

S U M M A R Y

VARIOUS ASPECTS OF COMPARATIVE LAW

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This essay deals with the various aspects of comparative law.

According to a rather old viewpoint comparative law may be divided into three branches: "*descriptive comparative law*", "*comparative history*" and "*comparative legislation or comparative jurisprudence*".

Under section II a particular attention is devoted to "*descriptive comparative law*" and "*applied comparative law*".

Furthermore, another distinction can be made between "*micro-comparison*" and "*macro-comparison*".

Micro-comparison is concerned with detailed legal rules and institutions. For instance the comparison of "products liability" in German and Turkish laws or the comparison of the legal situation of married women in "Moslem law" and in "Socialist law".

Macro-comparison is concerned with the comparison of entire legal systems, such as the Anglo-American law (Common Law) and the Romanist laws or Socialist law.

Macro-comparison of entire legal systems has sought, in rare cases to cover the world. Mostly, it has been concerned with the two great systems of Western civilization, the Anglo-American Common Law and the "Civil Law".

Under sections IV and V, the distinctions between “*internal (domestic) comparative law*” and “*external comparative law*” and “*comparative private law*” and “*comparative public law*” are examined.

Moreover, comparative law may be distinguished as follows: “*formal comparative law*” “*dogmatic or systematic comparative law*”, and “*historical comparative law*”.