

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910782781303321
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Titolo	Courtroom talk and neocolonial control [[electronic resource] /] / by Diana Eades
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin ; ; New York, : Mouton de Gruyter, 2008
ISBN	3-11-020483-5 1-283-42863-6 9786613428639 3-11-020832-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (412 p.)
Collana	Language, power and social process ; ; 22
Disciplina	345.94/0232
Soggetti	Trials (Police misconduct) - Australia - Brisbane (Qld.) Police misconduct - Australia - Pinkenba Examination of witnesses - Australia - Language Discrimination in criminal justice administration - Australia Intercultural communication - Australia Cross-examination - Australia Youth, Aboriginal Australian - Legal status, laws, etc Pingenba (Brisbane, Qld.)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 347-378) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Setting the theoretical scene -- The societal and institutional struggle -- Features of Aboriginal English communicative style -- Lexical strategies -- Linguistic mechanisms for identity construction -- Absolutely no regard whatsoever for law and order : David -- More court appearances than some solicitors : Albert -- Not a person to be overborne: Barry -- No fear of the police : closing the Pingenba case -- Developments since the Pingenba case -- The power of courtroom talk.
Sommario/riassunto	The book uses critical sociolinguistic analysis to examine the social consequences of courtroom talk. The focus of the study is the cross-examination of three Australian Aboriginal boys who were prosecution witnesses in the case of six police officers charged with their abduction. The analysis reveals how the language mechanisms allowed

by courtroom rules of evidence serve to legitimize neocolonial control over Indigenous people. In the propositions and assertions made in cross-examination, and their adoption by judicial decision-makers, the three boys were constructed not as victims of police abuse, but rather in terms of difference, deviance and delinquency. This identity work addresses fundamental issues concerning what it means to be an Aboriginal young person, as well as constraints about how to perform or live this identity, and the rights to which Aboriginal people can lay claim, while legitimizing police control over their freedom of movement. Understanding this courtroom talk requires analysis of the sociopolitical and historical actions and structures within which the courtroom hearing was embedded. Through this analysis, the interrelatedness of structure, agency, constraint and change, which is central to critical sociolinguistics, becomes apparent. In its investigation of language ideologies that underpin courtroom talk, as well as the details of how language is used, and the social consequences of this talk, the book highlights the need for far-reaching changes to courtroom rules of evidence.

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