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TEACHING LEGAL FRENCH IN THE FLE (FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE) CLASSROOM

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Annotation:

The article explores the distinct challenges and strategies involved in instructing legal terminology and concepts within FLE programs. It highlights the complexities of legal vocabulary, cultural context, and formal structures that learners must navigate to communicate effectively in legal settings. The article advocates for the use of authentic materials, task-based learning, and collaborative practices with legal professionals to enhance the learning experience. It also emphasizes the integration of cultural knowledge about the French legal system, proposing that understanding the institutional framework is essential for students. By employing these approaches, educators can better prepare learners for practical applications of Legal French in their future careers. The article aims to contribute to the development of effective pedagogical methods tailored for legal language instruction in diverse educational contexts.

Key words: FLE (French as a Foreign Language), professional communication, legal institutions, specialized vocabulary, pedagogical strategies

Annotatsiya:

Maqolada FLE dasturlari doirasida huquqiy terminologiya va tushunchalarni o'rgatish bilan bog'liq aniq muammolar va strategiyalar o'rganiladi. U huquqiy lug'at, madaniy kontekst va o'quvchilar huquqiy sharoitlarda samarali muloqot qilish uchun harakat qilishlari kerak bo'lgan rasmiy tuzilmalarning murakkabligini ta'kidlaydi. Maqolada o'rganish tajribasini oshirish uchun haqiqiy materiallardan foydalanish, topshiriqlarga asoslangan o'rganish va huquqshunoslar bilan hamkorlikda amaliyotni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Shuningdek, u frantsuz huquqiy tizimi haqidagi madaniy bilimlarning integratsiyasini ta'kidlab, institutsional asosni tushunish talabalar uchun muhimligini taklif qiladi. Ushbu yondashuvlarni qo'llash orqali o'qituvchilar o'quvchilarni o'zlarining kelajakdagi kareralarida yuridik frantsuz tilini amaliy qo'llashga yaxshiroq tayyorlashlari mumkin. Maqolaning maqsadi turli xil ta'lim kontekstlarida huquqiy tilni o'qitish uchun mo'ljallangan samarali pedagogik usullarni ishlab chiqishga hissa qo'shishdir.

Kalit so'zlar: FLE (frantsuzcha chet tili sifatida), professional aloqa, yuridik institutlar, maxsus lug'at, pedagogik strategiyalar

Introduction. Teaching Legal French, also known as "Français Juridique," in the context of FLE (French as a Foreign Language) poses unique challenges and requires specific approaches. Legal French involves complex vocabulary, specialized expressions, and an understanding of French legal culture and institutions. For learners aiming to work in law, diplomacy, international relations, or business in French-speaking regions, mastering Legal French [M. Cross, 2020: 413-414] is essential. This article explores the difficulties associated with teaching Legal French in FLE settings, the strategies educators can use, and the importance of contextual and practical approaches to help learners succeed.

1. The Challenges of Teaching Legal French in FLE

Teaching Legal French goes beyond standard FLE instruction, as it requires dealing with intricate terminology, formal language structures, and legal discourse conventions. Some of the key challenges include:

a. Complex Vocabulary and Terminology

Legal French has a vast array of specialized terms that may not overlap with general French vocabulary. Students often struggle with legal jargon, which may be unfamiliar even to native French speakers without a background in law. Words like “jurisprudence” (case law), “contrat” (contract), “plaidoirie” (pleading), and “caution” (bail or guarantee) require precise understanding and use.

b. Cultural and Institutional Knowledge

Understanding Legal French also requires familiarity with French legal institutions, such as the Conseil d’État, Cour de Cassation [A. Dobson, 2019: 346-349], and various administrative and judicial bodies. Students must grasp how these institutions function, how legal processes are structured, and how laws are interpreted and applied within the French legal system.

c. Formal and Rigid Language Structures

Legal French is characterized by formal, often rigid structures that differ significantly from everyday French. Sentences tend to be longer, more complex, and full of clauses that require precise grammatical understanding. Furthermore, legal documents, contracts, and court proceedings have a particular syntax and style that FLE learners need to master.

2. Strategies for Teaching Legal French in the FLE Classroom

To overcome these challenges, language educators must adapt their methods and use specialized approaches to teach Legal French effectively. The following strategies are essential:

a. Using Authentic Materials

One of the most effective ways to teach Legal French is by incorporating authentic legal documents, such as contracts, legal notices, court rulings, and legislative texts. These materials provide learners with real-life examples of how legal language is used. By analyzing these documents, students can familiarize themselves with common legal structures, terminology, and the style of legal writing.

Moreover, incorporating authentic resources, such as news articles on recent court cases or recordings of legal debates, allows learners to engage with the language in a meaningful and context-driven manner. This also enables them to develop their listening and reading comprehension skills while learning specific legal terminology.

b. Contextual and Task-Based Learning

Legal French should be taught through practical, task-based activities that simulate real-life situations where students would use the language. This approach aligns with communicative language teaching (CLT) principles, which focus on using language in context. For example, students can role-play scenarios such as negotiating contracts, preparing legal documents, or participating in a mock trial.

These simulations not only teach vocabulary but also help students practice the formal structures required in legal communication. By engaging in tasks that mirror professional activities, students gain the confidence and skills needed to apply their language abilities effectively in legal contexts.

c. Collaboration with Legal Professionals

Collaborating with legal professionals, such as lawyers, judges, or law professors, can enhance the learning experience. Inviting guest speakers or organizing workshops with experts provides students with exposure to the professional language used in legal settings. These professionals can offer insights into the practical use of Legal French and share real-life experiences that help bridge the gap between theory and practice.

Furthermore, collaboration with legal experts can inform the design of course materials, ensuring that they reflect current legal language and practices. Such partnerships also provide

networking opportunities for students pursuing careers in law, thereby adding a professional dimension to their language studies.

One effective approach to facilitate this dual learning process and stimulate reflection is to adopt a strongly comparative perspective during the study of Legal French (FJ). This approach offers three significant benefits for the integration of international students. It can enhance content assimilation, promote social and academic integration, and improve the value of knowledge gained upon returning home, thereby aiding in better socio-professional integration. While the first benefit—better content assimilation—is straightforward and requires no further elaboration, we will expand on the latter two points. [Jean-Louis Chiss, 2015: 80]

In today's increasingly globalized environment, legal professionals often find themselves working across national boundaries, making proficiency in multiple languages, including French, essential. Juridical French is crucial not only for lawyers and legal practitioners operating in French-speaking regions but also for those involved with international organizations such as the United Nations or the European Union, where French serves as a primary working language. A solid understanding of juridical French allows professionals to effectively interpret legal documents, contracts, and treaties, ensuring the accurate application of legal principles in various contexts.

3. Integrating Cultural and Institutional Knowledge

A successful Legal French program must integrate knowledge about French legal institutions and culture. [Sophie Tardieu, 2018 : 20-21] Understanding the legal system's structure, history, and function is crucial for students to use the language correctly and effectively. Educators can incorporate lessons on the French judicial system, the roles of different courts, and the principles of French civil and criminal law. This approach helps learners grasp the context in which legal language is used and the cultural nuances that influence it.

a. Case Studies and Analysis

One way to achieve this is by using case studies of well-known legal cases or legal reforms in France. Analyzing these cases helps students see how legal terminology is applied in practice and understand the reasoning behind legal decisions. It also offers an opportunity to discuss and debate legal issues, fostering critical thinking and deeper engagement with the material.

b. Comparative Legal Studies

Comparative studies, where students compare the French legal system with that of their home country, can also be effective. This method helps learners identify differences in terminology, procedures, and institutional structures, making it easier for them to navigate Legal French. It also highlights how language reflects cultural and legal differences, providing a broader understanding of legal practices.

4. Evaluation and Assessment Methods

Evaluating students in a Legal French course should go beyond traditional exams. Given the practical nature of the skills required, assessments should include oral and written exercises that simulate real-life tasks. Examples include drafting legal documents, preparing case summaries, or presenting arguments during a mock trial. These evaluations assess not only linguistic competence but also the students' ability to apply their knowledge in realistic scenarios. [Gérald Baudoin, 2017: 103]

Moreover, continuous assessment methods, such as quizzes on legal vocabulary, reflective journals, or collaborative projects, can help track students' progress and ensure they are developing the skills needed to succeed in legal contexts.

Conclusion

Teaching Legal French in the FLE classroom requires a specialized approach that addresses the complexities of legal terminology, formal structures, and cultural knowledge. By using authentic materials, task-based learning, and professional collaborations, educators can create a dynamic and effective learning environment. Integrating cultural and institutional knowledge, alongside practical assessments, ensures that students gain the skills and confidence needed to apply

their legal French competently in professional settings. As the demand for Legal French continues to grow among international students, innovative and targeted teaching methods will be essential for meeting learners' needs and preparing them for success in their careers.

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TEACHING FRENCH LANGUAGE TO SPORTS STUDENTS: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES

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Annotation:

The article explores the unique difficulties and solutions involved in teaching French to athletes. Sports students face challenges such as time constraints due to training schedules, physical and mental fatigue, and varied language skill levels. To address these, the article suggests flexible and adaptable programs that incorporate sports-specific content and practical language use, aligning lessons with the athletes' routines and needs. It also highlights the importance of using active learning techniques, like integrating physical movement, to maintain engagement. Furthermore, it discusses the need for specialized instructor training and cultural integration to ensure athletes can effectively communicate in French within their sports environments. The article ultimately emphasizes creating motivating and relevant language programs to help sports students develop their language skills efficiently while enhancing their sports careers.

Key words: french language teaching, linguistic needs in sports, flexible language programs, language acquisition strategies, sports-specific content

Annotatsiya:

Maqolada sportchilarga frantsuz tilini o'rgatish bilan bog'liq noyob qiyinchiliklar va yechimlar o'rganiladi. Sport o'quvchilari mashg'ulotlar jadvali, jismoniy va ruhiy charchoq va turli xil til mahorati darajasi tufayli vaqt cheklovlari kabi qiyinchiliklarga duch kelishadi. Bularni hal qilish uchun maqolada sportga xos tarkib va amaliy tildan foydalanishni o'z ichiga olgan, darslarni sportchilarning mashg'ulotlari va ehtiyojlariga moslashtiruvchi moslashuvchan va moslashuvchan dasturlar taklif etiladi. Shuningdek, u mashg'ulotlarni davom ettirish uchun jismoniy harakatni birlashtirish kabi faol o'rganish usullaridan foydalanish muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Bundan tashqari, u sportchilarning sport muhitida frantsuz tilida samarali muloqot qilishlarini ta'minlash uchun maxsus o'qituvchilar tayyorlash va madaniy integratsiya zarurligini muhokama qiladi. Maqolada sport o'quvchilarining sport kareralarini oshirishda til ko'nikmalarini samarali rivojlantirishga yordam beradigan motivatsion va tegishli til dasturlarini yaratishga urg'u beriladi.

Kalit so'zlar: frantsuz tilini o'rgatish, sportdagi lingvistik ehtiyojlar, moslashuvchan til dasturlari, tilni o'zlashtirish strategiyalari, sportga xos tarkib