
Professional Certificate in Legal Research and Writing

Persuasive Writing in Law

A priori refers to a type of argument or knowledge that is derived from reason alone, independent of experience, and is often used in legal reasoning to establish a premise or assumption. Related terms include a posteriori, deductive reasoning, and inductive reasoning. In the context of Persuasive Writing in Law, a priori arguments can be used to establish a theoretical or philosophical foundation for a legal argument.

Ab initio is a Latin phrase meaning "from the beginning," and is often used in legal writing to describe a situation or condition that has existed from the start. Related terms include ab origine, ex nunc, and retroactive. For example, a contract may be deemed invalid ab initio if it was formed under duress or coercion.

Accelerated judgment refers to a type of judgment that is rendered quickly, often without a full trial or hearing. Related terms include default judgment, summary judgment, and interlocutory judgment. In Persuasive Writing in Law, an accelerated judgment may be sought by a party in order to avoid the time and expense of a lengthy trial.

Acceptance is a crucial concept in contract law, referring to the act of agreeing to the terms of an offer. Related terms include offer, consideration, and mutual assent. For example, if a party accepts an offer to purchase a piece of property, they are bound by the terms of the contract.

Access to justice refers to the ability of individuals to seek and obtain legal remedies and redress for grievances. Related terms include legal aid, pro bono, and self-representation. In the context of Persuasive Writing in Law, access to justice is an important consideration, as legal writing should be clear and concise in order to facilitate understanding and navigation of the legal system.

Ademption occurs when a specific gift or bequest in a will is no longer available to be distributed, often due to the gift being sold or destroyed. Related terms include abatement, ademption by extinction, and satisfaction. For example, if a testator leaves a specific piece of property to a beneficiary, but the property is sold before the testator's death, the gift is said to have adeemed.

Adversarial system refers to a type of legal system in which two or more parties present opposing arguments and evidence to a neutral decision-maker. Related terms include inquisitorial system, jury trial, and bench trial. In Persuasive Writing in Law, the adversarial system is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to present persuasive arguments and evidence in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Alternative dispute resolution (ADR) refers to a range of processes and techniques used to resolve disputes outside of the traditional court system. Related terms include arbitration, mediation, and negotiation. For

example, a party may seek to resolve a dispute through mediation, in which a neutral third-party facilitates a settlement between the parties.

Ambiguity refers to a situation or statement that is open to multiple interpretations or meanings. Related terms include vagueness, uncertainty, and clarity. In *Persuasive Writing in Law*, ambiguity can be a significant challenge, as legal writers must strive to craft clear and unambiguous language in order to convey their intended meaning.

Appellate jurisdiction refers to the authority of a higher court to review and decide appeals from lower courts. Related terms include original jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and personal jurisdiction. For example, a party may appeal a decision of a trial court to an appellate court, which has the authority to review and reverse the decision.

Argumentation theory refers to the study of how arguments are constructed, presented, and evaluated. Related terms include rhetoric, persuasion, and logic. In *Persuasive Writing in Law*, argumentation theory is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests.

Authority refers to the power or right to make decisions or take actions, often derived from a legal or official source. Related terms include jurisdiction, sovereignty, and legitimacy. For example, a judge has the authority to make decisions and impose sentences in a court of law.

Barrister is a type of lawyer who specializes in advocating for clients in court. Related terms include solicitor, attorney, and counsel. In *Persuasive Writing in Law*, the role of the barrister is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests.

Best evidence rule is a legal principle that requires the original of a document or other evidence to be produced in court, rather than a copy. Related terms include hearsay rule, documentary evidence, and authentication. For example, if a party seeks to introduce a contract into evidence, the original contract must be produced, rather than a photocopy.

Binding precedent refers to a legal decision or ruling that is authoritative and must be followed in subsequent cases. Related terms include stare decisis, persuasive authority, and mandatory authority. In *Persuasive Writing in Law*, binding precedent is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and apply relevant legal precedents in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Burden of proof refers to the obligation of a party to provide sufficient evidence to support their claims or allegations. Related terms include standard of proof, presumption, and inference. For example, in a criminal trial, the prosecution has the burden of proving the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Case law refers to the body of legal decisions and precedents established by courts. Related terms include common law, statutory law, and administrative law. In *Persuasive Writing in Law*, case law is an important

consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and apply relevant legal precedents in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Cause of action refers to a legal claim or right that gives rise to a lawsuit or other legal proceeding. Related terms include jurisdiction, venue, and standing. For example, a party may have a cause of action for breach of contract or negligence.

Certiorari is a type of writ or order issued by a higher court to review a decision of a lower court. Related terms include appeal, petition, and mandamus. In Persuasive Writing in Law, certiorari is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking review of a lower court decision.

Civil law refers to the body of laws and regulations that govern private relationships and disputes between individuals and organizations. Related terms include common law, statutory law, and administrative law. For example, civil law may govern contracts, torts, and property disputes.

Claim refers to a legal assertion or demand made by a party, often seeking relief or compensation. Related terms include complaint, petition, and cause of action. In Persuasive Writing in Law, the claim is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests.

Class action is a type of lawsuit in which a group of individuals or organizations with similar claims or interests join together to seek relief or compensation. Related terms include representative action, collective action, and mass tort. For example, a group of consumers may bring a class action lawsuit against a manufacturer for defective products.

Clear and convincing evidence is a standard of proof that requires a party to provide evidence that is highly probable and leaves little doubt. Related terms include preponderance of the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, and prima facie case. In Persuasive Writing in Law, clear and convincing evidence is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests.

Common law refers to the body of laws and precedents established by courts, rather than by statute or regulation. Related terms include case law, statutory law, and administrative law. For example, common law may govern contracts, torts, and property disputes.

Comparative law refers to the study of laws and legal systems from different countries or jurisdictions. Related terms include international law, foreign law, and conflict of laws. In Persuasive Writing in Law, comparative law is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and apply relevant legal principles from different jurisdictions.

Complaint is a document or pleading that initiates a lawsuit or other legal proceeding. Related terms

include petition, claim, and cause of action. For example, a party may file a complaint in court to seek relief or compensation for a wrong or injury.

Conciliation is a type of alternative dispute resolution process in which a neutral third-party facilitates a settlement between parties. Related terms include mediation, arbitration, and negotiation. In Persuasive Writing in Law, conciliation is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking a settlement.

Conclusion of law refers to a legal determination or finding made by a court or other decision-maker. Related terms include conclusion of fact, judgment, and verdict. For example, a court may conclude that a party has breached a contract, based on the evidence presented.

Constitutional law refers to the body of laws and principles that govern the relationship between the government and individuals. Related terms include constitutional rights, constitutional amendments, and judicial review. In Persuasive Writing in Law, constitutional law is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and apply relevant constitutional principles in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Constructive notice is a type of notice or knowledge that is imputed to a party, even if they did not have actual knowledge. Related terms include actual notice, implied notice, and constructive knowledge. For example, a party may be deemed to have constructive notice of a defect in a product, even if they did not actually know about it.

Contempt of court refers to a type of conduct or behavior that disrespects or disobeyed the authority of a court. Related terms include contempt of law, disobedience, and sanctions. In Persuasive Writing in Law, contempt of court is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests while respecting the authority of the court.

Contract law refers to the body of laws and principles that govern agreements and contracts between parties. Related terms include contract formation, contract interpretation, and contract remedies. For example, contract law may govern the terms and conditions of a sales contract or employment agreement.

Contribution is a type of remedy or relief that requires a party to pay a portion of a debt or obligation. Related terms include indemnity, subrogation, and reimbursement. In Persuasive Writing in Law, contribution is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Copyright law refers to the body of laws and principles that govern the protection of intellectual property, including literary and artistic works. Related terms include patent law, trademark law, and intellectual property law. For example, copyright law may govern the use and reproduction of a literary work, such as a book or article.

Counterclaim is a type of claim or defense that is asserted by a defendant in response to a plaintiff's claim. Related terms include cross-claim, counter-suit, and set-off. In Persuasive Writing in Law, counterclaim is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in responding to a claim.

Course of dealing refers to a pattern or practice of conduct between parties that can be used to interpret the terms of a contract or agreement. Related terms include course of performance, trade usage, and custom. For example, a course of dealing between a buyer and seller may establish a pattern of payment terms or delivery schedules.

Court of equity refers to a type of court that has the authority to provide relief and remedies that are not available in a court of law. Related terms include court of law, chancery court, and probate court. In Persuasive Writing in Law, the court of equity is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Covenant is a type of promise or agreement that is made between parties, often in a contract or deed. Related terms include condition, warranty, and guarantee. For example, a covenant may be made in a contract to provide a certain level of service or quality.

Damages refers to a type of remedy or relief that is awarded to a party who has suffered a loss or injury. Related terms include compensatory damages, punitive damages, and nominal damages. In Persuasive Writing in Law, damages is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Declaratory judgment is a type of judgment or decree that declares the rights or obligations of a party, often without providing relief or compensation. Related terms include declaratory relief, declaratory action, and advisory opinion. For example, a declaratory judgment may be sought to determine the validity of a contract or the interpretation of a statute.

Default judgment is a type of judgment or decree that is entered against a party who has failed to respond or appear in a lawsuit. Related terms include default, judgment by default, and default order. In Persuasive Writing in Law, default judgment is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in responding to a lawsuit.

Defendant is a party who is sued or accused in a lawsuit or other legal proceeding. Related terms include plaintiff, respondent, and appellee. For example, a defendant may be sued for breach of contract or negligence.

Demurrer is a type of motion or objection that challenges the sufficiency or validity of a complaint or other pleading. Related terms include demur, motion to dismiss, and motion to strike. In Persuasive Writing in Law, demurrer is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in responding to a complaint.

Deposition is a type of testimony or evidence that is taken outside of court, often in the form of a sworn statement or transcript. Related terms include deposition testimony, deponent, and interrogatories. For example, a deposition may be taken of a witness or expert in order to gather evidence or information.

Declarant is a party who makes a statement or declaration, often in the form of a will, contract, or other document. Related terms include testator, settlor, and grantor. In Persuasive Writing in Law, declarant is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and interpret the statements and declarations made by parties.

Direct evidence is a type of evidence that is direct and unambiguous, often in the form of testimony or documentation. Related terms include indirect evidence, circumstantial evidence, and hearsay evidence. For example, direct evidence may include a witness's testimony or a document that proves a fact.

Discretion refers to the power or authority of a decision-maker to make choices or decisions, often based on their own judgment or discretion. Related terms include judicial discretion, administrative discretion, and prosecutorial discretion. In Persuasive Writing in Law, discretion is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Discovery is a type of process or procedure that allows parties to gather evidence and information from each other, often in the form of requests for production or depositions. Related terms include discovery request, discovery response, and discovery motion. For example, a party may serve a discovery request on an opposing party to obtain documents or testimony.

Dissenting opinion is a type of opinion or statement that is made by a judge or decision-maker who disagrees with the majority or prevailing view. Related terms include concurring opinion, majority opinion, and minority opinion. In Persuasive Writing in Law, dissenting opinion is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and interpret the opinions and statements made by judges and decision-makers.

Due process refers to the principle or concept that requires parties to be treated fairly and with respect for their rights, often in the context of a legal proceeding or administrative action. Related terms include procedural due process, substantive due process, and fundamental fairness. For example, due process may require a party to be given notice and an opportunity to be heard before a decision is made.

Electronic discovery refers to the process or procedure of gathering and producing electronic evidence, such as emails, documents, and other digital data. Related terms include e-discovery, electronic evidence, and digital forensics. In Persuasive Writing in Law, electronic discovery is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Element is a component or part of a claim or cause of action, often requiring proof or evidence in order to

establish liability or responsibility. Related terms include essential element, material element, and required element. For example, an element of a negligence claim may include the duty of care owed by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Emphasis is a rhetorical device or technique used to draw attention to a particular point or argument, often through the use of repetition, tone, or language. Related terms include accent, stress, and focus. In Persuasive Writing in Law, emphasis is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Equity refers to the principle or concept of fairness and justice, often used in the context of a court of equity or other decision-making body. Related terms include fairness, justice, and morality. For example, a court of equity may consider the equitable principles of fairness and justice in making a decision or awarding relief.

Error is a mistake or defect in a legal proceeding or decision, often requiring correction or reversal. Related terms include reversible error, harmless error, and plain error. In Persuasive Writing in Law, error is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to identify and argue error in order to seek relief or compensation.

Estoppel is a type of doctrine or principle that prevents a party from denying or asserting something that is contrary to what they have previously stated or done. Related terms include estoppel by conduct, estoppel by representation, and promissory estoppel. For example, a party may be estopped from denying a fact that they have previously admitted or acknowledged.

Evidence refers to the facts or information that are presented in a legal proceeding or decision, often in the form of testimony, documents, or other types of proof. Related terms include admissible evidence, relevant evidence, and material evidence. In Persuasive Writing in Law, evidence is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of evidence.

Exclusionary rule is a type of doctrine or principle that excludes or prohibits the use of certain evidence or information in a legal proceeding, often due to its reliability or admissibility. Related terms include exclusionary rule, fruit of the poisonous tree, and Miranda rule. For example, the exclusionary rule may prohibit the use of evidence that was obtained through an illegal search or seizure.

Executed contract is a type of contract or agreement that has been fully performed or completed, often with all parties having fulfilled their obligations. Related terms include executory contract, enforceable contract, and valid contract. In Persuasive Writing in Law, executed contract is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and interpret the terms and conditions of a contract in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Extrinsic evidence is a type of evidence or information that is external or outside of a document or contract,

often used to interpret or understand the terms or meaning of the document. Related terms include intrinsic evidence, parol evidence, and extrinsic ambiguity. For example, extrinsic evidence may include testimony or documentation that is used to interpret the terms of a contract.

Fair use is a type of doctrine or principle that allows for the limited use or reproduction of copyrighted material, often for purposes such as criticism, commentary, or education. Related terms include fair use doctrine, copyright law, and intellectual property law. In Persuasive Writing in Law, fair use is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to analyze and interpret the terms and conditions of a contract or agreement in order to advocate for their clients' interests.

Federal question jurisdiction refers to the authority or power of a federal court to hear and decide cases that involve federal laws or the Constitution. Related terms include diversity jurisdiction, supplemental jurisdiction, and removal jurisdiction. For example, a federal court may have federal question jurisdiction over a case that involves a federal statute or constitutional issue.

File is a document or record that is maintained by a court or other decision-making body, often containing information or evidence related to a case or proceeding. Related terms include court file, case file, and document file. In Persuasive Writing in Law, file is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of documentation and evidence.

Final judgment is a type of judgment or decree that is made at the end of a legal proceeding or trial, often providing a final resolution or disposition of the case. Related terms include final order, final decree, and judgment on the merits. For example, a final judgment may be entered in a case after a trial or hearing.

Flow is a rhetorical device or technique used to create a smooth and cohesive narrative or argument, often through the use of transitions, connections, and repetition. Related terms include coherence, cohesion, and syntax. In Persuasive Writing in Law, flow is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Forum non conveniens is a type of doctrine or principle that allows a court to dismiss a case or transfer it to a more convenient or appropriate forum, often due to considerations such as jurisdiction or venue. Related terms include forum non conveniens doctrine, inconvenient forum, and transfer of venue. For example, a court may dismiss a case on the grounds of forum non conveniens if it determines that the case would be more conveniently heard in another jurisdiction.

Fraud refers to a type of intentional or deceptive conduct or behavior, often involving false or misleading statements or representations. Related terms include fraudulent conduct, fraudulent intent, and fraudulent scheme. In Persuasive Writing in Law, fraud is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation for fraudulent conduct.

General damages are a type of remedy or relief that is awarded to a party for non-monetary losses or injuries, such as pain and suffering or emotional distress. Related terms include special damages, compensatory damages, and punitive damages. For example, general damages may be awarded to a party who has suffered a personal injury or loss.

Hearsay is a type of evidence or statement that is made by someone other than the witness, often not admissible in court due to its reliability or credibility. Related terms include hearsay rule, hearsay exception, and hearsay testimony. In Persuasive Writing in Law, hearsay is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of evidence and testimony.

Impeachment is a type of challenge or attack on the credibility or reliability of a witness or evidence, often through the use of contradictory statements or prior inconsistent statements. Related terms include impeachment by contradiction, impeachment by prior inconsistent statement, and impeachment by bias. For example, a party may impeach a witness by showing that they have made prior inconsistent statements.

Inference is a type of conclusion or deduction that is drawn from evidence or facts, often used to establish a fact or prove a point. Related terms include inference of fact, inference of law, and presumption. In Persuasive Writing in Law, inference is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of evidence and reasoning.

Injunction is a type of remedy or relief that is awarded to a party, often in the form of a court order or decree that requires a party to do or refrain from doing something. Related terms include injunction, restraining order, and prohibitory order. For example, an injunction may be sought to prevent a party from engaging in certain conduct or behavior.

Intellectual property refers to the rights or interests that a party has in creative or innovative works, such as patents, trademarks, or copyrights. Related terms include intellectual property law, patent law, and copyright law. In Persuasive Writing in Law, intellectual property is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in protecting their intellectual property rights.

Interlocutory appeal is a type of appeal or review that is taken from a decision or order that is not final, often in order to seek review or reversal of an intermediate or preliminary decision. Related terms include interlocutory order, interlocutory judgment, and final judgment. For example, a party may take an interlocutory appeal from a decision granting or denying a motion for summary judgment.

Interrogatories are a type of discovery or request for information that is made by one party to another, often in the form of written questions or requests for production. Related terms include interrogatories, requests for production, and requests for admission. In Persuasive Writing in Law, interrogatories are an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their

clients' interests through effective use of discovery and evidence.

Irreparable harm is a type of injury or loss that is so severe or permanent that it cannot be compensated or remedied through monetary damages or other relief. Related terms include irreparable injury, irreparable loss, and irreparable harm. For example, a party may seek an injunction or other relief to prevent irreparable harm to their business or reputation.

Jury instructions are a type of guidance or direction that is given to a jury by a court, often to help them understand the law or facts of a case. Related terms include jury charge, jury verdict, and jury deliberations. In Persuasive Writing in Law, jury instructions are an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Jurisdiction refers to the authority or power of a court or other decision-making body to hear and decide cases, often based on factors such as geography, subject matter, or parties. Related terms include subject matter jurisdiction, personal jurisdiction, and territorial jurisdiction. For example, a court may have jurisdiction over a case based on the location of the parties or the subject matter of the dispute.

Law review is a type of publication or journal that is dedicated to the discussion and analysis of legal issues and topics, often featuring articles, comments, and notes written by scholars, practitioners, and students. Related terms include law journal, legal publication, and academic writing. In Persuasive Writing in Law, law review is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of research and analysis.

Legal analysis is a type of process or method that is used to analyze and interpret the law, often involving the application of legal principles and precedents to a particular fact pattern or scenario. Related terms include legal research, legal writing, and legal reasoning. For example, a legal analyst may use legal analysis to determine the likely outcome of a case or to identify potential arguments or defenses.

Legal brief is a type of document or writing that is submitted to a court or other decision-making body, often in support of a particular argument or position. Related terms include legal memorandum, legal argument, and appellate brief. In Persuasive Writing in Law, legal brief is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Legal citation is a type of reference or citation that is used to identify and credit sources of legal authority, often in the form of a citation to a case, statute, or other legal material. Related terms include legal citation style, citation format, and citation guide. For example, a legal writer may use legal citation to support an argument or to provide evidence of a particular legal principle or precedent.

Legislative history is a type of record or documentation that is used to understand the intent and purpose behind a particular law or statute, often involving the analysis of committee reports, hearings, and other

legislative materials. Related terms include legislative intent, legislative purpose, and statutory interpretation. In Persuasive Writing in Law, legislative history is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of research and analysis.

Liability refers to the responsibility or obligation of a party to pay or perform, often arising from a breach of contract, tort, or other legal obligation. Related terms include liability insurance, liability waiver, and liability release. For example, a party may be liable for damages or injuries caused by their negligence or breach of contract.

Mandamus is a type of writ or order that is issued by a court to compel a government official or agency to perform a particular duty or function. Related terms include mandamus, writ of mandamus, and administrative mandamus. In Persuasive Writing in Law, mandamus is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Mediation is a type of alternative dispute resolution process that involves the use of a neutral third-party to facilitate a settlement or agreement between parties. Related terms include mediation, arbitrator, and mediator. For example, a mediator may be used to facilitate a settlement between parties in a contract dispute.

Mootness refers to a type of doctrine or principle that applies when a case or controversy has become hypothetical or academic, often due to a change in circumstances or the passage of time. Related terms include mootness doctrine, moot case, and hypothetical case. In Persuasive Writing in Law, mootness is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation.

Motion is a type of request or application that is made to a court or other decision-making body, often seeking a particular ruling, order, or relief. Related terms include motion to dismiss, motion for summary judgment, and motion to strike. For example, a party may make a motion to dismiss a complaint or to strike a particular piece of evidence.

Negligence is a type of tort or civil wrong that involves a breach of duty or care, often resulting in injury or harm to another party. Related terms include negligence per se, comparative negligence, and contributory negligence. In Persuasive Writing in Law, negligence is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests in seeking relief or compensation for injuries or losses.

Notice is a type of communication or notification that is given to a party, often to inform them of a particular fact, circumstance, or proceeding. Related terms include notice of appeal, notice of hearing, and notice of trial. For example, a party may be given notice of a lawsuit or other legal proceeding.

Opinion is a type of statement or expression of view that is made by a judge, lawyer, or other expert, often in the form of a written opinion or oral argument. Related terms include opinion of the court, concurring opinion, and dissenting opinion. In Persuasive Writing in Law, opinion is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Oral argument is a type of presentation or argument that is made orally, often in a court or other decision-making body. Related terms include oral argument, appellate argument, and trial argument. For example, a lawyer may make an oral argument to a court in support of their client's position or argument.

Order is a type of decision or directive that is made by a court or other decision-making body, often in the form of a written order or oral ruling. Related terms include court order, judicial order, and administrative order. In Persuasive Writing in Law, order is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Original jurisdiction refers to the authority or power of a court to hear and decide a case in the first instance, often based on factors such as subject matter or geography. Related terms include original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, and concurrent jurisdiction. For example, a court may have original jurisdiction over a case involving a federal question or constitutional issue.

Parole evidence is a type of evidence or testimony that is used to interpret or understand the terms of a contract or other written document, often in the form of oral or written statements made by the parties. Related terms include parole evidence rule, parole evidence exception, and extrinsic evidence. In Persuasive Writing in Law, parole evidence is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of evidence and testimony.

Pleading is a type of document or writing that is submitted to a court or other decision-making body, often in the form of a complaint, answer, or reply. Related terms include pleading, complaint, and answer. For example, a party may file a pleading in court to initiate a lawsuit or respond to a complaint.

Plurality opinion is a type of opinion or statement that is made by a majority of judges or justices, but not necessarily a unanimous or majority opinion. Related terms include plurality opinion, concurring opinion, and dissenting opinion. In Persuasive Writing in Law, plurality opinion is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Precedent is a type of decision or ruling that is used as a guide or authority in subsequent cases, often based on the principle of stare decisis. Related terms include binding precedent, persuasive precedent, and mandatory precedent. For example, a court may follow a precedent in deciding a similar case or issue.

Preemption refers to the doctrine or principle that a federal law or regulation preempts or supersedes a state or local law or regulation, often based on the supremacy clause of the Constitution. Related terms include preemption doctrine, federal preemption, and state preemption. In Persuasive Writing in Law, preemption is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of research and analysis.

Presumption is a type of assumption or inference that is made in the absence of evidence or proof, often used to shift the burden of proof or establish a particular fact. Related terms include presumption of innocence, presumption of validity, and rebuttable presumption. For example, a presumption may be made that a party is innocent until proven guilty.

Privilege is a type of right or immunity that is granted to a party, often to protect them from liability or obligation, such as the privilege against self-incrimination or the attorney-client privilege. Related terms include privilege, immunity, and confidentiality. In Persuasive Writing in Law, privilege is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Pro bono is a type of service or representation that is provided by a lawyer or law firm, often without charge or at a reduced fee, in order to assist a client or cause that is in need of legal assistance. Related terms include pro bono service, pro bono representation, and public interest law. For example, a lawyer may provide pro bono services to a non-profit organization or individual in need of legal assistance.

Procedural law refers to the rules and regulations that govern the process or procedure of a court or other decision-making body, often including rules of evidence, civil procedure, and appellate procedure. Related terms include procedural law, substantive law, and administrative law. In Persuasive Writing in Law, procedural law is an important consideration, as legal writers must be able to craft persuasive arguments and advocate for their clients' interests through effective use of language and rhetoric.

Proof is a type of evidence or demonstration that is used to establish a fact or prove a point, often through the use of testimony, documents, or other types of evidence. Related terms include proof, evidence, and demonstration. For example, a party may provide proof of a fact or circumstance through the use of documents or testimony.

Public policy refers to the principles or goals that guide or shape the actions of a government or decision-making body,