



MURANG'A UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL STUDIES

UNIVERSITY ORDINARY EXAMINATION

2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

**THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR, BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND SECURITY STUDIES**

CCS 306– COURTROOM DISCOURSE

DURATION: 2 HOURS

DATE: 17/4/2019

TIME: 9-11 A.M

Instructions to candidates:

1. Answer question One and Any Other Two questions.
2. Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room.
3. You are not allowed to write on this examination question paper.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

- a) Define the term courtroom discourse (3 marks)
- b) Explain five characteristics of courtroom discourse (5 marks)
- c) Highlight four settings in which courtroom discourse may occur (4 marks)
- d) Highlight four characteristics of powerless language (4 marks)
- e) Give four sources of power imbalance (4 marks)
- f) In the following excerpt, the defense lawyer cross examines a prosecution witness about what he had heard about the case and about his witness. Read it and answer the questions that follow:

<p>ATT. Ok, hii kuhusu baadaye (...) umesema baada ya hii kesi ya Mombasa ulisema baadaye ulisikia mtu alishikwa anaitwa sila.</p> <p>WITN: Yes</p> <p>ATT. Nani alikuelesha?</p> <p>WITN: Eh...nilikuwa na sikia tuu maana hiyo kesi ilikuwa ni...</p> <p>ATT: Eh...nani alikuelesha? Ama ulisikia wapi?</p> <p>WITN: Nilisikia kwa shule kwa wanafunzi</p> <p>ATT: Kwa shule....</p> <p>WITN: Napia watu city hapo</p> <p>ATT; Oh, shule na city centre? Walikuwa wanasema nini?</p> <p>WITN: Kuna mtu ambaye wanasuspect lazima alikuwa hapo anaitwa sila.</p>	<p>ATT: Now about (what happened) later you've said after this case in Mombasa you say that you later heard (that). A man called sila was arrested.</p> <p>WITN: Yes</p> <p>ATT: Who told you?</p> <p>WIT: Eh, I just heard because that case was.....</p> <p>ATT: Yes who told you? Or you where did you hear?</p> <p>WIT. I heard it at school among students</p> <p>ATT: At school</p> <p>WIT: And also among people in the city centre?</p> <p>ATT: Oh at school and in the city centre? What were they saying?</p> <p>WIT: (they said) that there was a man that (they) suspect.(that) he must have been</p>
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<p>ATT:Hata wanafunzi walikuwa wanasema hivyo?</p> <p>WITN: Yes</p> <p>ATT: So there were rumours?</p> <p>WITN: Yes</p> <p>ATT:to the effect kuna mtu anaitwa sila</p> <p>WITN: Yes</p> <p>Excerpt adapted from satia (2014)</p> <p>(i) With illustrations from the excerpt give five examples of questions that are used in court.(5marks)</p> <p>(ii) Give five characteristics of courtroom discourse in Kenya.(5marks)</p>	<p>involved a 'man called sila.'</p> <p>Were the students also saying that?</p> <p>WIT: Yes</p> <p>ATT: so there were rumours</p> <p>WIT: Yes</p> <p>ATT; to the effect that there is a man called sila.</p> <p>WIT: Yes</p>
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SECTION B – ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Differentiate the inquisitorial legal system from the adversarial legal system (10 marks)
- b) The witnesses and the accused are the less powerful participants in the courtroom interactions. Discuss this statement giving relevant examples. (10 marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) Discuss the following as the basis of linguistics powers in the courtroom discourse :
- (i) Topic management (5mk)
- (ii) Commentary (5mks)
- (iii) Manipulation of lexical choices (5mks)

- b) Highlight five reasons why questioning is a dominant speech act in a courtroom discourse. (5 marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) Discuss how status manipulation is used in courtroom discourse (12 marks)
- b) Outline four ways in which language may be used to reinforce gender bias in the courtroom. (8 marks)