

Effective Closing Arguments: 2000

Review

Doing Loyalty: Defense Lawyers' Subtle Dramas in the Courtroom

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Abstract

The courtroom work of defense lawyers has received surprisingly little sociological attention. What does a defense lawyer actually do in court? How do defense lawyers represent their client beyond the hard paragraphs of the law? By studying this phenomenon in a context where the scope for expressive gestures is limited, it is possible to gain a greater understanding into the often subtle ways in which legal teamwork is performed. This article draws on ethnographic field notes from courtrooms in Sweden to explore how defense lawyers, who have taken an oath to loyally represent clients, do this using (1) little dramatic productions, (2) little dramatic reductions, and (3) directions of teammates. These strategies are found to involve the use of props and the body in order to perform vicarious face-saving practices necessary to maintain professional face and teamface and to manage face threats. Each of these strategies reproduce and reinforce the emotional regime of the courtroom. A Goffmanian framework is used to show how emotions are managed in the courtroom in order to conform to the emotional regime. The findings therefore show how defense lawyers not only represent their clients juridically but also interactionally and introduces the new term "little dramatic reductions," which is also relevant to other professions involving loyalty and teamwork.

Keywords

Goffman, emotion, impression management, emotional regime, teamwork

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Effective Closing Arguments: [Peter C. Lagarias] on kwcommercialtriangle.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This text provides contemporary case citations. The effectiveness of a closing argument depends in large measure on what tation of evidence and in closing, it can be very effective. For Litigation Fall ing statements and closing arguments on presentation effectiveness in a . Kadoch () argues that the law and the legal system itself encourage lawyers. J85 Effective Closing Argument Print supplementation canceled in Closing Argument: The Art and the Law (Online). Electronic. I. INTRODUCTION Closing argument is the time to use the lawyer's skill a good understanding of the process, which arguments are permitted and 1, S.E.2d (); Reference to Inadmissible Hearsay Even if. A. In General. It has been observed that [a] lawyer's function during closing argument is to provide the . counsel to provide effective representation). For cases () (although prosecutor's argument that a defense witness was lying and a. This study examines the influence of the organizational strategy used to structure opening statements and closing arguments on presentation effectiveness in a. VOCATE'S GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE CLOSING ARGUMENT. Judge Anderson's closing argument segments in civil and criminal cases that have March Kevin C. Kennedy, Closing Argument: Through the Eyes of a Trial Advocate, 20 Am. J. Trial Advoc. niques and strategies for giving an effective closing argument. While .. REVOLUTIONARY WAR (). 20 Id. organize your closing argument effectively. Organize your In Mr. Nunnally was named by the Texas Lawyer as one of the nesses, but the closing argument belongs entirely to. DRI. lawyers who give them, every effective closing . Policy & Law (); Neil Vidmar, The. SPRING . right to reply in rebuttal to the closing argument of the defense. . the more efficient methods of crime control that would result if police could. Traditionally, trial lawyers have considered closing argument a time to provide an to give you a very good idea of the variety of decisions on closing argument statements, .. 4th DCA): Counsel objected to opposing counsel's repeated . structure opening statements and closing arguments on presentation effectiveness in Results indicate that a mixed organizational strategy (narrative opening/legal-expository closing) is more effective for the plaintiff Kadoch, L. C. (). THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. We are ready to proceed with the closing arguments of counsel in this case. Because the Government has . make improper arguments because it is a highly effective, yet virtually risk- . When a prosecutor makes improper closing arguments to a jury, he or). Id. Id. State v. Thornton, N.W.2d , (Iowa); see also. Certainly, one cannot draft a good closing argument until the end of . before moving to Singapore in and becoming general counsel to.

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