

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH

ACADEMIC YEAR 2026/2025

MODULE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A typical lesson for the English language
scale
specializing in law

General description of the scale



This Course Is Intended For First-Year Students Of The Common Trunk Of The Law Department. Through It, We Aim To Enable The Student To Acquire A Solid Foundation And Sufficient Acquisitions In The English Language In The Field Of Law, In Addition To Enriching His Linguistic Balance With Various Words And Terms In The Field Of Law And Encouraging Him To Use This Language And Improve His Pronunciation.

In Order To Achieve These Goals, We Will Address Many Topics, Especially In The Scientific Research Methodology Course, As It Is One Of The Most Important Courses That The Student Studies In The First Year.

We Will Address The Following Topics
The Concept Of Scientific Research
Types Of Scientific Research
Stages Of Preparing Scientific Research
Subjective And Objective Factors Affecting The Choice Of The Scientific Research Topic
Practical Research Methods
Various Rules For Editing Scientific Research
We Will Discuss These Topics In Detail Through Various Lectures
At The End Of This Course, The Student Will Be Able To Speak

English And Use It In Scientific Research And Benefit From Various References, Especially Those Written In English, And Why Not In The Future Try To Write Some Articles In English



: TEACHER CONTACT CARD AND SCALE
INFORMATION



Dr.

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Doctorate in Public Law

Specialization in

• **Location: Department of Law**

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Scale: English

✓ **Coefficient:1**

✓ **Credits:2**

✓ **Distance teaching method**

✓ **Evaluation Method: Continuous assessment with a
comprehensive end-of-semester exam**

TARGET GROUP



***THESE LECTURES ARE INTENDED FOR FIRST YEAR
STUDENTS OF THE COMMON CORE, LAW***

DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OBJECTIVES



*Raising The Student In English And Acquiring Language Skills
That Help Him In Scientific Research In The Field Of In
Addition To Learning About Various Topics Of Law, We Try To
Understand Its Topics And Translate Various Terms Into Arabic
And English.*

*And To Acquire The Ability To Analyze Various Legal Topics In
English, Even Writing Some Texts And Articles In This Field In
English*

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE



6

*Law Students Must Have
A Minimum Level Of Knowledge In Various Legal Disciplines
A Strong Command Of The English Language
Strong Analytical And Critical Thinking Skills*

*This Knowledge And Skill Set Is Essential For Success In Law School
And In The Legal Profession*

PRE-ACQUISITION TEST



The first question:

Translate the following words into Arabic: research, researcher, legal research, scientific research.

Question 2: What is the definition of research and researcher?

Question 3: What do we learn from the science of scientific research methodology in the field of law?

GENERAL PLAIN

In this course, we will cover the following topics

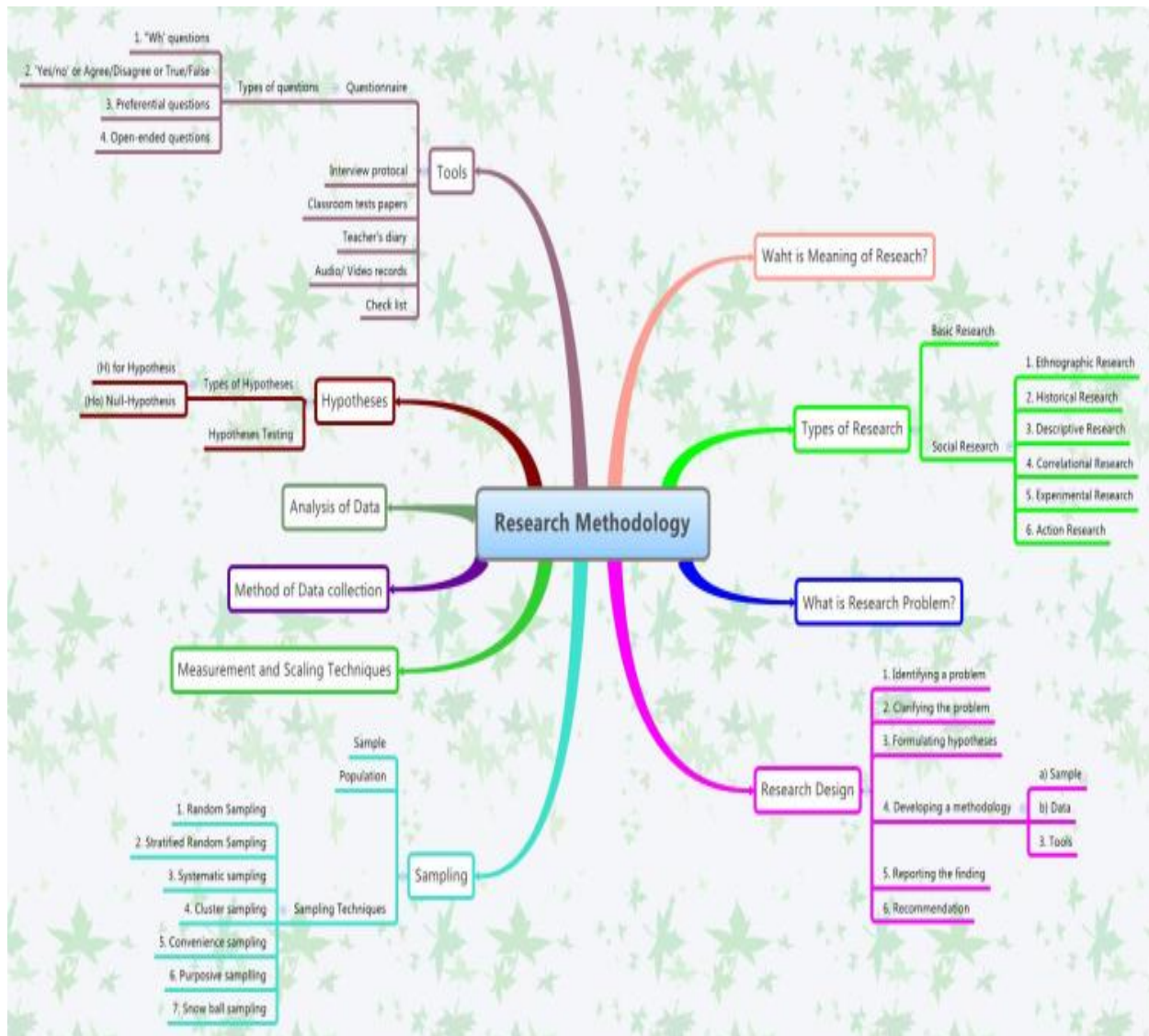
The concept of scientific research

The importance of scientific research

Characteristics of scientific research

Types of scientific research

Stages of scientific research



LECTURE 01

THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

This lecture aims to expand the student's knowledge about the following points

Definition of scientific research

Distinguishing scientific research from similar terms

Determining the importance of scientific research

Benefits of scientific research for law students

Here are the most important keywords that we will rely on in the lecture

Scientific research: البحث العلمي

Knowledge: المعرفة

Culture: الثقافة

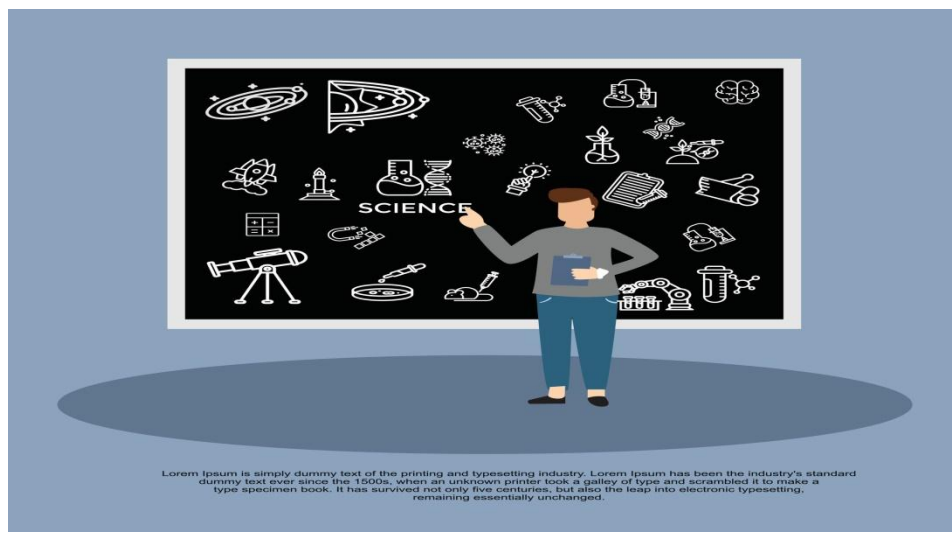
Art: الفن

Researcher: الباحث

Legal researcher: الباحث القانوني

The lecture will explore the relationship between these keywords and how they contribute to the field of scientific research.

In conclusion, scientific research is the sum of intellectual efforts and activities aimed at systematically and methodically reaching scientific truths. It contributes to the construction of the body of knowledge throughout human history



Scientific research is one of the fundamental and primary criteria for judging the progress or backwardness of a country. It is considered the main engine for development, and methodology is the backbone of scientific research itself. There is no scientific research without a precise methodology that addresses the problem, defines its dimensions, aspects, and causes. It is necessary to have a rational way or method to follow to investigate facts, acquire knowledge, and organize ideas to reach new cognitive results.

Studying the methodology of preparing scientific research helps students and researchers in various fields of science in general and the legal field in particular to complete their research. This is done by teaching them how to prepare the research and all related matters, starting from the stage of choosing the research topic to writing and editing it.

I. The Concept of Scientific Research:

A. The Concept of Scientific Research:

Scientific research is a compound term consisting of two words: research and scientific.

1. Research:

- Refers to the effort exerted in a subject to reach a result.
- It is the mental effort made to reach knowledge or truth.
- It is a set of mental activities and works that aim to discover new knowledge or laws and rules.

2. Scientific:

- An adjective derived from the word "science."
- Requires defining the meaning of science and distinguishing it from similar terms.

a. Science in the language:

- Knowing something in its true nature.
- Certainty and knowledge.

b. Science in terminology:

- A set of facts, events, theories, and research methods that are abundant in scientific literature.

- In modern times, it refers to a set of knowledge supported by sensory evidence and a set of laws discovered to explain natural phenomena based on these fixed laws.

b/Distinguishing Science from Similar Terms:

In order to better understand the meaning of "science," it is important to differentiate it from other similar terms and concepts that are often associated with it, such as knowledge, culture, and art. This can be done as follows:

1. Distinguishing Science from Knowledge:

In its simplest sense, knowledge refers to a mental representation of the meaning of something that was previously unknown. In other words, knowledge is the vast and extensive collection of information and understanding that humanity has accumulated throughout history through its senses and intellect.

Knowledge can be divided into three main categories:

a. **Sensory Knowledge:** This is the knowledge that a person acquires through their senses, such as touch, hearing, and sight. This type of knowledge is straightforward because the evidence is readily available and fixed in the person's mind. For example, a person's knowledge of the cycle of day and night, or of hot and cold temperatures.

b. Philosophical Knowledge: This type of knowledge requires intellectual maturity and a deep understanding of existing phenomena. It necessitates familiarity with scientific laws and principles to deduce facts through research and establish evidence for the results obtained, which represent the truth and correct understanding of the subject matter.

c. Scientific and Experimental Knowledge: This is based on systematic and deliberate observation of phenomena, formulating appropriate hypotheses and testing them through experimentation, collecting and analyzing data. It requires the researcher to arrive at general laws and theories that enable them to generalize and predict what will happen to different phenomena under specific conditions.

Therefore, knowledge is considered broader and more comprehensive than science. Science is a part and a branch of knowledge, as it only applies to scientific and experimental knowledge and does not encompass all of sensory knowledge and philosophical knowledge.

2/Distinguishing Science from Culture:

Culture encompasses all the material and spiritual values that a society creates throughout its history. It is a historical phenomenon whose development is determined by the succession of economic and social systems. Culture is also considered the complex whole that includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, worship, and all the other

capabilities that a person acquires as a member of society. It also includes lifestyles and behaviors within society.

Science is a small branch of culture, but it is also influential and effective within it. It is considered one of the most prominent branches and factors of culture in terms of its effectiveness and impact on the life of society and on culture itself.

3/Distinguishing Science from Art:

Art is the skill and special exceptional ability to apply scientific principles, theories, and laws in reality and in the field. This includes literary arts, sports arts, music arts, etc. It is also the human skill and ability to innovate and create. This ability depends on several different and changing factors and qualities, such as the degree of intelligence, strength of patience, correctness of judgment, and leadership qualities in individuals.

Scientific Research Definition:

After defining the two words "research" and "science" and clarifying their individual meanings, we can provide a comprehensive definition of scientific research as follows:

- Systematic investigation using specific scientific methods and approaches to verify, modify, or add to scientific facts.

- An organized scientific activity, a way of thinking, and an approach to examining facts. It aims to discover facts, relying on objective methods to understand the relationships between them, and then extract general principles and explanatory laws.

Importance of Scientific Research:

Scientific research in general, and legal research in particular, has a clear importance that manifests itself in several aspects, including:

- Broadening the researcher's knowledge of various scientific documents.
- Honing the researcher's scientific appetite.
- Developing the researcher's rational inference skills.
- Discovering facts to improve the lived reality, and thus develop the social reality.
- Encouraging the researcher to study, research, and write.

The importance of scientific research for law students is also evident in the following:

- Demonstrating the student's ability to comprehend the theoretical information they receive in lectures and how to express it according to the objectives of the question asked.
- Accustoming the student to organizing their thoughts and presenting them in a coordinated and logical sequence.

- Training them in the legal style of writing, which is based on accuracy, brevity, clarity, and avoiding repetition. It also distances them from superficiality and the usual narrative style in research writing.
- Getting used to using documents, books, sources, and links between them to reach new results.

6/Quick evaluation



Part1: Short Answer :

- Can you summarize the main points of the text in a few sentences?
- What are the key steps involved in scientific research, according to the text?
- How does the text differentiate between science and other concepts like knowledge, culture, and art?
- What are the three categories of knowledge mentioned in the text?
- Can you elaborate on the importance of scientific research for law students?
- What does the author mean by "legal style of writing"?

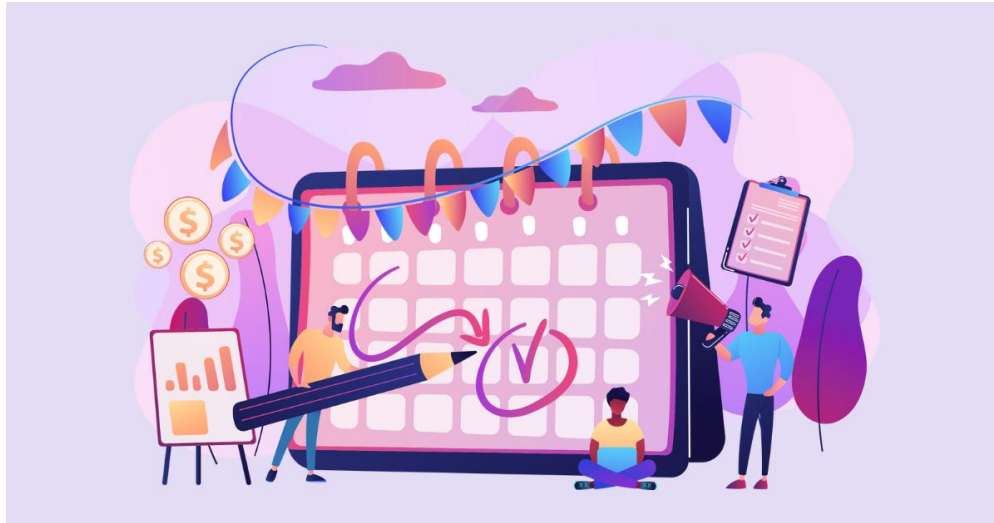
- Do you agree with the statement that "science is the main engine for development"? Why or why not?
- How can the limitations of scientific research be addressed?
- What are some potential ethical considerations involved in scientific research?
- **Part:2 true or false exercise**

Indicate whether each of the following statements is True or False based on the text.

1. Scientific research is considered a secondary indicator of a country's progress.
2. Methodology is described as the foundation of scientific research.
3. Research, in its essence, refers to the physical effort applied to a subject
4. The term "scientific" is derived from the word "study."
5. In language, "science" means the inability to know something in its true nature.
6. Modern science relies solely on theoretical frameworks, disregarding sensory evidence.
7. Knowledge is presented as a narrower concept compared to science.
8. Sensory knowledge is acquired through intellectual reasoning and deep understanding.
9. Scientific and experimental knowledge involves systematic observation and hypothesis testing
10. Culture is defined as only the material values created by a society.
11. Science is presented as a significant and influential component of culture.
12. Art is described as the inherent ability to innovate, independent of scientific principles.

13. Scientific research is defined as a random investigation lacking specific methods.
14. One of the stated importance of scientific research is to limit the researcher's knowledge to a specific field.
15. Scientific research helps law students learn how to organize their thoughts logically.
16. Legal writing, according to the text, encourages superficiality and narrative style.
17. Familiarity with various sources and the ability to connect them is a benefit of scientific research for law students.

7/ homework (activity:)



Compare in a table between science, knowledge and culture, showing the similarities and differences.

8/Sources and references:

- ✓ Ait MansourKamal, Tahir Rabeh, Methodology for Preparing Scientific Research, Dar Al-Huda for Printing, Starch and Distribution, Ain Melila,2003.

- ✓ Awabdi Ammar, Scientific Research Methods and their Applications in the Field of Legal and Administrative Sciences, Fourth Edition, University Publications Office, Algeria, 2003.
- ✓ Bouhouche Ammar, Thneibat Mohamed Mahmoud, Scientific Research Methods and Research Preparation Methods, University Publications Office, Algeria, 2001
- ✓ Mohamed Obeidat, Mohamed Abu Nassar and Aqla Mubaydin, Scientific Research Methodology, Wael Publishing House, Amman, 1999.

Your Teacher

I Wish You Success And Good Luck