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Lindsey M. Kurtz The Pennsylvania State University

Alissa J. Hartig Portland State University, ahartig@pdx.edu

Olesya Kisselev The Pennsylvania State University

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FORMULAIC SEQUENCES IN L2 LEGAL WRITING

LINDSEY M. KURTZ, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY ALISSA J. HARTIG, PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY OLESYA KISSELEV, PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

IMPETUS FOR STUDY

- Applied Linguistics GAs in the law school
 - Work with international LL.M. students
 - One-year Masters of Law program for "foreign-trained lawyers"
 - Individual work, front of classroom instruction
- Legal writing style 'rules'
 - e.g., avoid passive voice, nominalization
 - LW often said to be highly formulaic, but little research available on types of formulaic sequences (Breeze, 2013)
- Linguistics analysis of legal texts useful when advice & models conflict
 - Use of passive, not frequency difference in high-scoring, low-scoring novice memos (Hartig & Lu, 2014)
- What is pedagogically useful for working with L2 legal writers?

MEMO ASSIGNMENT

- Typical assignment in first-semester LW course
- Imitates assignment a new associate would receive in practice
- Assigning memo from "supervising attorney"/professor to "junior associate"/student requests research on, analysis of a (fictitious) client problem
 - Focus on analysis of case law to predict likely outcome
 - Evaluated in terms of legal reasoning, structural organization, grammar, and citation form

(Hartig 2016; Hoffman 2011; Bannai, Enquist, Maier, & McLellan 1999)

METHODOLOGY: OUR CORPORA

Expert corpus

• Learner corpus

109 texts

297,208 words

- 222,112 words
- 31 texts
- from LRW textbooks;
 "authentic" models
 unavailable
 - idealized model of professional genre (Hoffman, 2011)

from LRW LL.M. students at same Mid-Atlantic law school

METHODOLOGY: TOOLS

- WordSmith Tools 6.0 (Scott 2014)
 - Token counts and descriptive statistics
- kfNgram (Fletcher 2012)
 - Frequency-based n-grams
 - N-grams with a frequency of 3, 4, and 5 in each sample
 - P-frames
 - P-frames with a frequency of 3, 4, and 5 in each sample

ANALYSIS

- "pedagogically useful" p-frames of length 4 and 5
 - Many 3-grams "general academic writing"
 - Ignored topic-specific and problem-specific FSs
 - e.g., * or great bodily harm; knowingly or recklessly *; bona fide offering *; mrs fishkin and jimmy *
 - Ignored FSs referencing case law
 - e.g., * id at ###; ### pa super *; under the acpa *

ANALYSIS — P-FRAMES(4) & (5)

Expert	Learner	Expert	Learner
the * of the	the * of the	the court * that the	the court held that *
the court * that	the court * that	the court held that *	the court * that the
* court held that	the element of *	be able to * that	* the court held that
court * that the	the court held *	* the court held that	the court reasoned that *
the * held that	* court held that	* be able to prove	* the court reasoned that
* be able to	the * held that	be able to prove *	the * held that the
court held that *	* the element of	* should be able to	in * client s case
be able to *	court held that *	the court reasoned that *	* our client s case
in the * of	court * that the	should be able to *	in our * s case
the * of his	use of the *	able to prove that *	in our client s *
* held that the	* the court held		
the * of a	* confusingly similar to	the court * that a	in which the other *
that he was *	the court reasoned *	* be held liable for	to the * of the
it is * that	confusingly similar to *	* within the scope of	our client s case *
* be convicted of	* court reasoned that	be held liable for *	in the * of the
be convicted of *	in the * of	court held that the *	* in a manner which
at the time *	for the * of	on the * of the	court held that the *
the * did not	* our client s	* not be able to	the element of * is
able to * that	in the * case	be able to establish *	* court reasoned that the
as a * of	court reasoned that *	it is unlikely that *	as to the * of

ANALYSIS — SIMILAR P-FRAMES

Expert	Learner	Expert	Learner
the * of the	the * of the	the court * that the	the court held that *
the court * that	the court * that	the court held that *	the court * that the
* court held that	the element of *	be able to * that	* the court held that
court * that the	the court held *	* the court held that	the court reasoned that *
the * held that	* court held that	* be able to prove	* the court reasoned that
* be able to	the * held that	be able to prove *	the * held that the
court held that *	* the element of	* should be able to	in * client s case
be able to *	court held that *	the court reasoned that *	* our client s case
in the * of	court * that the	should be able to *	in our * s case
the * of his	use of the *	able to prove that *	in our client s *
* held that the	* the court held	the court * that a	in which the other *
the * of a	* confusingly similar to	* be held liable for	to the * of the
that he was *	the court reasoned *	* within the scope of	our client s case *
it is * that	confusingly similar to *	be held liable for *	in the * of the
* be convicted of	* court reasoned that		
be convicted of *	in the * of	court held that the *	* in a manner which
at the time *	for the * of	on the * of the	court held that the *
the * did not	* our client s	* not be able to	the element of * is
able to * that	in the * case	be able to establish *	* court reasoned that the
as a * of	court reasoned that *	it is unlikely that *	as to the * of

ANALYSIS - WHAT CAN COURTS DO

Learner Corpus

the court * that 651 31 the court held that 259 the court reasoned that 155 the court found that 40 36 the court concluded that the court said that 25 the court stated that 20 the court noted that 16 the court decided that 14 the court considered that 8 the court emphasized that 7 the court observed that 7 the court ruled that 6 the court recognized that 6 the court determined that 6 the court states that 4 the court reasons that 4 the court added that 4 the court determines that 3 the court believed that the court considers that the court established that 3 the court holds that 3 the court upheld that 3 the court argued that 2 the court was that 2 the court admitted that 2 the court state that 2 the court mentioned that 2 the court implied that 2 the court believes that 2 the court conclude that 2

Expert Corpus

the court * that 85 8 the court held that46 the court reasoned that 15 the court found that 7 the court noted that 5 the court stated that 4 the court determined that the court concluded that the court implied that 2

ANALYSIS — DIFFERENT P-FRAMES

Expert	Learner	Expert	Learner
ne * of the	the * of the	the court * that the	the court held that *
the court * that	the court * that	the court held that *	the court * that the
* court held that	the element of *	be able to * that	* the court held that
court * that the	the court held *	* the court held that	the court reasoned that *
the * held that	* court held that	* be able to prove	* the court reasoned that
* be able to	the * held that	be able to prove *	the * held that the
court held that *	* the element of	* should be able to	in * client s case
be able to *	court held that *	the court reasoned that *	* our client s case
in the * of	court * that the	should be able to *	in our * s case
the * of his	use of the *	able to prove that *	in our client s *
* held that the	* the court held	the court * that a	in which the other *
the * of a	* confusingly similar to	* be held liable for	to the * of the
that he was *	the court reasoned *		
it is * that	confusingly similar to *	* within the scope of	our client s case *
* be convicted of	* court reasoned that	be held liable for *	in the * of the
be convicted of *	in the * of	court held that the *	* in a manner which
at the time *	for the * of	on the * of the	court held that the *
the * did not	* our client s	* not be able to	the element of * is
able to * that	in the * case	be able to establish *	* court reasoned that the
as a * of	court reasoned that *	it is unlikely that *	as to the * of

3

• Elements of a rule

the element of * 293 8 the element of falsity 143 the element of bad 105 the element of highly 25 the element of high 8 the element of with 4 the element of the 3 the element of offensiveness the element of , 2

Client problem

our client s *141 16 our client s case 96 our client s situation our client s conduct 4 our client s income 4 3 our client s purpose our client s domain3 our client s factual 3 our client s behavior 3 our client s character 3 our client s claim 3 our client s advertising 2 our client s website 2 our client s specific 2 our client s cases 2 our client s legal 2 our client s registration 2

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Analogical reasoning

like the * in 49 11 like the defendant in 20 like the situation in like the plaintiff in 4 2 like the plaintiffs in like the school in 2 like the publication in 2 like the case in 2 2 like the caldwells in like the court in 2 2 like the newspapers in like the fact in 2

like the defendant in *193 like the defendant in mayflower11 like the defendant in shields 5 like the defendant in the 3

Unlike + noun

Unlike the tools in *Jackson* — the sawed-off shotgun, extra shells, masks, and fake license plate — the <u>items</u> found on Danny Defendant when he was arrested should not be sufficient to show a substantial step toward committing robbery.

Just as + clause (noun + verb)

Just as <u>the possession</u> of the sawed-off shotgun, extra shells, masks, and fake license plate <u>was sufficient to show</u> a substantial step toward committing robbery in *Jackson*, <u>Danny Defendant's possession</u> of the ski mask and robbery note <u>demonstrates</u> that he had taken a substantial step toward robbing Sparkles Jewelry Store.

ANALYSIS — MEMO AS PREDICTIVE WRITING

* be able to prove 19 3 will be able to prove 7 should be able to prove 7 not be able to prove 5

be able to * that 212
be able to prove that 16
be able to establish that 5

IMPLICATIONS/NEW QUESTIONS

- Explicit signaling in learner corpus
 - Audience for memo
 - Writing for LW professor, not imaginary law firm (Maclean 2010)
 - Development as common law legal writers
 - Need to make understanding visible to themselves (Vygotsky 1978)
- Considerations for what/how we are teaching
 - Analogical reasoning instruction & models in conflict?

THANK YOU

- Questions & comments appreciated
- For further discussion
 - Lindsey Kurtz <u>lmk299@psu.edu</u>
 - Alissa Hartig <u>ahartig@pdx.edu</u>
 - Olesya Kisselev <u>ovk103@psu.edu</u>

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