



Forensic Discourse Analysis of Legal and Courtroom Interaction: A Study of 12 Angry Men

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The study aimed to analyze the complications and complexities involved legal discourse and its manifestation in the trial. It also explored the legal dynamics of courtroom and the jury interactional patterns in the movie '12 Angry Men' from forensic perspective. The study to highlighted as to how language acts as a source of agency and power to investigate cooperation among the speakers in a legal setting. The researchers conceptualized a framework using Heffer's (2013) model designed for legal and forensic discourse and Grice's (1975) Cooperation Principle and its maxims. The data for the study was taken from a movie '12 Angry Men', that was inspired by a real trial. The major findings of the study highlight that there is significant dominance in the projection of the judge's voice in the court and there is lack of direct communication that affects the trial itself by making it difficult for the jury to understand the facts of the case properly. Moreover, agency is continuously taken away from the jury which results in misunderstanding of the case. Most of the jury members express sheer boredom and sleepiness, while others showcase extreme interest for the prosecution. Power among the jury members in the trial gets manifested from failure of effective voice projection and scarce cooperation between the jury members. The forensic discourse analysis highlights that the jury members excessively violated all the maxims. However, the maxims that were flouted the most were that of quantity and relevance. This signifies that the urge for authority and the absence of agency can actually have far reaching consequences on the final verdict.

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INTRODUCTION

In the emerging field of Forensic Linguistics, legal discourse has been the focus of attention as numerous studies have been conducted over the subject (Aldridge & Luchjenbroers, 2007; Goźdz-Roszkowski, 2021). Within legal discourse, courtroom interaction has also been majorly explored by many researchers (Luchjenbroers, 1991; Wood, 2012). However, there is a significant gap when it comes to the relationship between legal discourse in courtroom and its relation to the jury room interaction and dynamics between the judge and the jury. Moreover, less research is there that actually looks at the effect of courtroom discourse over the jury and its final verdict. Cheng and Danesi (2019) define legal discourse as “an umbrella term, could be used to address the whole spectrum studying legal phenomena” (p. 279). They go on to add that it can be either written or spoken discourse. The written discourse includes legislations, while the spoken legal discourse stands for the courtroom interaction and the language used during the whole trial of a case. Besides that, it includes the physical settings of the courtroom as well. Similarly, Beach (1985) describes courtroom interaction as a temporally dense interaction where the past, present and future are discussed at once. Moreover, the proceedings of a case involve much deliberation over the past events within a courtroom and indicate how at times they are constructed within the court as the people present in the courtroom do not observe the settings and circumstances related to facts of a case directly. According to American Bar Association (ABA), “the trial jury in either a civil or criminal case is chosen from a list called a venire or jury pool that has been compiled by the court”. The jury members usually range between six to twelve members in total out of which one member acts as a foreman or the group leader. The study has focused upon these key ideas in the movie 12 Angry Men originally written as a screenplay by Reginald Rose after his experience of serving as a juror in a manslaughter case.

Aims and objectives:

- To highlight the way power is maintained in a legal setting by using language
- To explore the impact of courtroom interaction over the jurors
- To investigate the struggle for power among the jurors during the jury trial

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Luchjenbroers (1991) conducted a study named ‘DISCOURSE DYNAMICS IN THE COURTROOM’ in which he analyzed the social aspects of the Supreme Court Discourse in Australia. He took part in a six-day murder trial of a case and recorded the whole proceedings and data. Afterwards, the data was transcribed and analyzed. The research not only investigated linguistic structures but also analyzed their relation to the cognitive strategies of information processing. The study employed Schema Theory and highlighted how information is added to the mental spaces and cognition of the people present in the courtroom whose perception eventually influences the final verdict of the jury.

Wood (2012) worked on ‘Courtroom Discourse as Verbal Performance: Describing the Unique Sociolinguistic Situation of the American Trial Courtroom’ in which she analyzed verbal art as a performance in a courtroom setting. The study was based on the data taken from Provo Fourth District Court. The research focused on the complete trial instead of just one part of it in order to gain a comprehensive understating of the courtroom discourse. The researcher dealt with courtroom discourse as a performance with many characters who have assigned roles. The sociolinguistic condition in the courtroom put restrictions on the performance of different characters with respect to each other.

Riner undertook a study on ‘Discourses of Death: The influence of Language on Capital Juror’s Decisions’ in which she examined the way language of the law actually influences the verdict of the jurors. The data for the study was collected from the Texas death penalty trials and it also included the interview with the jurors after the end of trial. The study engaged in comparative analysis of the overall language of the proceedings of the court including jury instructions and the post-interviews actually measured the difference and similarity between the language of jurors at the end. The analysis gave important insights as jurors used the legal jargons and law as a shield to hide their lack of empathy for the convict. The jurors tried to evade the responsibility of their own verdict and put the onus somewhere else by choosing some specific linguistic constructions.

Tajabadi et al, (2014) explored in their study entitled ‘Grice’s Cooperative Maxims in Oral Arguments: The Case of Dispute Settlement Councils in Iran’. The study basically relied on the data taken from Isfahan branch of Iranian Dispute Settlement Council. The data was later transcribed and analyzed by

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using the cooperative maxims of Paul Grice (1975). The study used the theoretical framework of Conversational Analysis and analyzed the said data accordingly. The results of the study revealed that in a Persian council, quantity and relevance were two important maxims that were flouted and violated again and again. However, the maxims of quality and manner were aptly followed.

METHODOLOGY

The research is a qualitative study that relies on qualitative data. The study is essentially exploratory in nature as it tries to explore the role of language in legal discourse. The data under consideration for the study has been drawn from the script of the movie in the form of utterances. The utterances have been analyzed according to the operational framework designed for the study. The method of data analysis is given below in detail.

Method of Data Analysis

The method used for data analysis in this paper is Discourse Analysis that is usually used to analyze the written, as well as, spoken discourse in a certain social context. Here the given context is that of legal context. The method has analyzed data on different levels to highlight the purpose and effect of a certain use of language. The forensic discourse analysis has made use of methods like investigating conversational codes like turn-taking, interruptions and listener response. The vocabulary used in the data has been analyzed keeping on view the ideological and cultural associations of a certain words as they add to the overall discourse. The spoken discourse is also marked with repetition, redundancy, and hesitation; these ideas have also been investigated in the given data. The overall focus of the method was to analyze the given data in terms of social context and the meanings generated and conveyed through the discourse itself. The population of this study includes all the written fiction based on real life courtroom experiences. The sample chosen for this study is from the script of 12 Angry Men written by Reginald Rose. The script has been taken from ‘SUBSLIKESCRIPT’ a website that contains scripts of famous English movies. Moreover, the script was cross checked with the actual movie available on the YouTube.

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Conceptual Framework

For this research, the researcher designed a conceptual framework by using the ideas from voice projection framework of Heffer (2013) and Grice's Cooperative Principle in Conversation (1975). These two ideas were juxtaposed in order to investigate the component of voice, authority and cooperation among the speakers in a legal setting. The theoretical lens provided important insights into exploring the utterances taken from the script of the movie '12 Angry Men'. The framework helped to investigate voice projection and authority that in turn influences the jurors. Moreover, it also helped to understand the cooperation principle followed and flouted by the jurors during jury trial because of absence of voice in courtroom, hence, the resultant struggle for power. The study has employed the use of different ideas and concepts from the domain of forensics and linguistics. The first idea that serves as a base of the theoretical framework is **Heffer (2013) Voice Projection Framework**. He conducted a study on court proceedings in which he used the ideas within this framework and established it as a proper framework for analysis of projection and articulation of voice in the legal setting. Heffer has discussed multiple ideas under this framework, the study has employed many of the ideas present in the given framework to analyze and answer the research questions. Heffer has basically highlighted how the voices of judge and jury are projected during a trial. Some key ideas are given as follows:

Voice: It is related to communication and courtroom discourse and highlights the power imbalance that is institutionalized within the institutional setting of the courtroom. It also deals with certain constraints put on the speakers who are present there and the idea also deals with the presence of multiple audiences present in a legal setting. Voicing is basically a communicative aspect that is closely related to the power aspects that have been discussed later in this section.

Hearing: It is the other side of the equation as hearers are equally important when it comes to projection. If the hearers are not interested or cannot understand the discourse due to its complexity, they will not be able to understand, hence the projection gets weakened.

Projection: It is the way in which any voice is produced and reaches the audience, projection is important as failure to project one's voice often leads to misunderstanding.

Responsive understanding: It is an idea closely related to projection, when voices are projected there is an urge for seeking a positive or a negative response from the audience. This responsive understanding

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tells a lot about power dynamics and cooperation and coordination among the interlocutors

Authority: It is defined as the power that is institutionalized in nature and that has the ability to curb the projection of both voicing and hearing. It can do so by putting restrictions on the use of a certain type of discourse and other centering practices. Certain institutions like state etc., in this context courts and Supreme Courts impose their own norms which can lead to the strengthening or loss of a group or community's voice. A judge's voice can be called as an authoritative voice.

Accommodation: The speakers may accommodate and adjust their way of speaking in order to effectively project their own voices. Converging often occurs in accommodation in which either the laymen adopt the professional discourse or else the professionals adopt the laymen's discourse. Two factors are influential for accommodation that is capacity and motivation.

The diagrammatic representation of the model as presented by Heffer is given below:

3.2.2 Gricean Cooperative Principle in Conversation (1975)

In 1975, Paul Grice in his work, *Studies in the Way of Words* outlined the importance of being understood in any conversation. He stressed that there are certain maxims to be followed whenever the participants are involved in an interaction. No matter if the interaction seems socially odd or out of place, the speakers may still be following the maxims of conversation. Grice outlined four important maxims that are a basic ingredient of any conversation to properly convey meaning.

Maxim of Quantity

The maxim of quantity entails that the speaker must be informative. The speaker must abide by the rule of a required amount of information. Giving too much or too less information results in lack of communication.

Maxim of Quality

It is related to the truthfulness and worth of any given information. If there is a little doubt the speakers must not say anything about it. If there is lack of evidence regarding a certain information it must be excluded or the disclaimer must be given regarding the doubt if someone includes it.

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Maxim of Relevance

This maxim stresses that the information shared must be relevant to a certain context. All the information that is not directly relevant must be omitted.

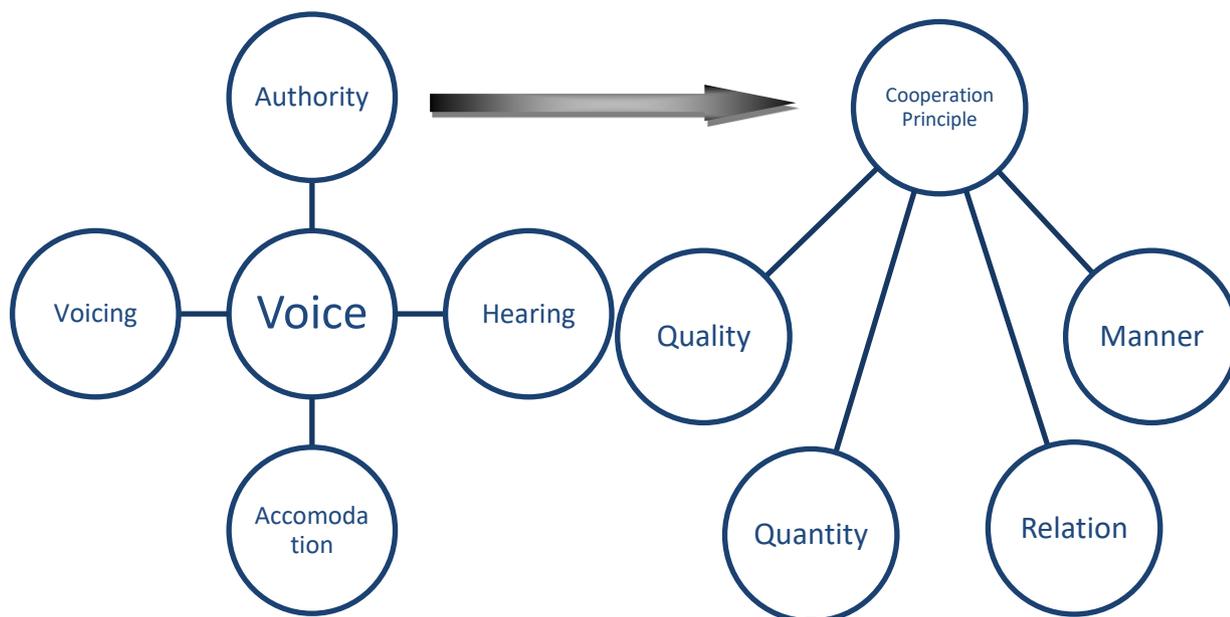
Maxim of Manner

The maxim of manner highlights that the speakers must be clear about their manner in which they are giving information. The speakers must not be obscure in their expressions. They must avoid ambiguity and try to be orderly while giving off information. The speakers must be brief and concise in their manner.

Breaking the maxims:

These maxims may be broken in two ways. One being the **violation** of a maxim in which a maxim is overtly broken and the speakers in an interaction cannot really pin point it. Another type is **flouting** of a maxim in which a maxim is explicitly broken and the participants involved in a interaction clearly know that it is being broken.

The operational framework designed for the study is given below:



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Figure 1: Conceptual Framework designed for the study

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The manifestation of the authority in courtroom discourse and its relationship to the cooperation principle among the participants gets clearly reflected from the text. In the room where the case of the main story is being explained, the jury instructions given by the judge are very crucial when it comes to voice projection and authority. During the jury instructions, there is no other voice present in the scene as the judge is the only speaker. There is no case of ‘turn-taking’ as only the judge gets to speak each and everything while any other member from the audience or even the jurors do not question the judge. This makes the idea of Hearing given in Heffer’s (2013) framework quite problematic in this case as there is no surety whether the hearers properly heard judge’s remarks. As the hearing part has two important components of listening and comprehension. It is not made clear whether the jurors properly listened and comprehended the judge’s remarks or not.

Besides that, the judge’s statement shows authority and control of the legal discourse as he gets to make comments while others are not allowed to. As evident from the following line, “And now, gentlemen of the jury, I come to my final instruction to you”. Here the word final instruction is quite important as it shows that the judge will not take any comments or questions from the side of the jury. It reflects that this statement is final and conclusive and the jury must abide by the instructions to be given by the judge. Similarly, another instance of reflection of voice and authority of the judge is that of, “You’ve listened to the testimony and you’ve had the law read to you and interpreted as it applies to this case”. Here the judge styles his speech discursively by using a passive construction that has a very important role to play. This passive construction shows the passive nature of all the audience especially the jury who are not to be allowed to be authoritative within the courtroom as all the authority belongs to the judge.

The jury has not been given the agency as the judge explicitly says that everything has already been intimated to the jury. The judge then adds, “I urge you to deliberate honestly and thoughtfully” in order to actually force the jury to be honest and thoughtful while deciding the verdict. The mere fact that the judge is urging the jurors is again a sign of authority in the legal discourse. Pauses also indicate some

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important things within a discourse especially during formal conversations. One such example of the pauses is that when the judge instructs the jury regarding their final verdict. If there is a reasonable doubt - - then you must bring me a verdict of “not guilty”. Here the pause of the judge is intentional and he pauses in order to stress the fact that there may be a reasonable doubt so that jury is obligated to give the verdict of not guilty and it also sheds light on the fact that the jury must honestly and thoughtfully decide on the case as the consequences can claim another person’s life. The pause also highlights that the judge wants to take full attention of all the jurors and the audience in general to effectively project his voice.

Additionally, the judge says that “If however, there is no reasonable doubt, then you must, in good conscience, find the accused guilty”. Here the word good conscience highlights that the jury is obliged to give a verdict of not guilty if they find the accused guilty of the crime. The judge further stresses, “In the event you find the accused guilty.....the bench will not entertain a recommendation for mercy”. This statement is quite conclusive and direct. The pause in between the verdict and the final decision of the court is quite significant as the judge is stressing again that the decision must be made very carefully because it will have dire consequences as the bench will not give a chance for mercy to the accused.

Looking at the cooperation principle in the context of judge’s jury instructions, it becomes clear that the quality and quantity of the judge’s remarks are apt as he conveys the required information to the jury. Same is the case with the maxim of relation as the judge is highly relevant in his instructions and does not digress from the subject matter at all. However, there are some issues when it comes to the maxim of manner in judge’s instructions. Some of the terms used by the judge are quite conclusive and hint at a constant authority and dominance in his voice. Moreover, the sheer absence of the voices of the jury also highlights how cooperation becomes one-sided as the other side cannot really voice its opinion, questions, or comments.

Courtroom interaction with all of its nuances leaves far reaching impacts on the jury itself as the analysis of some utterances of jurors highlight that the element of authority and voice projection on behalf of the court actually leaves jury on the receiving end only. Moreover, the lack of voice projection and no means of verifying that proper hearing has taken place create so many gaps in the understanding of the jurors regarding the case and its details. The disinterest of the jurors also arises from the same reason of lack of agency in the courtroom trial.

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When the jury members are settling down in the jury room, the 3rd Juror asks the 2nd juror if he liked the courtroom proceedings to which he replies, “I don’t know, it was pretty interesting”. To this the 3rd juror replies. “Yeah? I was falling asleep”. This little interaction between two jury members says a lot about the courtroom interaction. Here the 2nd juror’s reply is quite insightful as he doesn’t really know if he liked it or not. This shows that the juror has not understood the courtroom discourse in a proper way as he cannot really pin point if he liked or disliked it. The reply of the 3rd juror again highlights the jurors are so bored that some of them keep falling asleep in the courtroom. This shows how the role of jury is made passive in the courtroom interaction and then the responsibility to give a final verdict is thrust upon them. The sheer idea of sleeping also emphasizes that the jurors are never pointed out or are not allowed to give their opinion. They are not really given the agency and the stage for speaking their minds out.

The interaction between the 2nd and 3rd jury further highlights to point of view of jury when the 3rd juror says, “these lawyers can talk, and talk and talk, even when the case is as obvious as this one”. This highlights that the jurors do not really pay attention to the discourse of the lawyers and they usually think that they are just indulging in the practice of verbosity and circumlocutions. This impression can also be traced as a consequence of the fact that the jurors are not welcomed to share their views in the courtroom. Hence, they lose interest in whatever the lawyers have to say in defense or against the case.

When the 12th juror asks the 8th juror about the case, he is met with silent treatment so he continues to give his own opinion about the case. “It had a lot of interest for me. No dead spots know what I mean?”. Here another juror highlights the impact of courtroom interaction and discourse on the thought process and point of view of jurors. When the foreman suggests the jurors to take their seats so that the jury may formally start the discussion on the verdict, the 10th juror suddenly says, “It’s pretty tough to figure, isn’t it? A kid kills his father. Bing! Just like that.” This statement implies that the jury members especially the 10th juror took everything at face value and did not deliberate on the subject matter in a proper manner as the juror gives a sweeping statement on the case even when the jury has not even deliberated on the case.

The foreman finally begins with the discussion after the open voting and asks the jurors to convince the 8th juror who is the only jury member who does not vote for the boy for being guilty. The 2nd (second)

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juror is asked to give his reason for choosing that the boy is guilty, he says, “Well, it’s hard to put into words. I just - - think he’s guilty. I thought it was obvious from the word go. mean nobody proved otherwise”. Here the words of the juror lack common sense and he is apparently confused as well. He engages in repetition by once saying ‘I think’ and the saying ‘I thought’. Besides that there is no analysis and independent thinking on the part of the juror as he blindly relies on the courtroom discourse. He validates his point by reasoning that no one proved or talked in favor of the boy which makes him guilty. He also adds that he thought it was a general perception among the people present in the courtroom that the boy was guilty. It also highlights the extent to which most of the jury relies on the courtroom narrative in giving the final verdict without giving due consideration to the facts of the case.

In the case of the 6th juror, his statement reveals how the jury gets influenced by the courtroom proceedings, and gives all the authority to the judge and lawyers. According to the 6th juror, “I don’t know. I started to be convinced, uh - - you know, very early in the case.” This reflects that the jurors are highly influence by the narrative and give precedence and authority to the courtroom interaction. However, the pause here indicates hesitation as the juror somehow realizes that the statement he is making can be challenged as he explicitly states that he was convinced in the very start. It also exposes the overall interest of the jurors in the case while they are performing a jury duty. The 6th juror while giving his argument says, “Didn’t they say something about an argument between the father and the boy around seven o’clock that night? I mean, I can be wrong.” This use of tag question indicates that the juror is not sure about the actual incident as discussed in the courtroom.

On the flipside of the impact of courtroom interaction on jury, 8th juror often termed as the protagonist of the movie has a totally different impact. He is quite critical when it comes to the facts of the case and the given testimonies. He does not totally rely on the words of the lawyers. He goes against the element of authority and takes agency by making his own voice stand out. He insists the jury members to give due thought to the case before giving their final verdict. He is the only person who votes the boy as not-guilty during initial voting among the jury members. As he advocates for the boy saying, “I think maybe we owe him a few words. That’s all.” The 8th juror puts his point reasonably and at times assertively as he says, “I sat there in court for three days listening while the evidence built up.” He adds, “Everybody sounded so positive that I started to get a peculiar feeling about this trial. I mean, nothing is that positive.”

These lines show that the 8th juror actually questions the overall legal proceedings of the case and is

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doubtful about the prosecution as they move on with the case. He uses the term ‘positive’ to express the inherent negativity or inefficiency of the courtroom discourse with special reference to the defense attorney of the boy. However, one juror against the other eleven jurors is again a proof of the extent to which courtroom discourse can affect the jury trial, as well as, the jurors.

Despite the fact that the jury is highly influenced by the authority of the courtroom, certain efforts are also made on part of jurors to take and manipulate power during the jury trial. The jurors often fail to project their voice and at times try to be prejudiced and dominating in order to get a voice of their own. Moreover, the jurors largely flout the cooperation principle while arguing and even resort to violence verbal, as well as, physical. The sheer violation of maxims of conversation shows that the jurors are in a constant struggle to overpower the other jurors by imposing their own thoughts and reasoning on their fellow jurors. The following analysis has highlighted the projection of voice in the jury trial and violation of Grice’s maxims in order to gain more voice and authority. It has also looked into the seriousness and commitment of the jury towards the case assigned to them.

In the discourse of jury, the elements of voice and hearing become more complicated. There is a lot of disagreement, prejudices and confusion among the jurors themselves. This leads to miscommunication among the jury. In an exchange between the 10th juror and the 12th juror in which the 10th juror tells his conversation partner, “A kid kills his father. Bing! Just like that”. To this the 12th juror replies, “Well, if you analyze the figures...” The 10th juror cuts him at once and gives a racially prejudiced answer. This leads to misunderstanding among the two jurors as the voice of the 10th juror is not effectively projected in this case as the 9th juror also confronts him and blames him with regard to monopoly over truth. Here the 12th and the 9th juror do not give in to the authority projected by the 10th juror. The communication becomes so disrupted that most of the times, the jurors are at loggerheads with each other.

This competition for being assertive and authoritative results in failure of true projection of the point of view of the 10th juror who did not target his fellow jurors but was talking in the context of the boy. He unintentionally mis-communicated his projection and view. In a similar manner, the 5th juror tells the foreman that he will not give his opinion over the case as he says, “I’ll pass it” In this scene, the 5th juror actually gives up his voice and his turn to argue and make his own point. Hence, he fails to project his own thoughts about the case. However, after a while the 10th juror makes another racist and classist

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remark that infuriates the 5th juror and he confronts him by saying, “I’ve lived in a slum all my life...I nurse that trash in Harlem Hospital six nights a week”. To this the 10th juror replies, “Oh, now wait a second...” and tries his best to project his perspective but fails to do so as he is interrupted by the 5th juror once again. Hence projection of voice fails again and again in the jury room.

A similar case for ‘Cooperative principle’ has been observed from the jury trial as the jurors largely flout the maxims of cooperation in order to seek agency and power. During the jury trial, the foreman suggests voting in order to discern the votes of guilty and not-guilty among the jurors. The 10th juror asks the foreman about the slips of paper that are meant for ballot. Their conversation goes like this,

10th JUROR: Hey, what’s that for?

FOREMAN: Well, I figured we might want to vote by ballots.

10thJUROR: Great idea! Maybe we can get him elected senator.

In this exchange, the foreman abides by the maxim of quantity as he gives an appropriate reply to the question of the 10th juror. He also abides by the maxim of relevance as he is relevant in his answer. Likewise, the quality and manner of the Foreman is again totally up to the mark. However, the reply of the 10th Juror violates the maxim of quantity as he gives a long answer rather than just saying okay or else just uttering the phrase ‘Great idea’. He goes on to add information that is extra and not needed to make a point here. He is highly irrelevant that actually flouts the maxim of relation. His manner is again obscure as his expression is not clear enough. Hence, he can be considered as lacking in many maxims and is not cooperative at all.

In another instance, the 3rd juror asks the second juror about his views on the courtroom proceedings of the trial and adds that he was falling asleep all the time. The cooperation among the two interlocutors is highlighted from the following exchange:

2nd JUROR: I mean, I’ve never been on a jury before.

3rd JUROR: Really? I’ve sat on juries, and it always amazes me the way these lawyers can talk, and talk and talk, even when the case is as obvious as this one. I mean, did you ever hear so much talk about nothing?

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2nd JUROR: Well, I guess they're entitled.

3rd JUROR: Sure they are. Everybody deserves a fair trial. That's the system. Listen, I'm the last one to say anything against it, but I'm telling you sometimes I think we'd be better off if we took these tough kids and slapped 'em down before they make trouble, you know? Save us a lot of time and money.

In this interaction, it is evident that the 3rd juror is actually violating the principle of quality, as well as, quantity. Instead of providing useful and relevant information to the 2nd juror who is new, he keeps on criticizing the proceedings of the trial and the role of the lawyers, violating the principle of relevance. Likewise, there is a huge difference between the length of the utterance of the 2nd and the 3rd juror, which emphasizes that the 3rd juror is actually flouting the maxim of quantity by saying too much which has little significance. On the other hand, the 2nd juror reply only whatever is needed and he actually follows all the maxims whether it is maxim of quality, quantity, manner, and relevance. Another important feature of this interaction is that the 2nd juror starts using hedges like 'I guess' when he is bombarded with so much information that is not really useful which makes him a little hesitant that he adds hedges to his speech. This also reflects that the 3rd juror tries to establish his authority over the 2nd juror.

In a third instance, the jurors while discussing the testimony given by a woman who lived across the street and saw someone stab the old man, do not really cooperate with each other. The instance is given as follows:

10th JUROR: Listen, what about that woman across the street? If her testimony don't prove it, nothing does.

11th JUROR: That's right. She was the one who actually saw the killing.

FOREMAN: (half rising) Let's go in order here.

10th JUROR: (rising, handkerchief in hand) Just a minute. Here's a woman...

In this interaction, the 10th juror starts off with an argument that the women who saw the killing is the absolute truth and it is an evidence enough to convict the boy. Here, he is abiding by the maxim of quantity, but he has violated the maxim of quality as there is never an absolute truth in a testimony of a

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single witness when there are other important testimonies and facts to the case. Likewise, when the Foreman tells the jurors to follow the sequence, the 10th juror interrupts him at once and says just a minute. Afterwards, he adds a long argument to the discussion of the testimony without any regard to the foreman's suggestion. Both the 10th and 11th jurors speak out of turn and actually take the turn of the 5th and 6th juror respectively.

Moreover, the 11th juror while giving his argument leaves out a very important point, hence damaging the quality of his utterance, as well as, the relevance. He violates the maxim of quality and relevance. Right after 8th juror adds that the woman saw the killing through the windows of a passing train and did not directly saw it. That is one of the most important details which the 10th juror misses while giving his argument again lacking in relevance and quality. Moreover, the 8th juror refers to his racist bias and asks him that the woman is also 'one of them' so how can he believe her. Here, the 8th juror upholds the maxim of relevance and quality too as discussed earlier the 10th juror is very biased towards other races and communities. The analysis clearly shows the gaps between the speakers and continuous failure to project voice. It also highlights the flouting of maxims among the jury members for the urge to be dominant and authoritative. This links back to the reminiscent authority of the courtroom and snubbing of the voice of jury that eventually results in the lack of cooperation among them during the jury trial.

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it may be concluded that the legal discourse has many dynamics when it comes to courtroom discussion. Firstly, the judges in the courtroom maintain their dominance and authority that at times leads to miscommunication. This can happen especially on part of jury due to lack of direct communication and questioning on part of the jury. It also affects the trial itself by making it difficult for the jury to understand the facts of the case properly. Hence power play on part of the judges can lead to dire consequences. Secondly, the courtroom proceedings impact the jury in a negative way as most of the jury members express sheer boredom and sleepiness, while others share too much fondness for the prosecution. There is less reasonable and rational response as far as the impact of courtroom interaction on the jury is concerned. This highlights the way jury is influenced by the courtroom trial, thereby answering the second research objective. Thirdly, the jury members excessively violated all the maxims of cooperation as proposed by Grice (1975). However, the maxims that were

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flouted the most were that of quantity and relevance which caters to the third research objective of the study. This study acts as a way forward for the researchers who want to explore the actual legal discourse with special regard to the jury trial and its complexities. They must take into account the conclusions drawn from this study.

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