

Question ONE: 20 Marks

“Forcing” the spoken form into the written form when recording witness testimonies can sometimes undermine the development of a criminal case. Elaborate.

Question TWO: 20 Marks

“Institutional interaction is typically asymmetrical, since power and control are located in the institutional participant, rather than being equally distributed” - Coulthard and Allison (2007: 15).

With reference to this statement, explain how powerful groups comprising lawyers, prosecutors, or judges control discourse in court and how power and control are enacted and legitimated in the courtroom.

Question THREE: 20 Marks

One of two siblings is contesting authorship of a will that is claimed to have been written by their father. You - as a forensic linguist - are called in to authenticate or dismiss authorship of the will. Explain linguistic factors that you will examine when carrying out this task.

Question FOUR: 20 Marks

Account for the intersections between language and the law.

Question FIVE: 20 Marks

A hooded man breaks into an apartment with the intention of stealing jewels from a wealthy woman. Unfortunately for him, the woman’s house is under 24-hour CCTV surveillance. Also, the woman is indoor but separated from the robber by a heavy grill door leading to her bedroom. Desperate to get to her, he aims his gun at the grill-door, shouting orders and cursing. A few days later, 3 suspected men are rounded up for interrogation and identification, but the police have difficulty telling which man was involved in the crime.

Clearly explain how a forensic phonetician would obtain language evidence from this narrative to help resolve this crime.