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Информация о владельце:  
ФИО: Ястребов Олег Александрович  
Должность: Ректор  
Дата подписания: 01.06.2024 13:38:30  
Уникальный программный ключ:  
ca953a0120d891083f939673078ef1a989dae18a

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution for Higher Education  
PEOPLES' FRIENDSHIP UNIVERSITY OF RUSSIA  
(RUDN University)**

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**LAW INSTITUTE**  
Educational Division

**COURSE SYLLABUS**

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**LOGIC FOR LAWYERS**  
(Course title)

**Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field**

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**40.03.01 JURISPRUDENCE**  
(Code and Name of the Field of Education / Specialty)

**Courses (modules) are Taught as Part of the Educational Program of Higher Education**

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**BACHELOR OF LAWS (LLB)**  
(name (profile/specialisation))

**2024**

## 1. COURSE GOAL

The aim of the course is to gain knowledge about the basic laws and techniques of correct thinking, about the methods of argumentation and criticism, to develop practical skills in logical analysis of reasoning, to master the skills of working with concepts, classifications, definitions and other cognitive skills.

The implementation of the course objectives involves the following tasks:

- study of the basic principles and techniques of logical analysis of natural language expressions, identification of their logical form;
- study of the theory of deductive reasoning, mastering the skills of critical analysis and practical use of deductive conclusions;
- familiarity with the main types of plausible reasoning;
- study of the theory of concepts and definitions;
- comprehension of the main types of permissible and unacceptable argumentation techniques, tactical techniques for conducting disputes and discussions.

## 2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

The course is aimed at building and enhancing the following target competencies (parts of competencies):

*Table 2.1. List of target competencies (parts of competencies)*

<b>Code (UC, GPC, PC)</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Competence indicators</b>
UC-1	UC-1. The ability to carry out a critical analysis of problematic situations based on a systematic approach, to develop a strategy of action.	UC-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components; UC-1.2. Defines and ranks the information required to solve the task UC-1.3 Analyzes the ways of solving problems of a philosophical, moral and personal nature based on the use of basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context
PC-2	PC-2. The ability to competently apply legal norms in specific areas of legal activity, correctly and fully reflect it in the form prescribed by law	PC-2.2. Possess the skills to analyze the actual circumstances of the case, the qualification of legal facts and legal relations arising in connection with them, to identify circumstances of legal significance PC-2.5. Develop options for legal actions in strict accordance with the law and make decisions in the form prescribed by law

## 3. COURSE IN ACADEMIC PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The course belongs to the part formed by the participant in the educational relations of Block 1 of the curriculum.

As part of the curriculum, students also study other courses and/or internships that contribute to the achievement of expected learning outcomes.

Table 3.1. The list of components of the Educational Program of Higher Education that contribute to the achievement of the expected results of the development of the course

Code Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Previous courses/internships*	Subsequent courses/internships*
UC-1	UC-1. Ability to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solving tasks		Philosophy Theory of State and Law History of State and Law of Foreign Countries History of Russian State and Law Information Technologies in Legal Practice (Fundamentals of Legal Tech) Russian Legal System and Legal Traditions History of Political and Legal Doctrines Interdisciplinary Course Paper Educational Internship State Examination in the Discipline "Theory of State and Law" State Examination Bachelor Thesis Defence
PC-2.	PC-2. The ability to competently apply legal norms in specific areas of legal activity, correctly and fully reflect it in the form prescribed by law		Theory of State and Law Administrative Law Civil Law Basic Provisions of Civil Law Implementation and Protection of Civil Rights. Right of Ownership and Other in Rem Law of Obligations. Tort Law Contract Law Intellectual Property Law. Inheritance Law Family Law Civil and Commercial Procedure Financial Law and Tax Law International Public Law Environmental Law and Land Law Labor Law International Private Law Theory of Legal Argumentation Fundamentals of Medicine Law Workshop "Procedural Documents in Civil Cases" Workshop "Procedural Documents in Administrative Cases" Workshop "Procedural Documents in Criminal Cases" Workshop "Skills of Effective Presentation in Court" Workshop "Procedural Documents in International Disputes" Workshop "Procedural Documents in Constitutional Procedure" Workshop "Negotiations and Contracts" Workshop "Drafting Legal Letters, Memos &

Code Code (UC, GPC, PC)	Competence	Previous courses/inter nships*	Subsequent courses/internships*
			Legal Opinions" Interdisciplinary Course Paper Variable component Work Experience (Judicial) Internship Work Experience (Pre-graduation) Internship State Examination in the Discipline "Theory of State and Law" State Examination Bachelor Thesis Defence

\* - filled in based on the competency matrix

#### 4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Course workload is 2 credits (72 academic hours)

Table 4.1. Types of academic activities for **full-time** education

Types of academic activities	TOTAL, academic hours	Semester / Module			
		1;1	1;2		
<i>Classroom learning, academic hours</i>	36	36			
Lectures (LC)	18	18			
Lab work (LW)					
Seminars (workshops/tutorials) (S)	18	18			
<i>Self-study (ies), academic hours</i>	18	18			
<i>Evaluation and assessment (exam or pass/fail grading)</i>	18	18			
<b>Course Workload</b>	academic hours	72			
	credits	2			

#### 5. COURSE UNITS AND CONTENTS

Table 5.1. The content of the course and types of academic activities

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
1. Section 1. Subject and basic concepts of logic	Topic 1.1. Subject and meaning of logic. Philosophical understanding of the process of cognition. Sensory and rational stages of cognition. The functions of thinking in cognition. Thinking and language. Thinking and reasoning. The subject, methods and principles of the science of	LC, S

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	<p>logic. The concept of the logical form of thought. Basic logical forms of thought. The truth of the statement. The concept of a law of logic.</p> <p>Reasoning, inference. The structure of reasoning. The concept of incorrect reasoning. A counterexample to the reasoning scheme. The concept of correct reasoning. The main types of reasoning.</p> <p>The basic principles of correct reasoning: the principle of identity, the principle of non-contradiction, the principle of the excluded third, the principle of sufficient reason.</p> <p>Logic and philosophy. Logic and mathematics. Logic and jurisprudence. Logic and other sciences. The importance of logic in the development of modern science and technology.</p> <p>Traditional and symbolic, classical and non-classical logic.</p> <p>Topic 1.2. Logic and language.</p> <p>Language as a sign system. Natural and artificial languages, their functions. Syntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects of the language.</p> <p>The sign, its main semantic characteristics: meaning and significance. The main types of signs: sentences and terms. Logical analysis of sentences depending on the types of meanings and significance: declarative, interrogative and imperative sentences. A sentence, a judgment, a proposition. Terms: logical and illogical.</p> <p>Logic and the language of law. Features of the use of language in jurisprudence. Judgment and norm.</p> <p>Formal disadvantages of natural languages: ambiguity, incompositionality, self-applicability. Features of formalized languages of logic (unambiguity of language expressions, clear rules for attributing meanings to correctly constructed language expressions).</p> <p>Logical theory, a general scheme for constructing theories in logic.</p>	
Section 2. Theory of deductive reasoning	<p>Topic 2.1. Classical logic of propositions</p> <p>Simple and complex propositions. Formation of complex propositions from simple ones. The principle of extensionality. Types of complex propositions depending on the type of ligaments: conjunctive, disjunctive, conditional propositions, propositions with external negation.</p> <p>The language of propositional logic. The alphabet and syntax of language of propositional logic (the concept of a formula). The semantics of propositional logic - the</p>	LC, S

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	<p>attribution of meanings to simple and complex language expressions. Construction of truth tables for formulas of logic of propositions. Constantly true, constantly false and nondetermined formulas. The basic laws of propositional logic.</p> <p>Relations between propositions by truth. Compatibility by truth, compatibility by falsity, incompatibility by truth, incompatibility by falsity. Logical independence. Logical following. Relations of subordination, equivalence, contrarity, subcontrarity, and contradictoriness. A tabular way of establishing relationships between propositions.</p> <p>The criterion of deductive correctness of reasoning from complex propositions: the relation of logical following. A tabular way of establishing the correctness of a conclusion.</p> <p>Denial of complex statements.</p> <p>The main types of inference consisting of complex statements. Conditionally-categorical inferences: modus ponens and modus tollens. Conditional inferences: exportation, importation, transitivity, contraposition. Disjunctive-categorical inferences: modus ponendo tollens and modus tollendo ponens. Conditional-disjunctive inferences: simple and complex dilemmas, constructive and destructive dilemmas.</p> <p>Topic 2.2. Traditional syllogistics</p> <p>Analysis of simple propositions and reasonings consisting of them by means of syllogistics: types of simple propositions, its recording in the language of syllogistics.</p> <p>The composition of a simple proposition: subject, predicate, connection. Types of simple propositions: attributive propositions, propositions about relationships, propositions about existence. Single and multiple propositions.</p> <p>Types of attributive propositions: general assertive, general negative, particular assertive, particular negative, single assertive, single negative propositions. Exclusive and distinguishing propositions. Classification of propositions about two-place relationships.</p> <p>Interpretation of terms in attributive propositions. Alphabet of syllogistics and syllogistic formula. Positive and negative syllogistics. Traditional syllogistics. Semantics of traditional syllogistics. Model schemes. The distribution of terms.</p> <p>Logical relations between attributive propositions. A logical square.</p> <p>Inferences from simple statements.</p> <p>Direct inferences: negation, weakening, transformation,</p>	

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	<p>conversion, opposition to the subject, opposition to the predicate.</p> <p>A simple positive categorical syllogism. The composition of the syllogism. Correct and incorrect syllogism modes. Verification the correctness of syllogisms using model schemes and general rules.</p> <p>Enthymemes. Restoration of enthymemes to a complete syllogism. Correct and incorrect enthymemes.</p> <p>Polysyllogisms. Sorites. Epiheiremes.</p>	
<p>Section 3. Plausible reasoning</p>	<p>Topic 3.1. Induction as logic and induction as a method Traditional and modern understanding of induction. Induction as logic and induction as a method. Induction as reasoning from the particular to the general. Generalizing induction. Complete and incomplete induction. Popular and scientific induction. Statistical induction. Techniques increasing plausibility of a conclusion of incomplete and statistical induction. The problematic nature of inductive conclusions.</p>	<p>LC, S</p>
	<p>Topic 3.2. Analogy as a type of plausible reasoning Analogy of properties and analogy of relations. Scientific and popular analogy. The main techniques that increase the degree of plausibility of conclusions by analogy. Analogy as a method of cognition. Analogy and modeling. Types of models.</p>	<p>LC, S</p>
	<p>Topic 3.3. Bacon-Mill methods of establishing causal relationships. Forms of knowledge development. The concepts of cause and effect (action), necessary condition, sufficient condition, necessary and sufficient condition. The similarity method as a method of finding a sufficient condition. The possibilities of using this method in science. The method of difference as a method of finding the necessary condition, the application of this method in science. The strongest and weakest necessary conditions and sufficient conditions. The combined method of similarity and difference as a method of detecting a necessary and sufficient condition. The method of concomitant changes as a way of finding quantitative ratios of the characteristics of the cause (condition) and effect (conditioned phenomenon). The remains method. Heuristic value of methods for establishing causal relationships. Application of Bacon-Mill methods in jurisprudence. Forms of knowledge development: problem, hypothesis, forensic version, theory.</p>	<p>LC, S</p>
<p>Section 4. Theory of concepts and definitions</p>	<p>Topic 4.1. The concept as a form of thought Linguistic forms of expression of concepts. Terms and</p>	<p>LC, S</p>

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	<p>concepts. Concepts and names. The role of concepts in cognition.</p> <p>Logical characteristic of the concept. The content of the concept. Features, types of features: simple and complex, positive and negative, generic and specific. Predicates as a logical form of expression of the concept content.</p> <p>The volume of the concept. Classes (sets) and subclasses (subsets). Class elements. The relation of the element belonging to the class and the inclusion of the class in the class. Operations with classes: intersection, addition, union, subtraction. The relation between operations on contents and on volumes of concepts. The law of the inverse relation between the volumes and the contents of concepts. The logical and actual volume of concepts. Logical and factual content of concepts. Universality of the inverse relation law.</p> <p>Types of concepts. Logically empty and actually empty concepts. Logically non-empty and actually non-empty concepts. Single and general concepts. Concepts with a universal volume. Concrete and abstract concepts. Positive and negative concepts. Non-relative, relative and correlative concepts. Collective and non-selective concepts. Classification, comparative and quantitative concepts and their role in science. Logical measurement problems.</p> <p>Relations between concepts. Comparable and incomparable concepts. Types of comparable concepts: compatible and incompatible concepts. Types of compatibility: equivalence, partial coincidence (intersection), subordination. Types of incompatibility: subordination, contradiction, contrariety. Euler circles and Venn diagrams as means of analyzing relations between concepts.</p> <p>The specifics of judicial concepts.</p>	
	<p>Topic 4.2. Basic cognitive operations with concepts: generalization, limitation and division of concepts. Scopes of generalization and limitations of concepts. The main logical methods of generalization and limitation of concepts.</p> <p>Division of concepts. Division structure: divisible concept, division base, division members. Types of division: taxonomic and mereological. Types of taxonomic division: dichotomous and by modification of the feature.</p> <p>Division rules: non-emptiness of the division members, non-intersection of the volumes of the division members, unitary of basis for division, the sequence of division, the equality of the volume of the divisible concept and</p>	LC, S



Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	<p>the amount of the volumes of the division members, the absence of division members with an empty volume. Possible errors in division: incompleteness of division, mixing of division bases, confused division, overlapping division.</p> <p>Classification. Natural and artificial classification. The importance of division and classification in science and practice.</p>	
	<p>Topic 4.3. Definition. Ostensive and verbal definitions. Techniques similar to the definition: description, characteristic, comparison, explanation by example. The definability problem.</p> <p>The main types of definitions by form: explicit and implicit.</p> <p>The structure of explicit definitions: definiendum and definiens. Types of explicit definitions: generic (qualifying, genetic, targeted and operational) and non-generic (definitions of the utterance form).</p> <p>Implicit definitions: contextual, through abstraction, inductive, axiomatic, recursive.</p> <p>Nominal and real definitions.</p> <p>Rules of definitions, errors in definitions.</p> <p>The meaning of definitions in jurisprudence and rulemaking. Methodological requirements for the definition.</p>	LC, S
Section 5. Logical-epistemological analysis of argumentation	<p>Evidence and conviction. The typology of convictions. Structure of the proof: thesis, arguments, demonstration. Types of evidence: direct and indirect. The concepts of refutation and criticism. Refutation of the thesis. Criticism and refutation of arguments. Critical analysis of the demonstration. Errors in evidence and refutation. The loss of the thesis, the substitution of the thesis, the anticipation of the foundation, the circle in the evidence.</p> <p>Dispute. Participants in the dispute: proponent and opponent. Types of dispute: dispute to establish the truth, dispute to convince, dispute to win.</p> <p>Types of tricks in a dispute: acceptable and unacceptable tricks.</p> <p>Acceptable tricks: hiding the thesis, delaying the objection, conditional acceptance of the opponent's arguments.</p> <p>Tricks of a logical nature: sophisms. Tricks of a socio-psychological nature: "bait", "belittling the opponent", "self-praise", "insight", argument to common sense, argument to benefit, argument to loyalty, telling the opponent's thoughts, labeling, simulation of misunderstanding, imaginary inattention, choice of terminology, demagogy, meaningful understatement.</p> <p>Organizational and procedural tricks: the order of raising</p>	LC, S

Course Units / Sections	Topics	Type of academic activity*
	questions, their postponement and imposition. Neutralizing and exposing tricks. Strategy and tactics of the dispute. Main and backup arguments. The role and features of argumentation in jurisprudence	

\* - filled in **only for full-time** education: LC - lectures; LW - laboratory work; S - seminars.

## 6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Classroom Equipment and Technology Support Requirements

Classroom for Academic Activity Type	Classroom Equipment	Specialized hardware and software (if necessary)
Lecture	Classroom for lectures, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Lab	Classroom for lab work, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Seminars	Classroom for seminars, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Computer classroom	Computer classroom for academic activity, group and individual consultations, evaluation and assessment, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, 30 personal computers, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Self-studies Classroom	Classroom for Self-studies, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	Multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome
Courtroom	Classroom for court hearing simulation	Multimedia projector,

Classroom for Academic Activity Type	Classroom Equipment	Specialized hardware and software (if necessary)
	equipped with a set of specialized furniture; a set of devices including portable multimedia projector, laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection.	laptop, projection screen, stable wireless Internet connection. Software: Office 365 (MS Office, MS Teams), Chrome

\* - It is necessary to specify a classroom for self-study of students

## 7. RECOMMENDED SOURCES FOR COURSE STUDIES

### *Main reading (sources):*

1. Ivlev Yu.V. Logic. – M., Prospect, 2020
2. Ivlev Yu.V. Logic for lawyers. – M., Prospect, 2021

### *Additional (optional) reading (sources):*

1. Arno A., Nicole P. Logic, or the art of thinking. – M., Nauka, 1991
2. Bocharov V.A. Aristotle and traditional logic. – M., MSU Publishing House, 1984
3. Bocharov V.A., Markin V.I. Fundamentals of logic. M., Forum, 2019
4. Voishvillo E.K. The concept as a form of thinking. M., 1989
5. Voishvillo E.K., Degtyarev M.G. Logic. – M., Vlados, 2010
6. Gorsky D.P., Ivin A.A., Nikiforov A.L. A concise dictionary of logic. – M., Enlightenment, 1991
7. Ivin A.A. Logic for lawyers. Textbook. – M., Gardariki, 2004
8. Kirillov V.I., Starchenko A.A. Logic. Textbook for law schools. – M., Jurist, 2004
9. Koni A.F. Selected works and speeches. In 2 T.T. M.: Yurayt,
10. Mill J.St. System of syllogistic and inductive logic: Statement of the principles of proof in connection with the methods of scientific research. M., URSS, 2011
11. Petrov V.B., Chernyshova E.O. Logic: a collection of test tasks and exercises. – M., Unique Center, 2000
12. Povarnin S.I. Dispute. On the theory and practice of dispute. – M., 1990

### *Internet-(based) sources:*

1. Electronic libraries with access for RUDN students
  - RUDN Electronic library system <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
  - Electronic library system «University Library online» <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
  - Electronic Library «URAIT» <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
  - Electronic library system «Student. Consultant» [www.studentlibrary.ru](http://www.studentlibrary.ru)
  - Electronic library system «Lan» <http://e.lanbook.com/>
  - Electronic library system "Troitskiy most"
2. Databases and search engines:
  - Electronic Legal and Regulatory Documentation Fund <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
  - Search system Yandex <https://www.yandex.ru/>
  - Search system Google <https://www.google.ru/>
  - SCOPUS <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>

\* - Learning toolkits for self-studies in the RUDN Learning materials for self-studies on the relevant course pages in TUIS

## 8. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION TOOLKIT

Mid-Term Assessment and Evaluation Toolkit, Assessment and Grading Criteria are presented in the Appendix to this Course Syllabus

### AUTHORS:

Assistant-Professor of the  
Department of  
Ontology and Theory of  
Knowledge

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Position, Name of the Department

---

Signature

Tatyana V. Salnikova

---

Full name

Associate Professor of the  
Department of  
Ontology and Theory of  
Knowledge

---

Position, Name of the Department

---

Signature

Dmitry V. Mamchenkov

---

Full name

### HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Head of the Department of  
Ontology and Theory of  
Knowledge,  
Full Professor

---

Position, Name of the Department

---

Signature

Vladimir N. Belov

---

Full name

### HEAD OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

---

Position, Name of the Department

---

Signature

---

Full name