligations; Sale of Goods. Family law: Marriage, Divorce, Foster Care, Adoption; Making a Will. Intellectual Property Law. Company Law, Capital market, Taxation, Competition Law. Environmental protection. Formal writing. Oral presentation in German legal language.

" German is a language of huge cultural and economic significance. It is the language of some of the greatest writers, scientists, composers, theologians and philosophers. Those who gain fluency in German gain access to cultural and academic riches beyond measure. It is also the language of one of the world's most vibrant and important economies and is an official language of the European Union. The ability to speak and write German with precision is essential for those who wish to be influential and effective in European business and political spheres. And, indeed, the greater the fluency in a language, the easier and more pleasurable it is to communicate with native speakers. Approximately 100 million people speak German as their first language, and many more across Eastern Europe speak it as a lingua franca." (Paul Stocker, Introduction).