

- a. Define the term statute
- b. What is a statutory sentence

Core statements in statutory sentences

- A core statement in the statutory sentence that is grammatically complete after removing all qualifications.
- It is the main/ independent/principal clause
- It has a subject and predicate
- It gives a complete idea and can stand alone

Cont...

- A core statement can be made of subject and two or more predicates. This implies that a sentence (section) can have more than one core statements.

Qualifications in statutory sentences

- A qualification is the information that qualifies the subject (noun or noun phrase of the sentence).
- The qualification starts with; who, which, that, whose, whom, where, participles (-ing, ed, en)
- It is important to identify qualifications in statutes to be able to know which subject or noun the qualification refers to.
- A sentence may have one or more qualifications.

Examples

- Any man who happens to have a carnal knowledge with any girl without her consent is guilty of sexual harassment.
 - Core statement: Any man is guilty of sexual harassment.
 - Qualification: who happens to have a carnal knowledge with any girl without her consent
- Any person convicted of murder shall be sentenced to death.
 - Core statement: Any person shall be sentenced to death.
 - Qualification: convicted of murder

Cont...

- **Any person** who takes another person's property without his or her consent and treats it or uses it as if it is his or hers **is regarded as thief**.
- ❑ Core statement: Any person is regarded as thief.
- ❑ Qualification: who takes another person's property without his or her consent and treats it or uses it as if it is his or hers

Cont...

Any person who takes part in a fight in a public place is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment for six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings.

✓ Core statements;

- Any person is guilty of an offence.
- Any person is liable to imprisonment for six months.
- Any person is liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings.

Cont...

Any person who takes part in a fight in a public place is guilty of an offence and is liable to imprisonment for six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred shillings.

✓ **The qualification:** who takes part in fight in a public place

Cont...

Any man who decides to do something unlawful and which leads to loose of someone's property is liable to punishment.

❑ **Core statement:** Any man is liable to punishment.

❑ **Qualifications:** 1. who decides to something unlawful

2. which leads to loose of someone's property

Cont...

Any arrest which is lawful is not a necessarily provocation of an assault but it may be an evidence of provocation to the persons who knows legality.

Qualifications:

1. which is lawful is not a necessarily provocation of an assault
2. who knows legality

Other examples

Any persons who, being riotously assembled together, unlawfully pull down or destroy, or begin to pull down or destroy any building, railway, machinery or structures are guilty of an offence and each of them is liable to imprisonment for life.

Qualifications:

1. who being riotously assembled together
2. who unlawfully pull down or destroy
3. who begin to pull down or destroy any
building, railway, machinery or
structures

Other examples...

1. Any man who enters the father's room without permission is guilty of misdemeanor.
2. Any person committing the felony of manslaughter is liable to imprisonment for life.
3. Any woman whose daughter will be caught stealing other people's properties shall be required to appear before the court for further interrogation.
4. A man standing in front of that cinema hall killed my father and shall be sent to jail.

Other examples...

6. Any student who makes noise in the campus while other students are studying is liable to expulsion.

7. Any person who becomes an accessory after the fact to a misdemeanor is guilty of a misdemeanor.

8. Any document or object referred to as an exhibit and identified in a written statement tendered in evidence under this section shall be treated as if it had been produced as an exhibit and identified in court by the maker of the statement.

Other examples...

9. Any person who attempts to commit a felony or misdemeanor is guilty of an offence, which unless otherwise stated, is a misdemeanor.