

agent or assistant and play an instrumental role. Here is an example of the formation of such role transformation in a pair of a lawyer - a defendant through a "question-hint" in the following fragment of courtroom examination:

Presiding Judge: The evidences were recorded from your words, weren't they?

Defendant: The investigator was the initiator of my testimony.

Presiding Judge: Explain, please, how did your examination and record of testimony take place?

Defendant: This examination was constructed by putting affirmative questions by the investigator, and my answers to the investigator.

Presiding Judge: Are you tired of giving evidence?

Defendant: No, I feel not tired to testify.

Presiding Judge: How can you explain that the transcript of the interview shows that you stated events of the crime freely, and not by questions and answers?

Defendant: I can explain nothing on this.

Counsel for the Defence: Who recorded testimonies, given by you on the preliminary investigation?

Defendant: The investigator did.

IV. CONCLUSION

This method of describing the semantics of communicative situations allows the participants to be considered in courtroom discourse as special types of modal relations, to reveal the selectivity of institutional interaction and the ability of role combinations (role-frames), the dominant roles and their transformation throughout the court proceeding, to

determine the script types of communicative behavior in each specific case.

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