company /corporation/ lawyer - юрисконсульт

2) законовед; правовед

international lawyer - специалист по международному праву; юрист-международник criminal lawyer - специалист по уголовному праву; (юрист-)криминалист

lawyer

law-yer [lawyer lawyers] BrE ['lɔ□jə()] NAmE ['lɔ□jə]r noun

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

Apresyan (En-Ru)

a person who is trained and qualified to advise people about the law and to represent them in court, and to write legal documents

Culture:

the legal system

In Britain, for historical reasons, the system of law used in Scotland is different from that in England and Wales, with the law in Northern Ireland similar to that in England. When making decisions Scottish courts look for an appropriate general principle and apply it to a particular situation. English law relies on **case law**, a collection of previous decisions, called **precedents**. English courts look at precedents for the **case** being tried and make a similar judgement. A basic principle of law in Britain is that anyone accused is **innocent until proven guilty**, so it is the job of the **prosecution** to **prove beyond reasonable doubt** that the **defendant** (= the person accused) has broken the law as stated in the **charge**. If this cannot be proved the person must be **acquitted** (= allowed to go free, with no blame attached).

British law is divided into **civil law** which concerns disagreements between individuals about matters such as business contracts, and **criminal law** which deals with offences that involveharm to a person resulting from somebody **breaking the law**. In civil cases, the **plaintiff** (= the person who claims to have been wronged) **brings an action** against the **defendant** in the hope of winning **damages** (= a financial payment) or an **injunction** (= a court order preventing the defendant from doing something). Criminal cases are brought against criminals by the state, in England and Wales by the ¹Director of Public Prosecutions and in Scotland through **procurators fiscal**.

In England and Wales most towns have a Magistrates' Court where minor cases are judged and more serious cases are passed to higher courts by three magistrates called Justices of the Peace, specially trained members of the public. The more serious cases are heard in a [†]Crown Court by a **judge** and a **jury**. Minor civil cases, such as divorce and **bankruptcy**, are heard in the [†]county courts and more serious ones in the [†]High Court of Justice. **Appeals** against decisions from the Crown Court or the High Court go to the [†]Court of Appeal and a few cases, where a question of law is in doubt, are passed to the [†]House of Lords.

In Scotland, criminal cases are heard in **District Courts** by members of the public called **lay justices**. More serious cases go to regional **sheriff courts** and are heard by the **sheriff** and a **jury**. **Appeals** go to the [†]High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh. Civil cases begin in the sheriff court and may go on appeal to the [†]Court of Session.

In the US, the **judicial** system is one of the three branches of the [†]federal government, but the legal system operates at many levels with state, county and city courts as well as **federal** courts. The right to **trial by jury** is provided by the Constitution. Each type of court has its own **jurisdiction**, that is it deals with certain kinds of cases. Both civil and criminal cases are first heard in **trial courts** and there is a right to **appeal** against the court's decision in a **court of appeals**. Many states have **family courts** where people get divorced and **small claims courts** which deal with small amounts of money. States also have trial courts, which hear a wider range of cases, and courts of appeal called **superior courts** or **district courts**. Most states have a **supreme court** where the most serious **appeals** are held. States have their own **criminal code**, but some crimes are **federal offences**, i.e. against federal law, and crimes may fall under **federal jurisdiction** if more than one state is involved

Most courts have only one **judge**, but some higher courts have several. In the US Supreme Court, the nine judges are called **justices**. The people on either side of a case are represented by **lawyers**, also called **attorneys-at-law**. In a criminal trial the defendant is represented by a **defense attorney**, or if he or she is too poor to pay a lawyer, the court will appoint a **public defender**. The **prosecution** is led by an **assistant district attorney** or, in federal cases, by a **federal attorney**.

Thesaurus:

lawyer noun C

• I advise you to consult a lawyer.

especially AmE attorney · |BrE barrister · · solicitor · |formal ScotE advocate · |law counsel ·

(a/an) lawyer/attorney/solicitor/barrister/advocate/counsel for sb

appoint/hire/instruct/consult (a/an) lawyer/attorney/solicitor/barrister/counsel

(a/an) lawyer/attorney/solicitor/barrister/advocate/counsel represents sb

Which word? Lawyer (and also attorney in American English) is the general term for sb who is qualified to advise people about the law. A lawyer who speaks in the higher courts is called a **barrister** in England and Wales and an **advocate** in Scotland. A **solicitor** gives legal advice, prepares documents and sometimes has the right to speak in court.

More About:

lawyers

Lawyer is a general term for a person who is qualified to advise people about the law, to prepare legal documents for them and/or to represent them in a court of law.

In England and Wales, a **lawyer** who is qualified to speak in the higher courts of law is called a **barrister**. In Scotland a **barrister** is called an **advocate**.

In *NAmE* attorney is a more formal word used for a lawyer and is used especially in job titles: • district attorney.

Counsel is the formal legal word used for a lawyer who is representing someone in court: - counsel for the prosecution.

Solicitor is the BrE term for a lawyer who gives legal advice and prepares documents, for example when you are buying a house,

and sometimes has the right to speak in a court of law.

In NAmE solicitor is only used in the titles of some lawyers who work for the government - Solicitor General.

Example Bank:

- A leading human rights lawyer took on his case.
- · He brought in a hot-shot criminal defense lawyer who secured a not guilty verdict.
- He was a trial lawyer for many years.
- a top criminal defence lawyer
- Corporate lawyers managed to delay the case coming to court.
- · He was among the leading international lawyers of his generation.
- Lawyers for the families said they were pleased with the decision.
- She has built a reputation as a top criminal lawyer.
- You would be wise to consult a lawyer.
- You'll be hearing from my lawyer.

lawyer

law yer S3 W2 /'lɔ jə\$ 'lɒ jət BrE AmE noun [countable]

[Word Family: noun: \uparrow law, \uparrow lawyer, \uparrow outlaw, \uparrow lawfulness, \uparrow lawlessness; verb \uparrow outlaw; adverb \uparrow lawfully $\neq \uparrow$ unlawfully; adjective: \uparrow lawful $\neq \uparrow$ unlawful]

[Date: 1300-1400 Origin: law + -yer (from -IER(1))]

someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court

COLLOCATIONS

verbs

• get a lawyer If you are charged with breaking the law, you will need to get a lawyer.

- hire/engage a lawyer He's rich enough to hire a good lawyer.
- see/consult a lawyer (=talk to a lawyer for advice) She has consulted a lawyer and is considering whether to sue Bailey.
- talk to/speak to a lawyer (=for advice) Have you spoken to a lawyer?
- a lawyer acts for/defends/represents somebody a group of lawyers who represent the airline
- a lawyer argues something His lawyers argued that the charges against him were baseless.
- a lawyer advises something His lawyers advised him not to comment.

ADJECTIVES/NOUN + lawyer

- a defence lawyer (=a lawyer who tries to prove in court that someone is not guilty) This evidence was given to the defence lawyer.

a prosecution lawyer (=a lawyer who tries to prove in court that someone is guilty) The prosecution lawyer asked his witness a question.

- a civil rights lawyer He has worked as a civil rights lawyer for overtwenty years.
- a criminal lawyer She is one of the country's leading criminal lawyers.
- a libel lawyer The actress is unhappy about the magazine article and has consulted a libel lawyer.
- a clever lawyer A clever lawyer may get a case against his client dropped because of a technicality.
- a hotshot lawyer (=a successful and confident lawyer) He's a hotshot lawyer with a growing reputation.

THESAURUS

- lawyer someone whose job is to advise people about laws, write formal agreements, or represent people in court: His lawyer told him to plead guilty.

• attorney American English a lawyer. Attorney sounds more formal than lawyer: 'The United States sees intellectual property rights as sacred,' said Thomas Klitgaard, an attorney specializing in international law. | Acting on the advice of his attorney, he remained silent throughout the questioning.

solicitor a type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law: She works as a commercial property solicitor at Nabarro Nathanson in London. | He went to the family solicitor to make a will.

• barrister a lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts: McWalter's barrister, Hugh Vass, stressed his client's previous good character.

• advocate formal a formal word for a lawyer in American English, or a barrister in Scotland: The committee can put questions to the defendant or his advocate.

• brief British English informal the lawyer who represents someone in a court case: His brief asked for a fine rather than a prison sentence.

- counsel [uncountable] the lawyer or group of lawyers who are representing someone in court: counsel for the defence/prosecution

lawyer

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Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

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lawmakers 5816
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