

justice[ˈdʒʌstɪs] *n***1. справедливость**

to treat smb. with justice - относиться к кому-л. справедливо /беспристрастно/

to cry for justice - взывать к справедливости

to uphold the justice of a cause - отстаивать правоту какого-л. дела

2. правосудие, юстиция

Court of Justice - суд

Department of Justice - министерство юстиции (в США)

to administer justice - отправлять правосудие

to bring to justice - привлечь к судебной ответственности /отдать под суд/

to deliver smb. up to justice - передать кого-л. в руки правосудия

to do justice on /upon/ smb. - покарать кого-л. (*преим.* смертной казнью)**3. расплата; вознаграждение по заслугам****4. обоснованность; законность (чего-л.)**

to complain with justice - обоснованно жаловаться; изъявлять законное недовольство

5. 1) судья

Justice of the Peace - мировой судья

Lord Chief Justice - лорд главный судья, председатель отделения королевской скамьи Высокого суда правосудия

Lord Justice General - лорд верховный судья, председатель сессионного суда Шотландии

Chief Justice - *амер.* председатель суда; председательствующий на судебном заседании**2) (Justice) судья (титулование)**

Mr. Justice Brown - господин судья Браун

◇ *poetical justice* - идеальная справедливость

to do justice to smb., to smth. - оценить должным образом /по достоинству/ кого-л., что-л.; отдать должное кому-л., чему-л.

to do her justice she is very able - надо отдать ей справедливость /надо признать, что/, она очень способна

he did justice to the dinner - он отдал должное обеду

in justice to smb., smth. - отдавая должное кому-л., чему-л.

Jedwood justice, Jeddart justice - суд без соблюдения нормальной процедуры, расправа под видом суда

to do oneself justice - показать себя с лучшей стороны

you are not doing yourself justice - ты способен на большее

justice

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

just·ice [justice justices] *BrE* [ˈdʒʌstɪs] ^m *NAmE* [ˈdʒʌstɪs] ^m **noun****1. uncountable** the fair treatment of people

• laws based on the principles of justice

• They are demanding equal rights and justice.

Opp: ↑injustice**see also** ↑poetic justice, ↑rough justice**2. uncountable** the quality of being fair or reasonable

• Who can deny the justice of their cause?

• He demanded, not without justice, that he should be allowed to express his views.

Opp: ↑injustice**3. uncountable** the legal system used to punish people who have committed crimes

• the criminal justice system

• The European Court of Justice

• (BrE) They were accused of attempting to **pervert the course of justice**.• (NAmE) They were accused of attempting to **obstruct justice**.**see also** ↑miscarriage of justice**4. (also Justice) countable** (NAmE) a judge in a court (also used before the name of a judge)**see also** ↑chief justice**5. Justice countable** (BrE, CanE) used before the name of a judge in a ↑court of appeal

• Mr Justice Davies

more at pervert the course of justice **at** ↑pervert _{v.}| **idioms** ↑bring somebody to justice ▪ ↑do justice to somebody do somebody justice ▪ ↑do yourself justiceWord Origin:late Old English iustise 'administration of the law', via Old French from Latin *justitia*, from *justus*, from *jus* 'law, right'.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 such as business contracts, and **criminal law** which deals with offences that involve harm 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 **Director 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:

justice noun U

• Our laws must be based on principles of justice.

fairness • **fair play** • **equality** • **formal equity** •

Opp: **injustice**

justice/fairness/fair play/equality/equity **for sb**

social/economic justice/fairness/equality/equity

ensure justice/fairness/fair play/equality/equity

guarantee justice/fairness/equality/equity

Collocations:

Criminal justice

Breaking the law

break/violate/obey/uphold the law

be investigated/arrested/tried for a crime/a robbery/fraud

be arrested/ (*especially NAmE*) indicted/convicted on charges of rape/fraud/ (*especially US*) felony charges

be arrested on suspicion of arson/robbery/shoplifting

be accused of/be charged with murder/ (*especially NAmE*) homicide/four counts of fraud

face two charges of indecent assault

admit your guilt/liability/responsibility (for sth)

deny the allegations/claims/charges

confess to a crime

grant/be refused/be released on/skip/jump bail

The legal process

stand/await /bring sb to/come to/be on trial

take sb to/come to/settle sth out of court

face/avoid/escape prosecution

seek/retain/have the right to/be denied access to legal counsel

hold/conduct/attend/adjourn a hearing/trial

sit on/influence /persuade/convince the jury

sit/stand/appear /be put/place sb in the dock

plead guilty/not guilty to a crime

be called to/enter (*BrE*) the witness box

take/put sb on the stand/ (*NAmE*) the witness stand

call/subpoena/question/cross-examine a witness

give/hear the evidence against/on behalf of sb

raise/withdraw /overrule an objection

reach a unanimous/majority verdict

return/deliver /record a verdict of not guilty/unlawful killing/accidental death

convict/acquit the defendant of the crime

secure a conviction/your acquittal

logde/file an appeal

appeal (against)/challenge /uphold/overturn a conviction/verdict

Sentencing and punishment

pass sentence on sb

carry/face/serve a seven-year/life sentence

receive/be given the death penalty

be sentenced to ten years (in prison/jail)

carry/impose/pay a fine (of \$3 000)/a penalty (of 14 years imprisonment)

be imprisoned/jailed for drug possession/fraud/murder

do/serve time/ten years

be sent to/put sb in/be released from jail/prison

be/put sb/spend X years on death row

be granted/be denied/break (your) parole

more collocations at ↑crime

Example Bank:

- Civilians were not subject to summary justice.
- He saw it as rough justice when he got food poisoning from the stolen meat.
- He spent twenty years in prison as a result of a miscarriage of justice.
- Justice must be done in every case.
- Maybe there's a sort of poetic justice to it.
- Restorative justice can only work when all parties agree.
- She was charged with perverting the course of justice after admitting to burning vital evidence.
- So far the robbers have escaped justice.
- Some people saw the epidemic as divine justice.
- Somebody out there needs to make sure justice is served.
- The teacher's system of punishments appealed to the children's sense of justice.
- They saw the reform proposals as a way to promote social justice.
- They were accused of attempting to obstruct justice.
- They were accused of attempting to pervert the course of justice.
- We have been denied justice for too long.
- the battle for Taylor to face justice before the High Court
- the deadliest episode of vigilante justice in American history
- those who are ultimately responsible for dispensing justice
- victims seeking retributive justice
- Children often have a highly developed sense of justice.
- Our laws must be based on the principles of justice.
- Sometimes I feel that there's no justice in the world.
- They're demanding equal rights and social justice.
- We will not get social order until we have economic justice.

justice

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

justice **W2** /'dʒʌstɪs, 'dʒʌstɪs/ *BrE* ^u *AmE* ^u *noun*

[Date: 1100-1200; Language: Old French; Origin: Latin *justitia*, from *justus*; ⇒ ↑*just*²]

1. SYSTEM OF JUDGEMENT [uncountable] the system by which people are judged in courts of law and criminals are punished:

" a book on the criminal justice system

" The killers will be brought to justice (=caught and punished).

" Acts of terrorism must not escape justice. ⇒ ↑*miscarriage of justice*

2. FAIRNESS [uncountable] fairness in the way people are treated **OPP** *injustice*:

" Children have a strong sense of justice.

" His people came to him demanding justice. ⇒ ↑*poetic justice*

3. BEING RIGHT [uncountable] the quality of being right and deserving fair treatment:

" No one doubts the justice of our cause.

4. do justice to somebody/something (also **do somebody/something justice**) to treat or represent someone or something good, beautiful etc in a way that is as good as they deserve:

" The photo doesn't do her justice.

" No words can do justice to the experience.

5. do yourself justice to do something such as a test well enough to show your real ability:

" Sara panicked in the exam and didn't do herself justice.

6. justice has been done/served used to say that someone has been treated fairly or has been given a punishment they deserve

7. JUDGE [countable] (also **Justice**)

a) *American English* a judge in a law court

b) *British English* the title of a judge in the High Court

⇒ **rough justice** at ↑*rough*¹(16)

justice

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15000 **1326**^{COCA}

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justice ³¹⁵²²

justices 3135

COCA 500k Unlemmatized

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76 **77467**⁹⁶ *nnu*

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