

**BUKTI KORESPONDENSI ARTIKEL**  
**JURNAL INTERNASIONAL BEREPUTASI**

Judul Artikel : Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process

Jurnal : Journal of Intercultural Communication. Volume 23. No 3. Tahun 2024.  
Doi <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v24i3.891>

Scopus : Q2 ( <https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/5800207412> )

SJR :0.288  
(<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=5800207412&tip=sid&clean=0> )

Jumlah Penulis : Penulis Tunggal

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No	Perihal	Tanggal
1	Bukti konfirmasi submit artikel dan artikel yang disubmit	21 Maret 2024
2	Bukti konfirmasi informasi masuk ke tahap review	23 April 2024
3	Bukti konfirmasi review pertama dan hasil review dari reviewer A dan reviewer B	8 Juli 2024
4	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi pertama, respon kepada reviewer A dan B, dan artikel yang diresubmit	20 Juli 2024
5	Bukti konfirmasi review kedua dan hasil review kedua dari reviewer A dan B	7 Agustus 2024
6	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi kedua, respon kepada reviewer B, dan artikel yang diresubmit	16 Agustus 2024
7	Bukti konfirmasi Accepted	23 Agustus 2024
8	Bukti konfirmasi Proof dan Editing	25 Agustus 2024
9	Bukti konfirmasi Published	3 September
10	Bukti pada OJS Journal, Scopus dan Scimago	

---

<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
<b>1</b>	Bukti konfirmasi submit artikel dan artikel yang disubmit	21 Maret 2024

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Manuscript ID: 11891  
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# 1           **Communication Type In Trial: Ethnografy Communication**

## 2                           **In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process**

3    **Abstract:** In criminal trials, the trial process involves the communication process in the stage of the  
4    indictment hearing, examination hearing, prosecution hearing, and verdict hearing. The trial process  
5    involves law enforcement officials, witnesses, defendants, and victims interacting and communicating in  
6    the courtroom. This study aims to describe the level of communication that occurs in the trial stage. This  
7    research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic communication methods. The data was obtained  
8    through interviews with 9 informants and observations in the trial at the Central Jakarta District Court. The  
9    results of this study show that legal proceedings are generally communication events that involve law  
10   enforcement officials, defendants, witnesses, victims, security forces, family members, media and the  
11   public interacting in court, in all proceedings and stages of the trial. Specifically, communication events  
12   are classified by role and perpetrator, and the purpose of communication in court occurs at four levels of  
13   communication, namely (1) core communication, (2) three-corner communication, (3) examination  
14   communication, and (4) courtroom communication.

15   **Keywords:** *Level of communication; criminal trial; three-corner communication, examination*  
16   *communication; courtroom communication.*

### 17

### 18   **1. Introduction**

19           In 2016, a case trial with defendant Jessica Kumala Wongso was held and was sentenced by a  
20   judge to 20 years in prison for premeditated murder (Putera, 2016). The defendant underwent at least 27  
21   trials over the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin at Kafe Olivier, Grand Indonesia, Jakarta. On 6 January 2016.  
22   Mirna was allegedly killed for being poisoned with cyanide through Vietnamese iced coffee ordered by  
23   Jessica (Fakhri, 2016).

24           The legal process of defendant Jesica, through the trial stage, lasted for 4 months involving various  
25   parties (Pratiwi, Priska Sari & Sohuturon, 2016). There are 3 judges (Agung, 2016), more than 50 witnesses  
26   are examined by people consisting of witnesses from the victim and the accused (Pratiwi, 2016), a Public  
27   Prosecutor (JPU), Lawyer numbering 15 people (Cahya, 2016). In addition to law enforcement officials,  
28   there are also families of victims' families, defendants' families, court officers, journalists, and other  
29   visitors. The parties are involved in the proceedings of the indictment hearing, the examination hearing,  
30   the prosecution hearing, until the verdict hearing.

31           Portrait of the trial in the legal process that occurred to the defendant Jessica occurred also in other  
32   criminal trials as stipulated by the Criminal Code. The legal process through the trial involves the four  
33   pillars of law enforcement (Imron, 2016). Law enforcement in the trial consists of the Panel of Judges,  
34   Legal Counsel, and Public Prosecutors; in addition, there are also Defendants, victims, and Witnesses,  
35   present by the agenda (Imron, 2016; Kumajas, 2015). As the trial progressed, there was an exchange of  
36   information between judges, legal counsel, the public prosecutor, and the accused, as well as witnesses,  
37   both as individuals and as representatives of the group. The exchange of information occurs through the  
38   process of communication, between the sender and receiver, as well as various desired goals and results

39 and various aspects that support the exchange of information. The parties present witnessed the trial  
40 engaged in the process of communication in the courtroom known as Kathryn Meagan Cowles (2011)  
41 courtroom communication (Chen, 2015; Cowles & Cowles, 2011).

42 Portrait of the trial in the legal process that occurred to the defendant Jessica occurred also in other  
43 criminal trials as stipulated by the Criminal Code. The legal process through the trial involves the four  
44 pillars of law enforcement (Imron, 2016). Law enforcement in the trial consists of the Panel of Judges,  
45 Legal Counsel, and Public Prosecutors; in addition, there are also Defendants, victims, and Witnesses,  
46 present by the agenda (Imron, 2016; Kumajas, 2015). As the trial progressed, there was an exchange of  
47 information between judges, legal counsel, the public prosecutor, and the accused, as well as witnesses,  
48 both as individuals and as representatives of the group.

49 Courtroom communication in the context of communication in the trial consists of communication  
50 actors who have roles and objectives, interests, and situations in every trial process (Widodo, 2019, 2020).  
51 In general, the differences in roles, objectives, interests, and situations can be understood that in the trial  
52 process, law enforcement officials have differences with each other, also have similarities with each other,  
53 the difference lies in the goals of each represented individual, while equality for justice for the accused and  
54 victim. According to Widodo (2020), there are several models that include the communication model in the  
55 courtroom, which occurs in communication between law enforcement officials in the same, different, and  
56 different way. Including the examination communication that occurs in law enforcement communication  
57 with the accused, witnesses, and victims (Widodo, 2019, 2020).

58 From a communicative perspective, communication in trials/courtroom communication can also  
59 be identified using various perspectives, for example the ideas of Otu (2015) who focuses on nonverbal  
60 communication in trials, or Arronson (1987) who expresses communication in trials. judgments from the  
61 perspective of communication objectives. with the term communication asymmetry, because according to  
62 him the application of the law has different specific objectives. Meanwhile, from an institutional  
63 perspective, communication in trials is known as institutional communication. Various general perspectives  
64 have been carried out by various researchers and studies; in this context, the communication of essays  
65 becomes a general basis that guides various points of view from various terms of communication in essays.

66 In court hearings, the trial process not only involves law enforcement officials and witnesses,  
67 victims, and defendants, but involves various parties such as families, visitors, security officers, clerks to  
68 the media. In the process, communication occurs at various levels of communication seen from the process  
69 and the importance of messages and the purpose of communication in the trial process ranging from  
70 indictment hearings, examinations, demands, and verdicts. Tight communication refers to the view that  
71 there are differences in roles, purposes' interests, and perpetrators. As stated by Mulyana (2016),  
72 communication in the process has its unique context.

73 This research was intended to start mapping the level or level of communication as a study of  
74 communication in the trial. Judging from the various components of communication and the rules of the  
75 implementation of the trial. Dell Hymes regarding the communication component in a communication event  
76 consisting of setting and scene, participants, ends, act, key, instrumentalities, norm, and genre called  
77 communication ethnographic theory. Ethnographic Theory of Communication holds that patterning

78 generally occurs at all levels of communication: communities, groups, and individuals. (Barkai,  
 79 1976)(Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn &  
 80 Foss, 2009), through the question of how the level of communication in the criminal trial in Pengadilan  
 81 Negeri Jakarta Pusat based on the ethnographic component of communication.

82

83 **2. Research Methods**

84 **2.1 Research Design**

85 This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Mulyana (2017) is a  
 86 method that is used to describe the behavior or social activities of the community using interview,  
 87 observation and documentation methods. (Mulyana, 2017). The type of qualitative research used is  
 88 communication ethnography. Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and  
 89 documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to  
 90 explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by the parties involved in the trial as information.  
 91 The interview was conducted with 9 informants who were classified into 3 main parties, namely the panel  
 92 of judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. Observations were made by researchers who witnessed  
 93 the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After data collection was carried out, the  
 94 researcher grouped the data, then carried out analysis based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic  
 95 context, namely, SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm,  
 96 Genre).

97 **Table 1.** Communication aspect of Etnography.

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Setting and Scene</b>	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
<b>Participants</b>	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses, defendants and victims.
<b>Ends</b>	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
<b>Act</b>	Acts and conduct that appear in the trial
<b>Key</b>	Relating to nonverbal communication, intonation,
<b>Instumentalities</b>	Communication support instruments, including tools used
<b>Norm</b>	Rules applicable in court
<b>Genre</b>	Types of activities carried out.

98

99

100 **2.2 Reseach Steps**

101 The court is one of the institutions that generally has a strict bureaucracy that regulates various  
 102 matters, including how to provide access to parties conducting investigations, including investigators.  
 103 Access to conduct research will be given through a series of steps; researchers take institutional steps as  
 104 experienced by them. Researchers as follows:

- 105 a. Permission to conduct research.
- 106 In this step, the researchers started by determining the Central Jakarta District Court as the
- 107 research location considering that it is a model court in Indonesia, including Asia. Researchers
- 108 begin the research process by requesting a research permit through a request letter to conduct
- 109 research. The court then processes the letter internally until the investigator's permission for
- 110 the investigation is approved.
- 111 b. Data access approval
- 112 In this step, the court grants access to researchers to obtain research data through data
- 113 collection. This approval is related to the agreement to have access to follow the proceedings
- 114 as an investigator or observer, obtain informants, and obtain data from trial documents. The
- 115 court appointed 1 person to be responsible for coordinating with investigators to support the
- 116 investigation.
- 117 c. Implementation of data collection.
- 118 When data collection is carried out, researchers receive a special identification, so that they
- 119 can have access to data collection. Data collection carried out was conducted through
- 120 observation and interviews. In this data collection process, the researcher also confirmed the
- 121 results obtained by informants and related parties.
- 122 d. Declaration of completion of the investigation
- 123 After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher objectively explains the research results
- 124 and finally completes the research by receiving a research completion certificate.
- 125

### 126 **2.3 Access To Informants and Ethical Steps Of The Research**

127 After receiving approval to conduct the research, the researcher conducted data collection, one

128 of which was through informant interviews. The selected informants are informants that are

129 specifically determined by the researcher according to the criteria of informants in the research;

130 however, the informants selected before conducting the interview need to be approved by the

131 respective institutions, so in this research the informants Interviewed are informants who meet the

132 research criteria and are approved by each of them from each institution, including courts,

133 prosecutors, and legal advisors. Although they have been approved as informants, not all

134 informants are willing to undergo in-depth interviews, so there is an adjustment of informants

135 when collecting data according to the situation and conditions at the time of data collection. data,

136 as well as with personal efforts. carried out by the researcher so that the information received can

137 be clear, open, and objective.

138 Ethically, the steps and procedures for conducting a court investigation include planning the

139 investigation, collecting data, and analyzing the results of the investigation. Researchers try to do

140 their best according to the culture and values of the courts and related research objects. Some of

141 the applied ethics include: a) Respect human dignity, that is, that researchers consider the rights

142 of subjects/informants (Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Victims) to obtain research information

143 openly and make decisions and free of coercion to participate. in this research activity; b) respect

144 the privacy and confidentiality of the research subjects. In this section, the researcher appreciates  
 145 showing the identity of the research subject, including the agreement between the researcher and  
 146 the informant to only show the initials of the informant in the research; c) appreciate the principle  
 147 of openness of information in trials, in this section the researcher appreciates information about  
 148 the details of the legal process and the identity of the case by providing an agreed label/or initials  
 149 of the case in the results of the investigation.

150 **3. Discussion**

151 **3.1 Communication in the trial**

152 The conduct of the conference can be described through a series of interrelated processes. The Central  
 153 Jakarta District Court is carried out according to the agenda of the trial. The agenda in question comes from  
 154 the decision of the judge through his clerk. At first, the presiding judge and the assembly determine the  
 155 schedule of the trial; the schedule of the trial is determined, namely, the determination of the indictment  
 156 hearing. Then the schedule of the hearing is carried out according to the agreement between the panel of  
 157 judges, public prosecutors, legal counsel, usually at most one week after the hearing is held on the day of  
 158 the hearing.

159 The conference will take place when each party is present. Parties in the trial include the panel of judges  
 160 including clerks, general counsel, and legal counsel with the accused. The presence of parties in the trial  
 161 first is the defendant or the public prosecutor; then there is a clerk who coordinates for the start of the trial.  
 162 Once it feels ready, the clerk invites the judge to enter the courtroom and occupy the seat position in the  
 163 courtroom.

164 The judge entered the courtroom shortly after being invited by the clerk or officer. The officer invited  
 165 the judge by revealing the statement "Yang Mulya entered the room, the audience was asked to stand" or  
 166 "The panel of judges entered the courtroom, the audience was asked to stand", as a form of respect for the  
 167 judge. After the panel of judges is inside and sits in the seat, then the officer invites the audience consisting  
 168 of public prosecutors, legal counsel, and visitors to sit, which then the judge opens the trial. "Attendees are  
 169 welcome to sit down."

170 After the panel of judges sits down and the parties have been present in the courtroom, the panel of  
 171 judges through the presiding judge then opens the trial with a phrase and a hammer beat. Furthermore, the  
 172 presiding judge continued the trial by mentioning the agenda of the trial, and then the trial began the agenda  
 173 that had been agreed before. The following Table 2 is the classification of the agenda of the trial that took  
 174 place in the courtroom.

175 **Table 2.** Trial Process and Stages

<b>Trial Process</b>	Arraignment Hearing
	Inquest Hearing
	Prosecution Hearing
	Verdict Hearing
<b>Trial Stages</b>	Opening of the Trial
	Examination of the completeness of the Trial

	Implementation of the Trial Agenda (Examination of witness statements, accounts, victims, witnesses, and evidence)
	Closing of the Trial

176

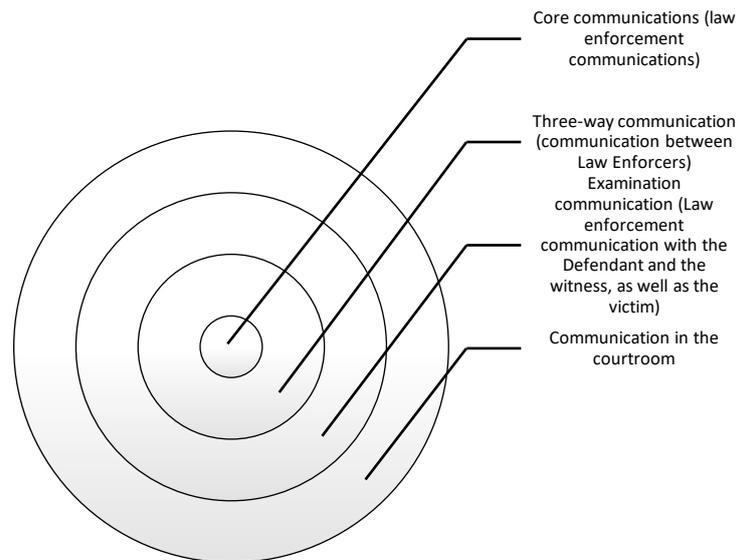
177           The trial process and the trial stage are both interrelated matters, as the findings on the ground of  
178 these two things are not separate although the context of the substance is different. The trial process is more  
179 directed at the process carried out by each party to respond to the other party in the trial. The trial process  
180 is often referred to as part of the "answer answer" communication as disclosed by informant 3. Answering  
181 the question is the process carried out by each party in response to the other party. The response is not  
182 directly conveyed, so it is necessary to learn what the other party conveys. For example, in the process of  
183 hearing the demands, when the judge has allowed the public prosecutor to read the letter, then it is the right  
184 of the accused or legal counsel to consider the prosecutor's demands that have been disclosed. It usually  
185 takes a while to discipline the fire so that the offer of Panels of Judge response can be submitted orally or  
186 in writing. In its implementation, it appears that the response in this response is delayed.

187           When in context, the process Trial Then the form of communication that appears can be said to be  
188 a form of answer reply, while in the trial stage involves Q&A as a communication process. The Q&A  
189 involves an individual or group in the trial. The Q&A starts from the beginning of the examination of the  
190 completeness of the trial file until the trial is over. Q&A is part of the communication process that brings  
191 up communication and is part of the communication activities in the trial.

192 **3.2 Level of communication in the trial.**

193           The deep communication trial described involves various elements of the deep communication  
194 process, such as the "answer reply" and the "ask answer" to reach the purpose of each deep an event  
195 communication. As purpose main from trial held in order to defendant Or victim get obtain justice law in  
196 fair. Justice that the intention was reached through process communication. Process communication  
197 involves Participants with Various messages that goal to affect opinion from Participants other so that His  
198 opinion just that can Accept.

199           Based on the classification of communication elements, courtroom communication involves all  
200 participation, but the level of communication is seen as more specific with a different end goal. From  
201 communication involving all participants to specifically involving participants. Here is the classification of  
202 the level of communication in the criminal trial that the author intends:



203

204

205 **Figure 1** Level of communication

206 Based on Figure 1 The level of communication in question involves law enforcement concerning  
 207 the breadth of participants and the core of communication. The deepest level is the core level, which means  
 208 the most influential level in decisions. Where decisions regarding defendants are found guilty or not by law  
 209 enforcement are at this level. In detail, this level consists of two levels based on power. To the judge, the  
 210 public prosecutor, and legal counsel. Here is an explanation at the level of communication in question:

211 Level 1: Core communication is law enforcement communication, meaning that the  
 212 communication process occurs in the same law enforcement, for example, judges with judges; prosecutor  
 213 with the prosecutor; legal counsel with legal counsel. This communication is a form of communication  
 214 from the process of communication events that occur between communication between law enforcement  
 215 and law enforcement communication with defendants and witnesses. This means that this level of  
 216 communication becomes the determinant level of the defendant's morning, because many things are done  
 217 by each law enforcement in the trial related to the defendant's proof. Starting from the defendant, examine  
 218 incriminating and mitigating witnesses, evidence, and evidence that becomes important and communicated,  
 219 examined in the trial. This level is at the core of the communication conducted, both for the judge, although  
 220 each has a view and judgment about the case examined. At the core level of communication in the final  
 221 process, the judge communicates to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not and how the sentence  
 222 is given. The core level, the results of the communication process, the follow-up of the case to the decision.  
 223 This communication is more closed.

224 Second level; Communication Three Corners be process communication that involves  
 225 communication escort Enforcement law, for example, Judge with prosecutor judge with Lawyer, Lawyer  
 226 with Prosecutor and instead. At levels, some of the things discussed are usually about the implementation  
 227 of the trial. The difference from the first level is a slightly wider range of participants. So, communication  
 228 is open in the interaction done. Process communication involves the judge as a party that organizes the way  
 229 trial. Communication at this level by law enforcement is often called triple-door communication. It is based

230 on the interests and basis of each opposite. Process communication this last open, Through Interruptions,  
 231 ask answer, and invokes process communication core.

232 Third level: Examination Communication is the process of law enforcement communication with  
 233 defendants, witnesses, and victims. For example, the judge's communication with the victim, witnesses,  
 234 and defendants; communication of legal counsel with witnesses, victims, and defendants; the prosecutor's  
 235 communication with the accused, witnesses, and victims. The process of examination communication  
 236 involves the three-direction communication process and core communication. The examination  
 237 communication aims to construct the events experienced by the accused supported by witnesses in the form  
 238 of evidence and evidence.

239 Fourth level: Communication in the courtroom. It is a communication process that takes place in  
 240 the entire series of trials, beginning before the trial, when the trial lasts until the trial is over. This  
 241 communication is the most common level of communication in the trial. This form of communication  
 242 involves participants widely, all law enforcement, visitors to officers. These communication interactions  
 243 are usually more common than others.

244 Each level of the communication process, as in Figure 1, is complex and mapped based on the  
 245 purpose, importance, and shape of the message which occurs. The classification of communication levels  
 246 is based on the topics discussed, the purpose of communication, and the number of participants involved.  
 247 Participants who are depicted in detail indicate the complex communication and processes carried out.

248 The level of communication that exists in the trial. These levels are formed based on the  
 249 communication components that are identified and drift in the communication process. Referring to the  
 250 concept of Dell Hymes, it can be described as a map of the components of communication as follows.

251 **Table 3** Communication Components on Communication Levels

LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		Core Communication ; Law Enforcement Communications	Three-Quarters Communication: Communication between Law Enforcement	Examination Communication: Law Enforcement Communication with defendants and witnesses and victims.	Communication in the Courtroom.
C O M M U N	Setting And Scene	Courtroom, Workspace, serious and calm atmosphere	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere is calm, serious and crowded.	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere was calm, serious and crowded, rowdy.	Courtroom and court at large, serious atmosphere, rowdy, crowded, quiet, serious,
	Participants	Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers	Judges, Prosecutors, Legal Counsel	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, Witnesses, Defendant, Witness	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, defendants, witnesses, visitors,

I C A T I O N  C O M P O N E N T					media, officers.
	End	Judge: judge and decide the defendant guilty or not, and the amount of punishment given. Prosecutor: carrying out the judge's order The law: coordinating interests and follow-up on the verdict.	Get the opportunity to dig up information, ask questions and refute and object.	Obtain information, information, evidence, and explanations about the case. Construction of events.	Communication interactions in general with diverse purposes, in the form of support to the victim, to the accused, examining the accused, examining witnesses, examining evidence, sentencing decisions.
	Act	Orders, requests, requests, exhortations, Suggestions, Statements, Questions,			
	Key	Nonverbally, the tone used is usually not diverse enough because the condition is calm.	The tone is quite diverse, there is a tone of anger, annoyance etc.	Variety of tones as part of nonverbal communication cause diverse events.	Variety of tones is more common.
	Instrumentalities	Verbal and Nonverbal, Oral and Written Communication			
	Norm	Norms of Decency, Honesty and Interaction and KUHAP, rules of interaction.			
	Genre	Oath, Beats hammer, ask answer, answer reply, story event,			

252

#### 253 4. Conclusions and suggestions

254 The trial as a law enforcement process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses,  
 255 victims, and defendants who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and  
 256 communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which  
 257 is law enforcement communication; three-part communication, which is communication between law  
 258 enforcement; examination communication, which is law enforcement communication with the accused,  
 259 victim, or witness; and communication in the courtroom is a communication that involves all participants  
 260 in the trial. In the process, the core communication becomes the level of communication that determines  
 261 the decision of the accused. This research is still descriptive and focuses on the staging of communication  
 262 levels and available communication components. Therefore, the next research is expected to be able to  
 263 review the effectiveness of communication that occurs in the four levels of communication that occur.

264

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
<b>2</b>	Bukti konfirmasi informasi masuk ke tahap review	23 April 2024

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## [JICC] :: Submission-11891 – Suitable for Review

1 message

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jicc@immi.se <jicc@immi.se>

Tue, Apr 23, 2024 at 4:54 AM

Reply-To: "Journal of Intercultural Communication (Editorial office)" <jicc@immi.se>

To: Aan Widodo <aan.widodo@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id>

\*\*\*\*\*

Manuscript ID: 11891

Manuscript title: "Communication Type In Trial: Ethnografy Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process"

Journal: Journal of Intercultural Communication

\*\*\*\*\*

**Dear Aan Widodo:**

Thank you for submitting your manuscript to the journal. All new manuscripts are given a preliminary inspection by the editorial office to assess whether the submission is complete. We are grateful for your efforts to adhere to the author guidelines of the Journal of Intercultural Communication.

Your manuscript will now proceed to our blinded peer review process to undergo an assessment by our expert independent reviewers. Read our peer review process. <https://immi.se/intercultural/EditorialProcedures>

Editor remarks:

Ensure to keep us informed if any of your credentials have changed during this time to ease communication with you as your manuscript progresses through the different publication phases. If you need any assistance, kindly contact the Editorial Office at [editorialoffice.jic@gmail.com](mailto:editorialoffice.jic@gmail.com) with any questions or concerns.

We remind our authors that our publisher is a member of the CrossChecks plagiarism detection initiative and endorses and applies the Committee on Publication Ethics standards, which promotes integrity in peer-reviewed research publications.

Thank you for your continued patience and support, and we hope you have joined our online community by following our Twitter page: <https://twitter.com/OfIntercultural>

Kind regards,  
editorial office JICC

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
<b>3</b>	Bukti konfirmasi review pertama dan hasil review dari reviewer A dan reviewer B	8 Juli 2024

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**[JICC] :: Submission-11891- Revision Required**

2 messages

jicc@immi.se <jicc@immi.se>

Mon, Jul 8, 2024 at 11:17 PM

Reply-To: Paulo Rocha <Paulo.Rocha@vid.no>

To: Aan Widodo <aan.widodo@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id>

\*\*\*\*\*

**Manuscript ID: 11891**

**Manuscript title: "Communication Type In Trial: Ethnografy Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process"**

Journal: Journal of Intercultural Communication

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Aan Widodo (Author):

We thank you for the submission of your manuscript. The peer review process of your manuscript has now been completed, and we have reached a decision regarding your submission.

We are hereby sending you the reviews of your paper. At present, your manuscript requires **revisions** to address the concerns of the reviewers. Their comments are attached to the email and/or to the bottom of this letter. If not, for your convenience, log onto your profile to view the reviewers' comments. Your paper can be accepted for publication only if you carefully read through the reviews, answer all questions and make all requested changes. If you don't agree with the reviewers, you have to explain why you don't agree.

When you send in your revised paper, we expect the following:

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We look forward to receiving the revised manuscript.

Yours sincerely,

With best regards,  
Specialty Chief Editor,

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Journal of Intercultural Communication

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[Quoted text hidden]

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**Reviewer B:**

**Recommendation: Revisions Required**

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Comments and Suggestions for Authors  
(will be shown to authors)

The author makes a good effort but it needs a major revision before publication.

Introduction:

1. While the introduction discusses the setting and relevance, it could better articulate the specific gaps in the existing research that this paper aims to fill. Clarifying how this study's findings will add to the existing body of knowledge could strengthen the introduction.
2. Mentioning the theoretical frameworks guiding the research (e.g., Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication) early in the introduction could provide a clearer roadmap of the analytical approach and its relevance to the study's goals.
3. Explicitly stating the research questions guiding the study can help focus the reader's expectations and clarify the study's direction from the outset.
4. More explicitly state the expected contribution to the field of legal communications, particularly how understanding these communication dynamics could influence legal practices or policy.
5. Include more recent and international studies to enrich the literature review. Add sources from sociology and cultural studies to deepen the cultural context.
6. Provide detailed explanations for informant selection, observational and interview techniques, and justify the sample size. Discuss potential observer bias and generalizability issues.
7. Link observations more directly to theoretical frameworks and consider integrating quantitative data to strengthen the analysis.
8. Offer more detailed operational recommendations for legal practitioner training and courtroom procedure reforms that can be applied by policymakers and judicial training programs.
9. Study needs the proofreading to provide clearer definitions, and improve readability to make the paper more accessible to a broader audience.

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**Reviewer D:**

**Recommendation: Revisions Required**

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**Comments and Suggestions for Authors.**

The paper presents a novel exploration of communication within Indonesian criminal courtroom processes using ethnographic communication methods. While the study offers unique insights, several areas require improvement. The introduction needs to better articulate the research gap and clearly outline the study's specific objectives, emphasizing its significance.

- While the objectives are mentioned, they could be more clearly outlined in a focused manner. Clearly state the primary research question and specific objectives to guide the reader.

- The novelty of the study is under-emphasized. Highlight what makes this study unique compared to other research on courtroom communication. For instance, discuss how the Indonesian context offers new insights not covered in existing literature. The literature review part should be added, although comprehensive, should incorporate more recent and interdisciplinary studies and provide a critical analysis of existing research, particularly on nonverbal communication in courtroom settings.

The research methods section would benefit from a more detailed justification for the chosen methods, a thorough explanation of participant selection, and a detailed description of data collection procedures. Additionally, the application of Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model needs clearer elaboration, and the study should address how it ensures the validity and reliability of the findings.

In the discussion, the paper should link findings to existing literature more explicitly, provide a deeper analysis of results, and offer concrete examples of practical implications. Expanding on the societal impact and providing clear recommendations for future research while acknowledging study limitations would also strengthen the paper. Finally, the conclusions should clearly summarize key findings, discuss their broader implications, and provide actionable suggestions for improving courtroom communication, future research directions, and policy recommendations to enhance legal practices.

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[Quoted text hidden]

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
4	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi pertama, respon kepada reviewer A dan B, dan artikel yang diresubmit	20 Juli 2024

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## ICR Publications

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# Authors' Answer Sheet to Reviewers

Dear Editor and reviewers,

I appreciate the suggestions and observations that improve the research. The table below responds to each comment and details the changes.

### Instructions:

Please use this table format to answer the questions posed by the editors and reviewers of your paper. Copy and paste the editor/reviewer's question in the "Reviewers Suggestions" column and your answer to that question in the corresponding "Authors' Response" column. For clarity, use one row per question. Make sure to list the page and line references where your change can be found. If no change was made, please make sure to note that in your response in addition to your reasoning. You may delete the sample row and insert rows to this table as needed.

<b>Journal:</b> Journal of Intercultural Communication		<b>Date Complete:</b> Jul-20-2024
<b>1. My Manuscript</b>		
<b>Manuscript ID:</b> 11891		<b>Title:</b> Communication Type In Trial: Ethnografy Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process
Authors' Answer to Reviewers		
<b>Reviewer Suggestions</b>	<b>Authors' Response</b>	<u>Page and line number where</u>

change can now be found.  
 Page # | Line #

**Reviewer 1**

<p>While the introduction discusses the setting and relevance, it could better articulate the specific gaps in the existing research that this paper aims to fill. Clarifying how this study's findings will add to the existing body of knowledge could strengthen the introduction.</p>	<p>Thank you for your constructive suggestions and input to improve this manuscript, here are the responses we have taken based on each section of input provided..</p> <p>***</p> <p>We have revised the introduction to provide a more detailed explanation of the specific gaps in existing research that this study aims to address.</p> <p>We identified the lack of research on communication strategies in the context of court proceedings in Indonesia and explained how our findings will contribute to the existing knowledge in this field. Among other things, we filled the gaps by adding references on page 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, and page 4, paragraph 4.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>
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<p>Mentioning the theoretical frameworks guiding the research (e.g., Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication) early in the introduction could provide a clearer roadmap of the analytical approach and its relevance to the study's goals.</p>	<p>We have added initial references regarding the theoretical framework we use, including Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication, in the early part of the introduction. On page 4, paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p>***</p> <p><b>Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of the ways communication is used in various</b></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>2</p>
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social and cultural contexts, including the courtroom. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

Explicitly stating the research questions guiding the study can help focus the reader's expectations and clarify the study's direction from the outset.

We have clearly stated the research question, in the introduction to the very last paragraph

\*\*\*

This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn & Foss, 2009), through the question of how communication levels in

4

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	<p>criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.</p>		
<p>More explicitly state the expected contribution to the field of legal communications, particularly how understanding these communication dynamics could influence legal practices or policy.</p>	<p>We have added a more explicit explanation of the expected contributions of this research in the field of legal communication, specifically how an understanding of these communication dynamics can influence legal practices or policies.</p> <p>This includes explaining the research implications in the conclusion and suggestions sections. Page 14 Paragraph 3</p>	14	3
<p>Include more recent and international studies to enrich the literature review. Add sources from sociology and cultural studies to deepen the cultural context.</p>	<p>In the introduction section, we added a comparison of research in several countries, also including a comparison of the terms used for courtroom communication. Page 3 on paragraphs 3 and 4.</p> <p>***</p> <p>In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties engage and communicate using a common legal language and shared meaning in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh &amp; Fuller, 2015).</p> <p>Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses</p>	3	3

	<p>more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009)</p>		
<p>Provide detailed explanations for informant selection, observational and interview techniques, and justify the sample size. Discuss potential observer bias and generalizability issues</p>	<p>In the methodology section, we explained how informants were obtained through purposive sampling conducted accidentally.</p> <p>The explanation is in the methodology section, specifically in the data collection techniques. Page 5. Data Collections and Validity Data.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants:</p> <p><b>Data Validity</b></p> <p>To ensure that the data obtained from the court research is accurate, reliable, and trustworthy, the researcher undertakes several steps, including: (1) Conducting source triangulation. In this research context, the researcher compares data from direct</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>2</p>

	<p>observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). After interviewing a judge, the researcher can show the interview summary to the judge to ensure there are no errors in interpretation. (2) The researcher consults with experts, in this case, criminal law experts, to ensure the data obtained is trustworthy and to maintain objectivity, especially in the use of terminology.</p>		
<p>Link observations more directly to theoretical frameworks and consider integrating quantitative data to strengthen the analysis.</p>	<p>In this section, we accommodated suggestions for a deeper observation regarding the theoretical framework. We have detailed the results of the analysis with Dell Hymes' sub-model in courtroom communication.</p> <p>However, we did not include quantitative data frameworks because this study focuses on the components of SPEAKING. Nonetheless, in the research implications and suggestions, we consider further investigation into this aspect.</p> <p>***</p> <p><b>Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia</b></p> <p>The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:</p> <p><b>Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication</b></p>		
<p>Offer more detailed operational recommendations for legal practitioner training and courtroom procedure reforms that can be applied by policymakers and judicial training programs.</p>	<p>***</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused. This research is descriptive and focuses on the staging of communication levels and available communication components.</p> <p><b>Research Implications</b></p> <p>The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. <i>Firstly</i>, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. <i>Secondly</i>, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p><b>Suggestions</b></p> <p>Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.</p>			
<p>Atudy needs the proofreading to provide clearer definitions, and improve readability to make the paper more accessible to a broader audience.</p>	<p>We have aligned the language and several terms in this research.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1720 678 1870 1018">1-15</td> <td data-bbox="1870 678 2033 1018">1</td> </tr> </table>	1-15	1
1-15	1			
<p>While the introduction discusses the setting and relevance, it could better articulate the specific gaps in the existing research that this paper aims to fill. Clarifying how this study's findings will add to the existing body of knowledge could strengthen the introduction.</p>	<p>Thank you for your constructive suggestions and input to improve this manuscript, here are the responses we have taken based on each section of input provided..</p> <p>***</p> <p>We have revised the introduction to provide a more detailed explanation of the specific gaps in existing research that this study aims to address.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1720 1018 1870 1517">2</td> <td data-bbox="1870 1018 2033 1517">3</td> </tr> </table>	2	3
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	<p>We identified the lack of research on communication strategies in the context of court proceedings in Indonesia and explained how our findings will contribute to the existing knowledge in this field. Among other things, we filled the gaps by adding references on page 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, and page 4, paragraph 4.</p>			
<p>Mentioning the theoretical frameworks guiding the research (e.g., Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication) early in the introduction could provide a clearer roadmap of the analytical approach and its relevance to the study's goals.</p>	<p>We have added initial references regarding the theoretical framework we use, including Dell Hymes' Ethnography of Communication, in the early part of the introduction. On page 4, paragraphs 1 and 2.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of the ways communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including the courtroom. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).</p> <p>The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1720 352 1870 399">4</td> <td data-bbox="1870 352 2016 399">2</td> </tr> </table>	4	2
4	2			

		4	5
<p>Explicitly stating the research questions guiding the study can help focus the reader's expectations and clarify the study's direction from the outset.</p>	<p>We have clearly stated the research question, in the introduction to the very last paragraph</p> <p>***</p> <p>This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn &amp; Foss, 2009), through the question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication</p>		
<p>More explicitly state the expected contribution to the field of legal communications, particularly how understanding these communication dynamics could influence legal practices or policy.</p>	<p>We have added a more explicit explanation of the expected contributions of this research in the field of legal communication, specifically how an understanding of these communication dynamics can influence legal practices or policies.</p> <p>This includes explaining the research implications in the conclusion and suggestions sections. Page 14 Paragraph 3</p>	14	3
<p>Include more recent and international studies to enrich the literature review. Add sources from</p>	<p>In the introduction section, we added a comparison of research in several countries, also including a comparison of the terms used for courtroom</p>	3	3

sociology and cultural studies to deepen the cultural context.

communication. Page 3 on paragraphs 3 and 4.

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In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties engage and communicate using a common legal language and shared meaning in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Provide detailed explanations for informant selection, observational and interview techniques, and justify the sample size. Discuss potential observer bias and generalizability issues

In the methodology section, we explained how informants were obtained through purposive sampling conducted accidentally.

The explanation is in the methodology section, specifically in the data collection techniques. Page 5. Data Collections and Validity Data.

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Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009).

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Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants

**Data Validity**

To ensure that the data obtained from the court research is accurate, reliable, and trustworthy, the researcher undertakes several steps, including: (1) Conducting source triangulation. In this research context, the researcher compares data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). After interviewing a judge, the researcher can show the interview summary to the judge to ensure there are no errors in interpretation. (2) The researcher consults with experts, in this case, criminal law experts, to ensure the data obtained is trustworthy and to maintain objectivity, especially in the use of terminology.

Link observations more directly to theoretical frameworks and consider integrating quantitative data to strengthen the analysis.

In this section, we accommodated suggestions for a deeper observation regarding the theoretical framework. We have detailed the results of the analysis with Dell Hymes' sub-model in courtroom communication.

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However, we did not include quantitative data frameworks because this study focuses on the components of SPEAKING. Nonetheless, in the research implications and suggestions, we consider further investigation into this aspect.

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**Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia**

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

**Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication**

Offer more detailed operational recommendations for legal practitioner training and courtroom procedure reforms that can be applied by policymakers and judicial training programs.

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**Conclusions**

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers

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and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused. This research is descriptive and focuses on the staging of communication levels and available communication components.

#### **Research Implications**

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

#### **Suggestions**

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

We have aligned the language and several terms in this research.

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<p>Atudy needs the proofreading to provide clearer definitions, and improve readability to make the paper more accessible to a broader audience.</p>				
<p><b>Abstract,</b> add a sentence mentioning that the study uses the ethnography of communication framework by Dell Hymes to analyze courtroom interactions and highlight the significant implications of the findings for improving judicial communication practices.</p>	<p>I have revised the abstract to explicitly mention the use of Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication framework in analyzing courtroom interactions and highlighted the significant implications of the findings for improving judicial communication practices.</p> <p><i>Abstract:</i> In criminal trials, the trial process involves the communication process in the stage of the indictment hearing, examination hearing, prosecution hearing, and verdict hearing. The trial process involves law enforcement officials, witnesses, defendants, and victims interacting and communicating in the courtroom. <b>This study aims to describe the level of communication that occurs in the trial stage. This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic communication methods, employs Dell Hymes ethnography of communication framework to analyze the interactions in the courtroom.</b> Data was obtained through interviews with 9 informants, and observations in the trial at the Central Jakarta District Court. The results of this study show that legal proceedings are generally communication events involve law enforcement officials, defendants, witnesses, victims, security forces, family members, media, and the public interacting in court, in all proceedings and stages of the trial. Specifically, communication events are classified by role and purpose, revealing four distinct levels of communication: (1) core communication, (2) triangular communication (3) examination communication, (4) courtroom communication. <b>The findings have implications for improving judicial communication practices, highlighting areas where more effective communication could enhance the fairness and efficiency of trials.</b></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1720 384 1870 432">1</td> <td data-bbox="1870 384 2033 432">1</td> </tr> </table>	1	1
1	1			

In the introduction, add a connecting statement to link the high-profile case to the broader research problem and introduce the framework earlier by stating that the study uses Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication to investigate courtroom interactions.

I have strengthened the introduction by adding a connecting statement that links the high-profile case to the broader research problem. The theoretical framework is now introduced earlier in the paper, clearly stating the study's use of Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication to investigate courtroom interactions.

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial

	<p>outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley &amp; O'Barr, 2005).</p>			
<p>The literature review should be streamlined by combining similar sections, removing redundancies, and using headings or subheadings to improve structure, such as Non-verbal Communication, Forensic Communication, and Ethnography of Communication.</p>	<p>The literature review has been streamlined by merging similar sections and removing redundancies. I have also reorganized the content using headings such as Non-verbal Communication, Forensic Communication, and Ethnography of Communication, to improve the overall structure and flow.</p> <p>Courtroom communication encompasses the various interactions that occur during the legal process, involving numerous parties such as law enforcement officials, witnesses, victims, defendants, families, visitors, security officers, clerks, and the media. Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault &amp; Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers &amp; Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). This communication is crucial in achieving justice and ensuring fair trial outcomes. According to Neubauer &amp; Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication refers to communication events or specific aspects of interactions during the law enforcement process.</p> <p>Several terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants. Bowen &amp; Carney (2013) define forensic communication as the substance of the message delivered in trials (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) describes judicial communication from a legal aspect, focusing on communication in trials (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu &amp; Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) refers to the stages of the trial process as trial communication (Philips, 1985). These terms highlight different study perspectives but share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles of each party in the trial. This research uses the term "courtroom communication" to focus on the series of communications occurring during the trial process.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1713 231 1870 279">3</td> <td data-bbox="1870 231 2016 279">2</td> </tr> </table>	3	2
3	2			

In criminal trials, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. According to Mulyana (2016), communication in its process has its unique context.

From the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the methodology section, add a justification for the sample size, explaining that nine informants were chosen to provide a diverse perspective, and detail additional methods for ensuring data validity, such as cross-verifying data with legal documents and employing member-checking techniques.

In the methodology section, I have provided a justification for the sample size, explaining that nine informants were chosen to capture a diverse range of perspectives. Additionally, I have detailed the methods used to ensure data validity, including cross-verifying data with legal documents and employing member-checking techniques

**2.4 Data Validity and Potential Limitations**

In the methodology section, the selection of nine informants was made deliberately to ensure a robust and comprehensive understanding of courtroom communication. Although modest in size, this sample was chosen to balance

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depth and diversity of insights. Each informant was carefully selected based on their unique role and direct involvement in criminal trials, enabling the study to capture a wide range of perspectives from key actors, including judges, lawyers, defendants, and other relevant participants. This diversity strengthens the reliability of the findings by incorporating varied experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the multifaceted nature of courtroom communication.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher employed several methods. Cross-verification was conducted by comparing information gathered from interviews with official legal documents, such as court transcripts, case files, and other relevant records. This approach ensured that the data was not solely based on personal recollections but also grounded in documented legal proceedings, thereby enhancing its accuracy and reliability. Additionally, member-checking techniques were utilized, with preliminary findings shared with the informants to confirm that their views were accurately represented, ensuring correct interpretation and faithful conveyance of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Moreover, to further ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation by comparing data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). For example, after interviewing a judge, the researcher could present the interview summary to the judge to verify that there were no errors in interpretation. The researcher also consulted with criminal law experts to ensure the data obtained was reliable and to maintain objectivity, particularly in the use of legal terminology and concepts.

Despite the methodological strengths, this approach has potential limitations. The sample size of nine, while offering depth, may not fully capture the range of experiences in courtroom communication, especially in a complex legal system like Indonesia's. A larger sample might reveal additional nuances or conflicting perspectives missed in this study. Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data from interviews, which can be influenced by bias, memory recall issues, or personal interpretations. Although cross-verification with legal documents reduces this risk, the subjective nature of interviews remains a potential source of bias.

	<p>Additionally, the focus on the Central Jakarta District Court may limit the generalizability of the findings to other courts in Indonesia or different jurisdictions. Courtroom communication practices could vary based on regional legal cultures, court size, or case types, affecting the applicability of the results beyond this context.</p>		
<p>Enrich the results and discussion section by inserting quotes from informants, such as a quote highlighting the prosecutor’s tone, and compare findings with existing literature to reveal unique communication dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture.</p>	<p>I have enriched the results and discussion section by incorporating direct quotes from informants, including a quote that highlights the prosecutor’s tone. I have also compared the findings with existing literature to reveal the unique communication dynamics influenced by Indonesian legal culture.</p> <p>The analysis of courtroom communication reveals several distinctive patterns, particularly in how legal professionals, such as prosecutors, interact with other participants in the trial. For example, one informant noted, “The prosecutor’s tone is often authoritative, which can intimidate the defendant, especially if they are not familiar with the legal process.” This observation aligns with literature on courtroom communication, where the role of the prosecutor is often seen as having power and control (Carter, 2003). However, in the Indonesian context, this dynamic is further reinforced by cultural norms that emphasize respect for authority figures (Imron, 2016).</p> <p>Comparing these findings with existing studies on courtroom communication in other jurisdictions reveals unique dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. For example, in Western legal systems, there is a greater emphasis on adversarial interaction, where defense attorneys are more likely to openly challenge the prosecutor’s statements (Cowles, 2011). In contrast, courtroom communication in Indonesia tends to be more controlled, with a stronger focus on maintaining harmony and respect within the courtroom. This is evident in how defense attorneys often choose to counter the prosecutor’s arguments subtly rather than engaging in direct confrontation (Agung, 2016).</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>1</p>

	<p>These findings suggest that while the overall structure of courtroom communication in Indonesia shares similarities with other legal systems, the underlying dynamics are different. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and the importance of social harmony, shape how participants interact in the courtroom, resulting in a communication style that is less confrontational and more focused on building consensus (Litlejhon, 2019). This unique dynamic contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on forensic and judicial communication, showing how cultural factors can significantly influence the conduct of legal processes.</p>			
<p>Strengthen the conclusion by adding a closing statement that highlights the study's contribution to achieving judicial fairness and proposes a framework for future improvements, and discuss limitations by noting the small sample size and specific context, suggesting that future research should explore larger, more diverse samples and comparative studies across different legal systems. By addressing these major and minor changes, the paper will be more robust, coherent, and impactful in its contribution to the field of courtroom communication studies</p>	<p>The conclusion has been strengthened with a closing statement that underscores the study's contribution to promoting judicial fairness. I have also proposed a framework for future improvements in courtroom communication, acknowledged the limitations of the study, and suggested avenues for future research, including the exploration of larger, more diverse samples and comparative studies across different legal systems.</p> <p><b>Conclusions</b></p> <p>The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused.</p> <p><b>Research Implications</b></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1720 470 1870 518">12</td> <td data-bbox="1870 470 2033 518">4</td> </tr> </table>	12	4
12	4			

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

#### **Suggestions and limitations**

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

This study's limitations include a small sample size and focus on a single court, which may not fully capture the breadth of courtroom communication experiences. Future research should address these limitations by employing larger, more diverse samples and conducting comparative studies across different legal systems to enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings. By addressing these limitations, future studies can contribute more comprehensively to the field of courtroom communication, supporting the development of practices that enhance judicial fairness and efficiency.

## Reviewer 2

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The paper presents a novel exploration of communication within Indonesian criminal courtroom processes using ethnographic communication methods. While the study offers unique insights, several areas require improvement. The introduction needs to better articulate the research gap and clearly outline the study's specific objectives, emphasizing its significance.

- While the objectives are mentioned, they could be more clearly outlined in a focused manner. Clearly state the primary research question and specific objectives to guide the reader.
  
- The novelty of the study is under-emphasized. Highlight what makes this study unique compared to other research on courtroom communication. For instance, discuss how the Indonesian context offers new insights not covered in existing literature.

Thank you for the very constructive feedback for improving this paper. We appreciate the time and attention you have given to review and provide suggestions for improvement.

We have revised the introduction to more clearly articulate the research gap and outline the specific objectives of the study. We have also emphasized the importance of this research in the context of courtroom communication in criminal trials in Indonesia.

### Research Objectives:

We have outlined the research objectives more clearly and focused. The main research questions and specific objectives have been explicitly stated to better guide the reader.

### Research Novelty:

We have highlighted the novelty of this research more emphatically, particularly by explaining how the Indonesian context offers new insights not covered in the existing literature. We have added a discussion on the differences and uniqueness of courtroom communication in Indonesia compared to other countries.

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From a communicative perspective, communication in trials/courtroom communications can also be identified using various perspectives, for example the ideas of Otu (2015) who focuses on non-verbal communication in trials, or Arronson (1987) who expresses communication in trials. judgments from the perspective of communication objectives. with the term communication asymmetry, because according to him the application of the law has different specific objectives. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, communication in trials is known as institutional communication. Various general perspectives have been carried out by various researchers and studies, in this context the communication of essays becomes a general basis that guides various points of view from various terms of communication in essays.

In court hearings, the trial process not only involves law enforcement officials and witnesses, victims, and defendants but involves various parties such as families, visitors, security officers, clerks to the media. Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault & Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers & Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). According to Neubauer & Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication is defined as a concept that describes the communication events or specific aspects of interactions that occur during the law enforcement process. There are several terms that illustrate how the communication process takes place in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants.

Bowen & Carney (2013) refer to communication in trials as Forensic Communication, focusing on the substance of the message (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) calls it Judicial Communication, describing communication in trials from a legal aspect (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) explains that communication in the courtroom is trial communication, referring to the process or stages of the trial (Philips, 1985). Courtroom communication, judicial communication, forensic communication, and trial communication are all concepts that describe the context of communication in the courtroom from various study perspectives. However, they share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles

of each party in the trial. In this research, the term courtroom communication is used, as the communication perspective focuses on the series of communications that occur during the trial process.

In the criminal trial process in court, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. As Mulyana (2016) stated, communication in its process has its own unique context.

In the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties engage and communicate using a common legal language and shared meaning in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for

Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of the ways communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including the courtroom. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more

responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley & O'Barr, 2005).

This research is conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom is a place where criminal judicial processes take place, involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome achieved. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through the SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the ways of communication used by each party, as well as the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2009).

This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn & Foss, 2009), through the question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.

<p>The literature review part should be added, although comprehensive, should incorporate more recent and interdisciplinary studies and provide a critical analysis of existing research, particularly on nonverbal communication in courtroom settings.</p>	<p>We have expanded the literature review section to incorporate more recent and interdisciplinary studies. Critical analysis of existing research, particularly regarding communication and culture in the courtroom, has been added to provide a more comprehensive context.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).</p> <p>Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of the ways communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including the courtroom. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).</p>	<p>4   2</p>
<p>The research methods section would benefit from a more detailed justification for the chosen methods, a thorough explanation of participant</p>	<p>The research methods section has been clarified with a more detailed explanation of the methods chosen, participant selection, and data collection procedures. We have also provided</p>	<p>5 and 6   1</p>

selection, and a detailed description of data collection procedures. Additionally, the application of Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model needs clearer elaboration, and the study should address how it ensures the validity and reliability of the findings.

further elaboration regarding the application of Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model and how it can ensure the validity and reliability of the findings.

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### **2.2 Data Collection**

Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants are willing, while others are willing but need to obtain approval from their institution.

Observations were made by researchers by witnessing the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After data collection was carried out, the researcher grouped the data, then carried out analysis based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic context, namely, SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm, Genre).

**Table 1.** Ethnography Communication Aspect.

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Setting and Scene</b>	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
<b>Participants</b>	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses and defendants and victims.
<b>Ends</b>	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
<b>Act</b>	Acts and conduct that appear in the trial
<b>Key</b>	Relating to nonverbal communication, intonation,
<b>Instumentalities</b>	Communication support instruments, including tools used

<b>Norm</b>	Rules applicable in court	
<b>Genre</b>	Types of activities carried out.	

**2.3 Data Analysis**

Data analysis in this research is conducted through several stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is done by sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data obtained from the field into organized data. Data presentation is carried out by displaying the data in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams, making it easier to understand patterns and relationships between the data. Conclusion drawing is done by formulating the meaning of the organized data, identifying significant patterns, themes, or relationships, and connecting the findings with relevant theories (Miles & Huberman, 1994)

**2.4 Data Validity**

To ensure that the data obtained from the court research is accurate, reliable, and trustworthy, the researcher undertakes several steps, including: (1) Conducting source triangulation. In this research context, the researcher compares data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). After interviewing a judge, the researcher can show the interview summary to the judge to ensure there are no errors in interpretation. (2) The researcher consults with experts, in this case, criminal law experts, to ensure the data obtained is trustworthy and to maintain objectivity, especially in the use of terminology.

<p>In the discussion, the paper should link findings to existing literature more explicitly, provide a deeper analysis of results, and offer concrete examples of practical implications. Expanding</p>	<p>We have linked the findings to existing literature more explicitly, providing a more in-depth analysis of the results. discussion and recommendations for future research</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>1</p>
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on the societal impact and providing clear recommendations for future research while acknowledging study limitations would also strengthen the paper.

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### **Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia**

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

#### **Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The

genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 2: Triangular Communication; Communication Among Law Enforcers**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses**

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

**Level 4: Courtroom Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently. Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

Finally, the conclusions should clearly summarize key findings, discuss their broader implications, and provide actionable suggestions for improving courtroom communication, future research directions, and policy recommendations to enhance legal practices.

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## 2 Conclusions And Suggestions

### Conclusions

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused. This research is descriptive and focuses on the staging of communication levels and available communication components.

### Research Implications

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

### Suggestions

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

The paper presents a novel exploration of communication within Indonesian criminal courtroom processes using ethnographic communication methods. While the study offers unique insights, several areas require improvement. The introduction needs to better articulate the research gap and clearly outline the study's specific objectives, emphasizing its significance.

- While the objectives are mentioned, they could be more clearly outlined in a focused manner. Clearly state the

Thank you for the very constructive feedback for improving this paper. We appreciate the time and attention you have given to review and provide suggestions for improvement.

We have revised the introduction to more clearly articulate the research gap and outline the specific objectives of the study. We have also emphasized the importance of this research in the context of courtroom communication in criminal trials in Indonesia.

Research Objectives:

We have outlined the research objectives more clearly and focused. The main research questions and specific objectives have been explicitly stated to better guide the reader.

3 and 4 | 1

primary research question and specific objectives to guide the reader.

- The novelty of the study is under-emphasized. Highlight what makes this study unique compared to other research on courtroom communication. For instance, discuss how the Indonesian context offers new insights not covered in existing literature.

Research Novelty:

We have highlighted the novelty of this research more emphatically, particularly by explaining how the Indonesian context offers new insights not covered in the existing literature. We have added a discussion on the differences and uniqueness of courtroom communication in Indonesia compared to other countries.

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From a communicative perspective, communication in trials/courtroom communications can also be identified using various perspectives, for example the ideas of Otu (2015) who focuses on non-verbal communication in trials, or Arronson (1987) who expresses communication in trials. judgments from the perspective of communication objectives. with the term communication asymmetry, because according to him the application of the law has different specific objectives. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, communication in trials is known as institutional communication. Various general perspectives have been carried out by various researchers and studies, in this context the communication of essays becomes a general basis that guides various points of view from various terms of communication in essays.

In court hearings, the trial process not only involves law enforcement officials and witnesses, victims, and defendants but involves various parties such as families, visitors, security officers, clerks to the media. **Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault & Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers & Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). According to Neubauer & Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication is defined as a concept that describes the communication**

events or specific aspects of interactions that occur during the law enforcement process. There are several terms that illustrate how the communication process takes place in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants.

Bowen & Carney (2013) refer to communication in trials as Forensic Communication, focusing on the substance of the message (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) calls it Judicial Communication, describing communication in trials from a legal aspect (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) explains that communication in the courtroom is trial communication, referring to the process or stages of the trial (Philips, 1985). Courtroom communication, judicial communication, forensic communication, and trial communication are all concepts that describe the context of communication in the courtroom from various study perspectives. However, they share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles of each party in the trial. In this research, the term courtroom communication is used, as the communication perspective focuses on the series of communications that occur during the trial process.

In the criminal trial process in court, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. As Mulyana (2016) stated, communication in its process has its own unique context.

In the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general

foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties engage and communicate using a common legal language and shared meaning in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of the ways communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including the courtroom. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and

communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley & O'Barr, 2005).

This research is conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom is a place where criminal judicial processes take place, involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome achieved. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through the SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the ways of communication used by each party, as well as the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a

	<p>deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2009).</p> <p>This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn &amp; Foss, 2009), through the question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.</p>			
<p>The literature review part should be added, although comprehensive, should incorporate more recent and interdisciplinary studies and provide a critical analysis of existing research, particularly on nonverbal communication in courtroom settings.</p>	<p>We have expanded the literature review section to incorporate more recent and interdisciplinary studies. Critical analysis of existing research, particularly regarding communication and culture in the courtroom, has been added to provide a more comprehensive context.</p> <p>***</p> <p>Several studies have shown different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50px;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 50px;">2</td> </tr> </table>	4	2
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**2.2 Data Collection**

Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants are willing, while others are willing but need to obtain approval from their institution.

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Observations were made by researchers by witnessing the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After data collection was carried out, the researcher grouped the data, then carried out analysis based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic context, namely, SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm, Genre).

**Table 1.** Etnography Communication Aspect.

Aspect	Explanation
<b>Setting and Scene</b>	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
<b>Participants</b>	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses and defendants and victims.
<b>Ends</b>	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
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#### **Data Validity**

To ensure that the data obtained from the court research is accurate, reliable, and trustworthy, the researcher undertakes several steps, including: (1) Conducting source triangulation. In this research context, the researcher compares data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official

	<p>documents (court minutes, trial recordings). After interviewing a judge, the researcher can show the interview summary to the judge to ensure there are no errors in interpretation. (2) The researcher consults with experts, in this case, criminal law experts, to ensure the data obtained is trustworthy and to maintain objectivity, especially in the use of terminology.</p>		
<p>In the discussion, the paper should link findings to existing literature more explicitly, provide a deeper analysis of results, and offer concrete examples of practical implications. Expanding on the societal impact and providing clear recommendations for future research while acknowledging study limitations would also strengthen the paper.</p>	<p>We have linked the findings to existing literature more explicitly, providing a more in-depth analysis of the results. discussion and recommendations for future research</p> <p>***</p> <p><b>Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia</b></p> <p>The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:</p> <p><b>Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication</b></p> <p>At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the</p>	<p>14</p>	<p>1</p>

judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

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At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses**

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal

advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

#### **Level 4: Courtroom Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently.

Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

Finally, the conclusions should clearly summarize key findings, discuss their broader implications, and provide actionable suggestions for improving courtroom communication, future research directions, and policy recommendations to enhance legal practices.

The conclusions have been revised to clearly summarize key findings, discuss their broader implications, and provide actionable suggestions for improving communication in the courtroom. We have also included future research directions and policy recommendations to improve legal practice

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**Conclusions And Suggestions**

**Conclusions**

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused. This research is descriptive and focuses on the staging of communication levels and available communication components.

**Research Implications**

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The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

**Suggestions**

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

Improve the structure and readability of the literature review.

I have restructured the literature review to enhance its readability and coherence. The key concepts and prior research have been organized in a more logical sequence, ensuring a clearer narrative flow.

Courtroom communication encompasses the various interactions that occur during the legal process, involving numerous parties such as law

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enforcement officials, witnesses, victims, defendants, families, visitors, security officers, clerks, and the media. Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault & Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers & Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). This communication is crucial in achieving justice and ensuring fair trial outcomes. According to Neubauer & Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication refers to communication events or specific aspects of interactions during the law enforcement process.

Several terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants. Bowen & Carney (2013) define forensic communication as the substance of the message delivered in trials (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) describes judicial communication from a legal aspect, focusing on communication in trials (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) refers to the stages of the trial process as trial communication (Philips, 1985). These terms highlight different study perspectives but share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles of each party in the trial. This research uses the term "courtroom communication" to focus on the series of communications occurring during the trial process.

In criminal trials, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. According to Mulyana (2016), communication in its process has its unique context.

From the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional

perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties communicate using common legal language and shared meanings in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies show different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of how communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including courtrooms. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley & O'Barr, 2005).

This research is conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom is a place where criminal judicial processes take place, involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome achieved. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the

complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through the SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the ways of communication used by each party, as well as the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2009).

Justify methodological choices more robustly and discuss potential limitations.

I have strengthened the justification for the methodological choices, providing a more detailed explanation of why certain approaches were taken. Additionally, I have included a discussion of potential limitations to offer a more comprehensive understanding of the study's scope..

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#### **2.4 Data Validity and Potential Limitations**

In the methodology section, the selection of nine informants was made deliberately to ensure a robust and comprehensive understanding of courtroom communication. Although modest in size, this sample was chosen to balance depth and diversity of insights. Each informant was carefully selected based on their unique role and direct involvement in criminal trials, enabling the study to capture a wide range of perspectives from key actors, including judges, lawyers, defendants, and other relevant participants. This diversity strengthens the reliability of the findings by incorporating varied experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the multifaceted nature of courtroom communication.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher employed several methods. Cross-verification was conducted by comparing information gathered from interviews with official legal documents, such as court transcripts, case files, and other relevant records. This approach ensured that the data was not solely based on personal recollections but also grounded in documented legal proceedings, thereby enhancing its accuracy and reliability. Additionally, member-checking techniques were utilized, with preliminary

findings shared with the informants to confirm that their views were accurately represented, ensuring correct interpretation and faithful conveyance of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Moreover, to further ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation by comparing data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). For example, after interviewing a judge, the researcher could present the interview summary to the judge to verify that there were no errors in interpretation. The researcher also consulted with criminal law experts to ensure the data obtained was reliable and to maintain objectivity, particularly in the use of legal terminology and concepts.

Despite the methodological strengths, this approach has potential limitations. The sample size of nine, while offering depth, may not fully capture the range of experiences in courtroom communication, especially in a complex legal system like Indonesia's. A larger sample might reveal additional nuances or conflicting perspectives missed in this study. Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data from interviews, which can be influenced by bias, memory recall issues, or personal interpretations. Although cross-verification with legal documents reduces this risk, the subjective nature of interviews remains a potential source of bias.

Additionally, the focus on the Central Jakarta District Court may limit the generalizability of the findings to other courts in Indonesia or different jurisdictions. Courtroom communication practices could vary based on regional legal cultures, court size, or case types, affecting the applicability of the results beyond this context.

Enhance the discussion section with more comparative analysis and direct evidence from the data.

The discussion section has been enriched with additional comparative analysis, and more direct evidence from the data has been integrated. These changes aim to deepen the analysis and better support the study's conclusions.

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### **Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia**

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

#### **Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

**Level 2: Triangular Communication; Communication Among Law Enforcers**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

**Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses**

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

**Level 4: Courtroom Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently. Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

### **Courtroom Communication Analysis**

The analysis of courtroom communication reveals several distinctive patterns, particularly in how legal professionals, such as prosecutors, interact with other participants in the trial. For example, one informant noted, "The prosecutor's tone is often authoritative, which can intimidate the defendant, especially if they are not familiar with the legal process." This observation aligns with literature on courtroom communication, where the role of the prosecutor is often seen as having power and control (Carter, 2003). However, in the Indonesian context, this dynamic is further reinforced by cultural norms that emphasize respect for authority figures (Imron, 2016).

Comparing these findings with existing studies on courtroom communication in other jurisdictions reveals unique dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. For example, in Western legal systems, there is a greater emphasis on adversarial interaction, where defense attorneys are more likely to openly challenge the prosecutor's statements (Cowles, 2011). In contrast, courtroom communication in Indonesia tends to be more controlled, with a stronger focus on maintaining harmony and respect within the courtroom. This is evident in how defense attorneys often choose to counter the prosecutor's arguments subtly rather than engaging in direct confrontation (Agung, 2016).

These findings suggest that while the overall structure of courtroom communication in Indonesia shares similarities with other legal systems, the underlying dynamics are different. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and the importance of social harmony, shape how participants interact in the courtroom, resulting in a communication style that is less confrontational and more focused on building consensus (Litlejhon, 2019). This unique dynamic contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on forensic and judicial communication, showing how cultural factors can significantly influence the conduct of legal processes.

<p>Proofreading is recommended before publication.</p>	<p>This paper will undergo a thorough review to correct grammatical errors and improve overall clarity and style. Work in progress.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>
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# Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process

**Abstract:** In criminal trials, the trial process involves the communication process in the stage of the indictment hearing, examination hearing, prosecution hearing, and verdict hearing. The trial process involves law enforcement officials, witnesses, defendants, and victims interacting and communicating in the courtroom. This study aims to describe the level of communication that occurs in the trial stage. This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic communication methods, employs Dell Hymes ethnography of communication framework to analyze the interactions in the courtroom. Data was obtained through interviews with 9 informants, and observations in the trial at the Central Jakarta District Court. The results of this study show that legal proceedings are generally communication events involve law enforcement officials, defendants, witnesses, victims, security forces, family members, media, and the public interacting in court, in all proceedings and stages of the trial. Specifically, communication events are classified by role and purpose, revealing four distinct levels of communication: (1) core communication, (2) triangular communication (3) examination communication, (4) courtroom communication. The findings have implications for improving judicial communication practices, highlighting areas where more effective communication could enhance the fairness and efficiency of trials.

**Keywords:** *Level of communication; criminal trial; triangular communication, examination communication; courtroom communication.*

## 1. Introduction

In 2016, a case trial with defendant Jessica Kumala Wongso was held, and which was sentenced by a judge to 20 years in prison for premeditated murder (Putera, 2016). The defendant underwent at least 27 trials over the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin at Kafe Olivier, Grand Indonesia, Jakarta. On 6 January 2016. Mirna was allegedly killed for being poisoned with cyanide through Vietnamese iced coffee ordered by Jessica (Fakhri, 2016).

The legal process of defendant Jessica, through the trial stage, lasted for 4 months involving various parties (Pratiwi, Priska Sari & Sohuturon, 2016). There are 3 judges (Agung, 2016), more than 50 witnesses are examined by people consisting of witnesses from the victim and the accused (Pratiwi, 2016), a Public Prosecutor (JPU), Lawyer numbering 15 people (Cahya, 2016). In addition to law enforcement officials, there are also families of both victims' families, defendants' families, court officers, journalists, and other visitors. The parties are involved in the proceedings of the indictment hearing, the examination hearing, the prosecution hearing, until the verdict hearing.

Portrait of the trial in the legal process that occurred to the defendant Jessica occurred also in other criminal trials as stipulated by the Criminal Code. The legal process through the trial involves the four pillars of law enforcement (Imron, 2016). Law enforcement in the trial consists of the Panel of Judges, Legal Counsel, and Public Prosecutors, in addition, there are also Defendants, victims, and

Witnesses, present by the agenda (Imron, 2016; Kumajas, 2015). As the trial progressed, there was an exchange of information between the judges, legal counsel, the public prosecutor, and the accused, as well as witnesses, both as individuals and as representatives of the group. The exchange of information occurs through the process of communication, between the sender and receiver, as well as various desired goals and results and various aspects that support the exchange of information. The parties present witnessed the trial engaged in the process of communication in the courtroom known as Kathryn Meagan Cowles (2011) courtroom communication (Chen, 2015; Cowles & Cowles, 2011).

Courtroom communication in the context of communication in the trial consists of communication actors who have roles and objectives, interests, and situations in every trial process (Widodo, 2019, 2020). In general, the differences in roles, objectives, interests, and situations can be understood that in the trial process, law enforcement officials have differences with each other, also have similarities with each other, the difference lies in the goals of each represented individual, while equality for justice for the accused and victim. According to Widodo (2020), there are several models including the communication model in the courtroom, which occurs in communication between law enforcement officials in the same, different, and different. Including the examination communication that occurs in law enforcement communication with the accused, witnesses, and victims (Widodo, 2019, 2020).

From a communicative perspective, communication in trials/courtroom communication can also be identified using various perspectives, for example the ideas of Otu (2015) who focuses on non-verbal communication in trials, or Arronson (1987) who expresses communication in trials. judgments from the perspective of communication objectives. with the term communication asymmetry, because according to him the application of the law has different specific objectives. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, communication in trials is known as institutional communication. Various general perspectives have been carried out by various researchers and studies, in this context the communication of essays becomes a general basis that guides various points of view from various terms of communication in essays.

Courtroom communication encompasses the various interactions that occur during the legal process, involving numerous parties such as law enforcement officials, witnesses, victims, defendants, families, visitors, security officers, clerks, and the media. Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault & Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers & Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). This communication is crucial in achieving justice and ensuring fair trial outcomes. According to Neubauer & Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication refers to communication events or specific aspects of interactions during the law enforcement process.

Several terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants. Bowen & Carney (2013) define forensic communication as the substance of the message delivered in trials (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) describes judicial communication from a legal aspect, focusing on communication in trials (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) refers to the stages of the trial process as trial communication

(Philips, 1985). These terms highlight different study perspectives but share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles of each party in the trial. This research uses the term "courtroom communication" to focus on the series of communications occurring during the trial process.

In criminal trials, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. According to Mulyana (2016), communication in its process has its unique context.

From the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties communicate using common legal language and shared meanings in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies show different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of how communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including courtrooms. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges,

prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley & O'Barr, 2005).

This research is conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom is a place where criminal judicial processes take place, involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome achieved. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through the SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the ways of communication used by each party, as well as the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2009).

This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn & Foss, 2009), through the

question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.

## 2. Research Methods

### 2.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Mulyana (2017) is a method that is used to describe the behavior or social activities of the community using interview, observation, and documentation methods. (Mulyana, 2017). The type of qualitative research used is Ethnography of Communications.

### 2.2 Data Collection

Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants are willing, while others are willing but need to obtain approval from their institution.

Observations were made by researchers by witnessing the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After data collection was carried out, the researcher grouped the data, then carried out analysis based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic context, namely, SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm, Genre).

**Table 1.** Ethnography Communication Aspect.

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Setting and Scene</b>	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
<b>Participants</b>	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses and defendants and victims.
<b>Ends</b>	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
<b>Act</b>	Acts and conduct that appear in the trial
<b>Key</b>	Relating to nonverbal communication, intonation,
<b>Instumentalities</b>	Communication support instruments, including tools used
<b>Norm</b>	Rules applicable in court
<b>Genre</b>	Types of activities carried out.

### 2.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research is conducted through several stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is done by sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data obtained from the field into organized data. Data presentation is carried out by displaying the data in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams, making it easier to understand patterns and relationships between the data. Conclusion drawing is done by formulating the meaning of the organized data, identifying significant patterns, themes, or relationships, and connecting the findings with relevant theories (Miles & Huberman, 1994)

#### **2.4 Data Validity and Potential Limitations**

In the methodology section, the selection of nine informants was made deliberately to ensure a robust and comprehensive understanding of courtroom communication. Although modest in size, this sample was chosen to balance depth and diversity of insights. Each informant was carefully selected based on their unique role and direct involvement in criminal trials, enabling the study to capture a wide range of perspectives from key actors, including judges, lawyers, defendants, and other relevant participants. This diversity strengthens the reliability of the findings by incorporating varied experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the multifaceted nature of courtroom communication.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher employed several methods. Cross-verification was conducted by comparing information gathered from interviews with official legal documents, such as court transcripts, case files, and other relevant records. This approach ensured that the data was not solely based on personal recollections but also grounded in documented legal proceedings, thereby enhancing its accuracy and reliability. Additionally, member-checking techniques were utilized, with preliminary findings shared with the informants to confirm that their views were accurately represented, ensuring correct interpretation and faithful conveyance of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Moreover, to further ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation by comparing data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). For example, after interviewing a judge, the researcher could present the interview summary to the judge to verify that there were no errors in interpretation. The researcher also consulted with criminal law experts to ensure the data obtained was reliable and to maintain objectivity, particularly in the use of legal terminology and concepts.

Despite the methodological strengths, this approach has potential limitations. The sample size of nine, while offering depth, may not fully capture the range of experiences in courtroom communication, especially in a complex legal system like Indonesia's. A larger sample might reveal additional nuances or conflicting perspectives missed in this study. Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data from interviews, which can be influenced by bias, memory recall issues, or personal interpretations. Although cross-verification with legal documents reduces this risk, the subjective nature of interviews remains a potential source of bias.

Additionally, the focus on the Central Jakarta District Court may limit the generalizability of the findings to other courts in Indonesia or different jurisdictions. Courtroom communication practices could

vary based on regional legal cultures, court size, or case types, affecting the applicability of the results beyond this context.

## **2.5 Research Steps**

The court is one of the institutions that generally has a strict bureaucracy that regulates various matters, including how to provide access to parties conducting investigations, including investigators. Access to conduct research will be given through a series of steps, researchers take institutional steps as experienced by them. Researchers as follows:

a. Permission to conduct research.

In this step, the researchers started by determining the Central Jakarta District Court as the research location considering that it is a model court in Indonesia, including Asia. Researchers begin the research process by requesting a research permit through a request letter to conduct research. The court then processes the letter internally until the investigator's permission for the investigation is approved.

b. Data access approval

In this step, the court grants access to researchers to obtain research data through data collection. This approval is related to the agreement to have access to follow the proceedings as an investigator or observer, obtain informants, and obtain data from trial documents. The court appointed 1 person to be responsible for coordinating with investigators to support the investigation.

c. Implementation of data collection.

When carrying out data collection, researchers are given a special identification, so that they can have access to carry out data collection. The data collection carried out was observation and interviews. In this data collection process, the researcher also confirmed the results obtained by informants and related parties.

d. Declaration of completion of the investigation

After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher objectively explains the research results and finally completes the research by receiving a research completion certificate.

## **2.6 Access To Informants And Ethical Steps Of The Research**

After receiving approval to conduct the research, the researcher conducted data collection, one of which was through informant interviews. The selected informants are informants that are specifically determined by the researcher according to the criteria of informants in the research, however, the informants selected before conducting the interview need to be approved by the respective institutions, so in this research the informants Interviewed are informants who meet the research criteria and are approved by each of them from each institution, including courts, prosecutors and legal advisors. Although they have been approved to become informants, not all

informants are willing to undergo in-depth interviews, so there is an adjustment of informants when collecting data according to the situation and conditions at the time of data collection. data, as well as with personal efforts. carried out by the researcher so that the information received can be clear, open and objective.

Ethically, the steps and procedures for conducting a court investigation include planning the investigation, collecting data, and analyzing the results of the investigation. Researchers try to do the best they can according to the culture and values of the courts and the related research objects. Some of the applied ethics include: a) Respect human dignity, that is, that researchers consider the rights of subjects/informants (Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Victims) to obtain research information openly and make decisions and free of coercion to participate. in this research activity; b) respect the privacy and confidentiality of the research subjects. In this section, the researcher appreciates showing the identity of the research subject, including the agreement between the researcher and the informant to only show the initials of the informant in the research; c) appreciate the principle of openness of information in trials, in this section the researcher appreciates information about the details of the legal process and the identity of the case by providing an agreed label/or initials of the case in the results of the investigation.

### **3 Discussion**

#### ***3.1 Communication in the Trial***

The conduct of the conference can be described through a series of interrelated processes. The Central Jakarta District Court is carried out by the agenda of the trial. The agenda in question comes from the decision of the judge through his clerk. At first, the presiding judge and the assembly determine the schedule of the trial, the schedule of the trial is determined, namely the determination of the indictment hearing. Then the schedule of the hearing is carried out according to the agreement between, the panel of judges, public prosecutors, legal counsel, usually at most one week after the hearing is held on the day of the hearing.

The conference will take place when attended by each party. Parties in the trial include the panel of judges including clerks, general counsel, legal counsel with the accused. The presence of parties in the trial first is the defendant or the public prosecutor, then there is a clerk who coordinates for the start of the trial. Once it feels ready, the clerk invites the judge to enter the courtroom, and occupy the seat position in the courtroom.

The judge entered the courtroom shortly after being invited by the clerk or officer. The officer invited the judge by revealing the statement "Yang Mulya entered the room, the audience was asked to stand" or "The panel of judges entered the courtroom, the audience was asked to stand", as a form of respect for the judge. After the panel of judges is inside and sits in the seat, then the officer invites the audience consisting of public prosecutors, legal counsel, visitors to sit, which then the judge opens the trial. "Attendees are welcome to sit down."

After the panel of judges sits down, and the parties have been present in the courtroom, the panel of judges through the presiding judge then opens the trial with a phrase and a hammer beat. Furthermore, the presiding judge continued the trial by mentioning the agenda of the trial, then the trial began the agenda

that had been agreed before. The following table 2 is the classification of the agenda of the trial that took place in the courtroom:

**Table 2.** Trial Process and Stages

<b>Trial Process</b>	Arraignment Hearing
	Inquest Hearing
	Prosecution Hearing
	Verdict Hearing
<b>Trial Stages</b>	Opening of the Trial
	Examination of the completeness of the Trial
	Implementation of the Trial Agenda (Examination of witness statements, accounts, victims, witnesses, and evidence)
	Closing of the Trial

The trial process and the trial stage are both interrelated matters, as the findings on the ground of these two things are not separate although the context of the substance is different. The trial process is more directed to the process carried out by each party to respond to the other party in the trial. The trial process is often referred to as part of the "answer answer" communication as disclosed by informant 3. Answering the question is the process carried out by each party in response to the other party. The response is not directly conveyed so it is necessary to learn what the other party conveys. For example, in the process of hearing the demands, when the judge has allowed the public prosecutor to read the letter, then then it is the right of the accused or legal counsel to consider the prosecutor's demands that have been disclosed. It usually takes a while to discipline the fire so that the offer of Panels of Judge response can be submitted orally or in writing. In its implementation, it appears that the response in this response is delayed.

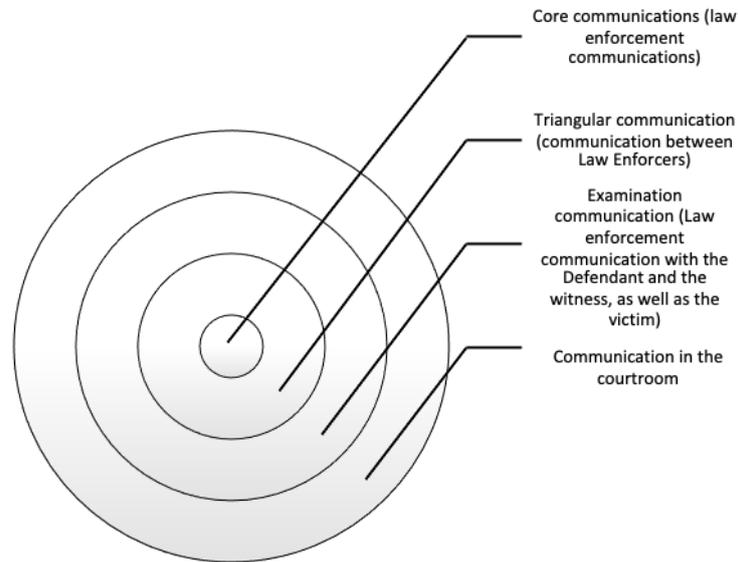
When in context, the process Trial Then the form of communication that appears can be said to be a form of answer reply, while in the trial stage involves Q&A as a communication process. The Q&A involves an individual or group in the trial. The Q&A starts from the beginning of the examination of the completeness of the trial file until the trial is over. Q&A is part of the communication process that brings up communication and as part of communication activities in the trial.

### **3.2 Level of Communication in the Trial.**

Communication deep Trial As Described Involves Various Element communication deep process "answer reply' and 'ask answer" to reach purpose each deep an event communication. As purpose main from Trial Held in order to defendant Or victim get obtain justice law in fair. Justice that Intended Reached through process communication. Process communication Involves Participants with Various messages that Goal be to affect opinion from Participants other so that His opinion just that can Accept.

Based on the classification of communication elements, courtroom communication involves all participatory, but the level of communication is seen as more specific with a different end goal. Starting

from communication involving all participants to involving participants specifically. Here is the classification of the level of communication in the criminal trial that the author intends:



**Figure 1** Level of Communication

Based on Figure 1 The level of communication in question involves law enforcement concerning the breadth of participants and the core of communication. The deepest level is the core level, meaning the most influential level in decisions. Where decisions regarding defendants are found guilty or not by law enforcement are at this level. In detail, this level consists of two levels based on power. To the judge and the public prosecutor and legal counsel. Here is an explanation at the level of communication in question:

First Level : Core communication. Core communication is law enforcement communication, meaning that the communication process occurs within the same law enforcement entity, for example, judges with judges, prosecutors with prosecutors, and legal counsel with legal counsel. This communication is a form of interaction that arises from communication events between law enforcement officers and also between law enforcement officers and defendants and witnesses. This means that this level of communication becomes the determining factor in the defendant's case, as many activities are conducted by each law enforcement officer in the trial related to proving the defendant's case. This includes examining incriminating and mitigating witnesses, evidence, and other critical elements that are communicated and examined during the trial. This level is at the core of the communication conducted, as each judge, though having their own views and judgments about the case, participates in this core communication process.

At the core level of communication, in the final process, the judge communicates to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not and decides on the appropriate sentence. The core level involves the results of the communication process and the follow-up of the case to the decision. This type of communication is more closed.

Second Level: Triangular Communication. Triangular communication is also known as three-corner communication. Communication at the second level involves communication among law enforcement, such as communication between judges and prosecutors, judges and lawyers, and lawyers and prosecutors. At this level, several matters discussed usually relate to the implementation of the trial. The difference from the first level is a slightly wider range of participants, making communication more open in the interactions conducted. This communication process involves the judge as the party who organizes the trial proceedings. Communication at this level is often referred to by law enforcement as triangular communication. This is based on the interests and positions of each opposing party. This communication process is more open, involving interruptions, question-and-answer sessions, and core communication.

Third level: Examination Communication is the process of law enforcement communication with defendants, witnesses, and victims. For example, the judge's communication with the victim, witnesses, and defendants; communication of legal counsel with witnesses, victims, and defendants; The prosecutor's communication with the accused, witnesses, and victims. The process of examination communication involves the three-direction communication process and core communication. The examination communication aims to construct the events experienced by the accused supported by witnesses in the form of evidence and evidence.

Fourth level: Communication in the courtroom. It is a communication process that takes place in the entire series of trials, starting from before the trial, when the trial lasts until the trial is over. This communication is the most common level of communication in the trial. This form of communication involves participants widely, all law enforcement, visitors to officers. These communication interactions are usually more common compared to others.

Each level of the communication process, as in figure 1, is complex and mapped based on the purpose, importance, shape of the message, which occurs. The classification of communication levels is based on the topics discussed, the purpose of communication, and the number of participants involved. Participants who are depicted in detail indicate the complex communication and processes carried out.

The level of communication that exists in the trial. These levels are formed based on the components of communication that are identified and adrift in the communication process. Referring to the concept of Dell Hymes, it can be described as a map of the components of communication as follows:

**Table 3** Communication Components in Communication Levels

LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		Core Communication ; Law Enforcement Communications	Triangular Communication: Communication between Law Enforcement	Examination Communication: Law Enforcement Communication with defendants and witnesses and victims.	Communication in the Courtroom.

<b>C O M M U N I C A T I O N  C O M P O N E N T</b>	Setting And Scene	Courtroom, Workspace, serious and calm atmosphere	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere is calm, serious and crowded.	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere was calm, serious and crowded, rowdy.	Courtroom and court at large, serious atmosphere, rowdy, crowded, quiet, serious,
	Participants	Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers	Judges, Prosecutors, Legal Counsel	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, Witnesses, Defendant, Witness	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, defendants, witnesses, visitors, media, officers.
	End	Judge: judge and decide the defendant guilty or not, and the amount of punishment given. Prosecutor: carrying out the judge's order The law: coordinating interests and follow-up on the verdict.	Get the opportunity to dig up information, ask questions and refute and object.	Obtain information, information, evidence, and explanations about the case. Construction of events.	Communication interactions in general with diverse purposes, in the form of support to the victim, to the accused, examining the accused, examining witnesses, examining evidence, sentencing decisions.
	Act	Orders, requests, requests, exhortations, Suggestions, Statements, Questions,			
	Key	Nonverbally, the tone used is usually not diverse enough because the condition is calm.	The tone is quite diverse, there is a tone of anger, annoyance etc.	Variety of tones as part of nonverbal communication cause diverse events.	Variety of tones is more common.
	Instrumentalities	Verbal and Nonverbal, Oral and Written Communication			
	Norm	Norms of Decency, Honesty and Interaction and KUHAP, rules of interaction.			
	Genre	Oath, Beats hammer, ask answer, answer reply, story event,			

The components and levels of communication described in the table explain that in court proceedings from a communication perspective, the law enforcement process involves these four levels of communication. These four levels of communication are detailed in Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model in court communication.

**Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia**

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

### **Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 2: Triangular Communication; Communication Among Law Enforcers**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses**

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 4: Courtroom Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently. Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

## Courtroom Communication Analysis

The analysis of courtroom communication reveals several distinctive patterns, particularly in how legal professionals, such as prosecutors, interact with other participants in the trial. For example, one informant noted, "The prosecutor's tone is often authoritative, which can intimidate the defendant, especially if they are not familiar with the legal process." This observation aligns with literature on courtroom communication, where the role of the prosecutor is often seen as having power and control (Carter, 2003). However, in the Indonesian context, this dynamic is further reinforced by cultural norms that emphasize respect for authority figures (Imron, 2016).

Comparing these findings with existing studies on courtroom communication in other jurisdictions reveals unique dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. For example, in Western legal systems, there is a greater emphasis on adversarial interaction, where defense attorneys are more likely to openly challenge the prosecutor's statements (Cowles, 2011). In contrast, courtroom communication in Indonesia tends to be more controlled, with a stronger focus on maintaining harmony and respect within the courtroom. This is evident in how defense attorneys often choose to counter the prosecutor's arguments subtly rather than engaging in direct confrontation (Agung, 2016).

These findings suggest that while the overall structure of courtroom communication in Indonesia shares similarities with other legal systems, the underlying dynamics are different. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and the importance of social harmony, shape how participants interact in the courtroom, resulting in a communication style that is less confrontational and more focused on building consensus (Litlejoh, 2019). This unique dynamic contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on forensic and judicial communication, showing how cultural factors can significantly influence the conduct of legal processes.

## 4 Conclusions And Suggestions

### Conclusions

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused.

### Research Implications

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially

impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

### **Suggestions and limitations**

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

This study's limitations include a small sample size and focus on a single court, which may not fully capture the breadth of courtroom communication experiences. Future research should address these limitations by employing larger, more diverse samples and conducting comparative studies across different legal systems to enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings. By addressing these limitations, future studies can contribute more comprehensively to the field of courtroom communication, supporting the development of practices that enhance judicial fairness and efficiency.

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1 message

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Wed, Aug 7, 2024 at 2:26 PM

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Journal: Journal of Intercultural Communication

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### Reviewer A:

Dear Author,

Your paper, "Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process," provides an insightful analysis of courtroom communication dynamics in Indonesian criminal trials using Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication framework. The detailed examination of different levels of communication and the application of the SPEAKING model offer valuable contributions to the field. Below are some suggestions to enhance the clarity, structure, and impact of your study

To revise the abstract, add a sentence mentioning that the study uses the ethnography of communication framework by Dell Hymes to analyze courtroom interactions and highlight the significant implications of the findings for improving judicial communication practices. In the introduction, add a connecting statement to link the high-profile case to the broader research problem and introduce the framework earlier by stating that the study uses Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication to investigate courtroom interactions. The literature review should be streamlined by combining similar sections, removing redundancies, and using headings or subheadings to improve structure, such as Non-verbal Communication, Forensic Communication, and Ethnography of Communication. In the methodology section, add a justification for the sample size, explaining that nine informants were chosen to provide a diverse perspective, and detail additional methods for ensuring data validity, such as cross-verifying data with legal documents and employing member-checking techniques. Enrich the results and discussion section by inserting quotes from informants, such as a quote highlighting the prosecutor's tone, and compare findings with existing literature to reveal unique communication dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. Strengthen the conclusion by adding a closing statement that highlights the study's contribution to achieving judicial fairness and proposes a framework for future improvements, and discuss limitations by noting the small sample size and specific context, suggesting that future research should explore larger, more diverse samples and comparative studies across different legal systems. By addressing these major and minor changes, the paper will be more robust, coherent, and impactful in its contribution to the field of courtroom communication studies.

Recommendation: Revisions Required

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### Reviewer B:

The author did a good job but it needs some more important improvement. After these improvements,

the study can be accepted. Overall, this is a well-conducted study that makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of courtroom communication in Indonesia. With some refinements, it has the potential to be a strong publication in its field.

- Improve the structure and readability of the literature review.
- Justify methodological choices more robustly and discuss potential limitations.
- Enhance the discussion section with more comparative analysis and direct evidence from the data.
- Proofreading is recommended before publication.

Recommendation: Accept Submission

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
<b>6</b>	Bukti konfirmasi submit revisi kedua, respon kepada reviewer B, dan artikel yang diresubmit	16 Agustus 2024

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## [JICC] :: Revisions Received - Update -11891

1 message

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jicc@immi.se <jicc@immi.se>

Fri, Aug 16, 2024 at 10:51 AM

Reply-To: "Journal of Intercultural Communication (Editorial office)" <jicc@immi.se>

To: Aan Widodo <aan.widodo@dsn.ubharajaya.ac.id>

Dear Aan Widodo:

We hope this email finds you well. We are writing to inform you that we have received the revisions for your manuscript ID: "11891" that you submitted to "*Journal of Intercultural Communication*". We appreciate the time and effort you have put into addressing the reviewers' comments and making the necessary revisions.

The revised version of your manuscript will now undergo a thorough evaluation by the editorial team and the reviewers. We will carefully assess the changes you have made and compare them with the original submission and the reviewers' feedback.

Please note that the review process may take some time as we strive to ensure a rigorous and fair assessment of your work. We understand the importance of timely decisions and will make every effort to expedite the process without compromising the quality of the review.

Once the evaluation is complete, we will communicate the decision to you as soon as possible. The possible decisions include acceptance, minor revisions, major revisions, or rejection. In case of minor or major revisions, we will reassign them to reviewers and provide detailed feedback on the revisions required, and we encourage you to address the comments thoroughly.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the review process or need any clarifications, please do not hesitate to contact us. We are here to assist you throughout this process.

We appreciate your contribution to *Journal of Intercultural Communication*. We value your commitment to scholarly research and look forward to the outcome of the review process.

Thank you for choosing *Journal of Intercultural Communication* as the platform for disseminating your research.

Best regards,  
Dr Rohaan / Editor

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# Response to Reviewers

**Manuscript Title:**

*Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process*

Dear Editor and Reviewers,

I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the opportunity to revise and resubmit my manuscript. I deeply appreciate the constructive, insightful, and detailed feedback provided by both Reviewer A and Reviewer B. The comments have significantly contributed to strengthening the clarity, methodological rigor, theoretical positioning, and overall coherence of this study.

In this revised version, I have carefully addressed each comment by refining the theoretical framing, improving structural organization, clarifying methodological justifications, and enriching the empirical analysis with stronger integration between findings and existing literature. I have also enhanced the articulation of the study’s contribution, particularly in situating Dell Hymes’ Ethnography of Communication within the Indonesian criminal courtroom context.

Below is a detailed point-by-point response outlining how each suggestion has been addressed in the revised manuscript.

No	Reviewer Comment	Author Response	Location of Revision
1	The abstract does not clearly mention the theoretical framework used in the study.	The abstract has been revised to explicitly state the use of Dell Hymes’ Ethnography of Communication framework as the analytical lens. The implications of the findings for improving judicial communication practices have also been clarified and emphasized.	Abstract
2	The introduction needs a clearer link between the high-profile case and the broader research problem.	A connecting statement has been added to clearly relate the high-profile case to the broader issue of courtroom communication dynamics. Dell Hymes’ framework is now introduced earlier in the introduction to clarify its theoretical function in analyzing trial communication.	Introduction
3	The literature review contains redundancy and lacks structural clarity.	The literature review has been reorganized and streamlined. Redundant discussions have been removed, and the section is now structured under clearer subheadings: <i>Non-verbal Communication, Forensic Communication, and Ethnography of Communication</i> . This improves readability and conceptual coherence.	Literature Review

4	The sample size justification and validity procedures are insufficiently explained.	A detailed justification for selecting nine informants has been added, emphasizing diversity of courtroom roles and perspectives. Additional data validation strategies have been elaborated, including cross-verification with legal documents and member-checking procedures.	Method
5	The results and discussion need stronger empirical grounding and theoretical comparison.	The Results and Discussion sections have been enriched with additional verbatim quotes from informants, including a specific quotation illustrating the prosecutor's tone. The findings are now more systematically compared with existing literature to highlight distinctive communication dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture.	Results & Discussion

Thanyou.

Autihor

# Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process

**Abstract:** In criminal trials, the trial process involves the communication process in the stage of the indictment hearing, examination hearing, prosecution hearing, and verdict hearing. The trial process involves law enforcement officials, witnesses, defendants, and victims interacting and communicating in the courtroom. This study aims to describe the level of communication that occurs in the trial stage. This research uses a qualitative approach with ethnographic communication methods, employs Dell Hymes ethnography of communication framework to analyze the interactions in the courtroom. Data was obtained through interviews with 9 informants, and observations in the trial at the Central Jakarta District Court. The results of this study show that legal proceedings are generally communication events involve law enforcement officials, defendants, witnesses, victims, security forces, family members, media, and the public interacting in court, in all proceedings and stages of the trial. Specifically, communication events are classified by role and purpose, revealing four distinct levels of communication: (1) core communication, (2) triangular communication (3) examination communication, (4) courtroom communication. The findings have implications for improving judicial communication practices, highlighting areas where more effective communication could enhance the fairness and efficiency of trials.

**Keywords:** *Level of communication; criminal trial; triangular communication, examination communication; courtroom communication.*

## 1. Introduction

In 2016, a case trial with defendant Jessica Kumala Wongso was held, and which was sentenced by a judge to 20 years in prison for premeditated murder (Putera, 2016). The defendant underwent at least 27 trials over the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin at Kafe Olivier, Grand Indonesia, Jakarta. On 6 January 2016. Mirna was allegedly killed for being poisoned with cyanide through Vietnamese iced coffee ordered by Jessica (Fakhri, 2016).

The legal process of defendant Jessica, through the trial stage, lasted for 4 months involving various parties (Pratiwi, Priska Sari & Sohuturon, 2016). There are 3 judges (Agung, 2016), more than 50 witnesses are examined by people consisting of witnesses from the victim and the accused (Pratiwi, 2016), a Public Prosecutor (JPU), Lawyer numbering 15 people (Cahya, 2016). In addition to law enforcement officials, there are also families of both victims' families, defendants' families, court officers, journalists, and other visitors. The parties are involved in the proceedings of the indictment hearing, the examination hearing, the prosecution hearing, until the verdict hearing.

Portrait of the trial in the legal process that occurred to the defendant Jessica occurred also in other criminal trials as stipulated by the Criminal Code. The legal process through the trial involves the four pillars of law enforcement (Imron, 2016). Law enforcement in the trial consists of the Panel of Judges, Legal Counsel, and Public Prosecutors, in addition, there are also Defendants, victims, and

Witnesses, present by the agenda (Imron, 2016; Kumajas, 2015). As the trial progressed, there was an exchange of information between the judges, legal counsel, the public prosecutor, and the accused, as well as witnesses, both as individuals and as representatives of the group. The exchange of information occurs through the process of communication, between the sender and receiver, as well as various desired goals and results and various aspects that support the exchange of information. The parties present witnessed the trial engaged in the process of communication in the courtroom known as Kathryn Meagan Cowles (2011) courtroom communication (Chen, 2015; Cowles & Cowles, 2011).

Courtroom communication in the context of communication in the trial consists of communication actors who have roles and objectives, interests, and situations in every trial process (Widodo, 2019, 2020). In general, the differences in roles, objectives, interests, and situations can be understood that in the trial process, law enforcement officials have differences with each other, also have similarities with each other, the difference lies in the goals of each represented individual, while equality for justice for the accused and victim. According to Widodo (2020), there are several models including the communication model in the courtroom, which occurs in communication between law enforcement officials in the same, different, and different. Including the examination communication that occurs in law enforcement communication with the accused, witnesses, and victims (Widodo, 2019, 2020).

From a communicative perspective, communication in trials/courtroom communication can also be identified using various perspectives, for example the ideas of Otu (2015) who focuses on non-verbal communication in trials, or Arronson (1987) who expresses communication in trials. judgments from the perspective of communication objectives. with the term communication asymmetry, because according to him the application of the law has different specific objectives. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, communication in trials is known as institutional communication. Various general perspectives have been carried out by various researchers and studies, in this context the communication of essays becomes a general basis that guides various points of view from various terms of communication in essays.

Courtroom communication encompasses the various interactions that occur during the legal process, involving numerous parties such as law enforcement officials, witnesses, victims, defendants, families, visitors, security officers, clerks, and the media. Several references reveal that various terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom. Specifically, the communication that occurs in a courtroom is referred to as courtroom communication (Denault & Dunbar, 2017; Gottfried et al., 2014; McCaul, 2016; Rossner et al., 2021; Sommers & Ellsworth, 1997; Walenta, 2020). This communication is crucial in achieving justice and ensuring fair trial outcomes. According to Neubauer & Meinhold (2016), courtroom communication refers to communication events or specific aspects of interactions during the law enforcement process.

Several terms describe the nature of communication in the courtroom, depending on the role, participation, and interaction of the trial participants. Bowen & Carney (2013) define forensic communication as the substance of the message delivered in trials (Howes, 2015). Carter (2003) describes judicial communication from a legal aspect, focusing on communication in trials (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Lubert (2004) refers to the stages of the trial process as trial communication

(Philips, 1985). These terms highlight different study perspectives but share similarities in terms of involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and the roles of each party in the trial. This research uses the term "courtroom communication" to focus on the series of communications occurring during the trial process.

In criminal trials, communication occurs at various levels. These levels of communication refer to the processes of communication and interaction, the importance of messages, and the goals of communication throughout the trial stages, from the indictment hearing, examination, prosecution, to the verdict. These levels of communication also reflect differences in roles, interests, objectives, and the actors involved in the communication during the trial. According to Mulyana (2016), communication in its process has its unique context.

From the perspective of communication, communication in court proceedings can be identified from various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) idea focusing on nonverbal communication in court, or Aronson (1987), who describes courtroom communication from the standpoint of communication goals, referred to as asymmetric communication. According to him, law enforcers have specific and different goals. Meanwhile, from an institutional perspective, courtroom communication is known as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars. In this context, courtroom communication serves as a general foundation encompassing various perspectives and terms in courtroom communication.

In the context of court proceedings in Indonesia, the courtroom exhibits unique communication characteristics compared to other countries. The parties in the courtroom interact and communicate to achieve the goal of justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. The parties, as a group, use language, rules, norms, and culture in the courtroom. In some cases, especially in criminal trials, the parties communicate using common legal language and shared meanings in the given situation (Sari, 2018; Nugraha, 2019; Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015).

Several studies show different approaches and focuses in courtroom communication. In the United States, for example, Ainsworth's (2019) research emphasizes the importance of nonverbal communication and its impact on jury perception. In Australia, Eades (2016) explores how cultural and linguistic misunderstandings can affect justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully understand their cultural context (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Gibbons, 2003). In European countries, such as the United Kingdom, research focuses more on the discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies often highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques are used to shape opinions and legal decisions (Cotterill, 2003; Heffer, 2005; Tiersma, 2009).

Ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, provides an in-depth view of how communication is used in various social and cultural contexts, including courtrooms. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which includes not only knowledge of grammar and vocabulary but also an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom context, communicative competence is crucial because courtroom actors, including judges,

prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must be able to communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Hymes, 1974; Kramsch, 2009; Blommaert, 2010).

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering various components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, using appropriate legal terms, and understanding the roles of each party in the judicial process (Saville-Troike, 2003; Duranti, 1997; Schiffrin, 1994).

The ethnographic communication approach considers how interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not only an exchange of information but also reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Thus, ethnography of communication helps understand how communication in the courtroom can affect trial outcomes and the justice obtained. A deep understanding of ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to be more effective in communicating and interacting in the courtroom, as well as improving judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Philips, 1984; Briggs, 1996; Moerman, 1988).

Recent studies also support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Ainsworth's (2019) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can affect jury perceptions of justice. Additionally, Eades' (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing interactions in modern courtrooms (Ainsworth, 2019; Eades, 2016; Conley & O'Barr, 2005).

This research is conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom is a place where criminal judicial processes take place, involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome achieved. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through the SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the ways of communication used by each party, as well as the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2009).

This research aims to map the level of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, which are called the theory of ethnography of communication. The ethnography of communication theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Frederickson, 2016; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn & Foss, 2009), through the

question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.

## 2. Research Methods

### 2.1 Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Mulyana (2017) is a method that is used to describe the behavior or social activities of the community using interview, observation, and documentation methods. (Mulyana, 2017). The type of qualitative research used is Ethnography of Communications.

### 2.2 Data Collection

Data collection in this research used participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015; Sugiyono, 2009). Interviews are conducted to explore the various behaviors and activities carried out by parties involved in the trial as information. The interview was conducted on 9 informants who were categorized into 3 main parties, namely the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants is based on purposive sampling criteria and the data needs of the research. Informants are determined based on specific criteria and accidentally during direct observation, confirming potential informants' willingness to be interviewed according to data needs. Some informants are willing, while others are willing but need to obtain approval from their institution.

Observations were made by researchers by witnessing the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After data collection was carried out, the researcher grouped the data, then carried out analysis based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic context, namely, SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm, Genre).

**Table 1.** Ethnography Communication Aspect.

<b>Aspect</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<b>Setting and Scene</b>	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
<b>Participants</b>	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses and defendants and victims.
<b>Ends</b>	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
<b>Act</b>	Acts and conduct that appear in the trial
<b>Key</b>	Relating to nonverbal communication, intonation,
<b>Instrumentalities</b>	Communication support instruments, including tools used
<b>Norm</b>	Rules applicable in court
<b>Genre</b>	Types of activities carried out.

### 2.3 Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research is conducted through several stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is done by sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data obtained from the field into organized data. Data presentation is carried out by displaying the data in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams, making it easier to understand patterns and relationships between the data. Conclusion drawing is done by formulating the meaning of the organized data, identifying significant patterns, themes, or relationships, and connecting the findings with relevant theories (Miles & Huberman, 1994)

#### **2.4 Data Validity and Potential Limitations**

In the methodology section, the selection of nine informants was made deliberately to ensure a robust and comprehensive understanding of courtroom communication. Although modest in size, this sample was chosen to balance depth and diversity of insights. Each informant was carefully selected based on their unique role and direct involvement in criminal trials, enabling the study to capture a wide range of perspectives from key actors, including judges, lawyers, defendants, and other relevant participants. This diversity strengthens the reliability of the findings by incorporating varied experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the multifaceted nature of courtroom communication.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher employed several methods. Cross-verification was conducted by comparing information gathered from interviews with official legal documents, such as court transcripts, case files, and other relevant records. This approach ensured that the data was not solely based on personal recollections but also grounded in documented legal proceedings, thereby enhancing its accuracy and reliability. Additionally, member-checking techniques were utilized, with preliminary findings shared with the informants to confirm that their views were accurately represented, ensuring correct interpretation and faithful conveyance of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Moreover, to further ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation by comparing data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). For example, after interviewing a judge, the researcher could present the interview summary to the judge to verify that there were no errors in interpretation. The researcher also consulted with criminal law experts to ensure the data obtained was reliable and to maintain objectivity, particularly in the use of legal terminology and concepts.

Despite the methodological strengths, this approach has potential limitations. The sample size of nine, while offering depth, may not fully capture the range of experiences in courtroom communication, especially in a complex legal system like Indonesia's. A larger sample might reveal additional nuances or conflicting perspectives missed in this study. Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data from interviews, which can be influenced by bias, memory recall issues, or personal interpretations. Although cross-verification with legal documents reduces this risk, the subjective nature of interviews remains a potential source of bias.

Additionally, the focus on the Central Jakarta District Court may limit the generalizability of the findings to other courts in Indonesia or different jurisdictions. Courtroom communication practices could

vary based on regional legal cultures, court size, or case types, affecting the applicability of the results beyond this context.

## **2.5 Research Steps**

The court is one of the institutions that generally has a strict bureaucracy that regulates various matters, including how to provide access to parties conducting investigations, including investigators. Access to conduct research will be given through a series of steps, researchers take institutional steps as experienced by them. Researchers as follows:

a. Permission to conduct research.

In this step, the researchers started by determining the Central Jakarta District Court as the research location considering that it is a model court in Indonesia, including Asia. Researchers begin the research process by requesting a research permit through a request letter to conduct research. The court then processes the letter internally until the investigator's permission for the investigation is approved.

b. Data access approval

In this step, the court grants access to researchers to obtain research data through data collection. This approval is related to the agreement to have access to follow the proceedings as an investigator or observer, obtain informants, and obtain data from trial documents. The court appointed 1 person to be responsible for coordinating with investigators to support the investigation.

c. Implementation of data collection.

When carrying out data collection, researchers are given a special identification, so that they can have access to carry out data collection. The data collection carried out was observation and interviews. In this data collection process, the researcher also confirmed the results obtained by informants and related parties.

d. Declaration of completion of the investigation

After collecting and analyzing data, the researcher objectively explains the research results and finally completes the research by receiving a research completion certificate.

## **2.6 Access To Informants And Ethical Steps Of The Research**

After receiving approval to conduct the research, the researcher conducted data collection, one of which was through informant interviews. The selected informants are informants that are specifically determined by the researcher according to the criteria of informants in the research, however, the informants selected before conducting the interview need to be approved by the respective institutions, so in this research the informants Interviewed are informants who meet the research criteria and are approved by each of them from each institution, including courts, prosecutors and legal advisors. Although they have been approved to become informants, not all

informants are willing to undergo in-depth interviews, so there is an adjustment of informants when collecting data according to the situation and conditions at the time of data collection. data, as well as with personal efforts. carried out by the researcher so that the information received can be clear, open and objective.

Ethically, the steps and procedures for conducting a court investigation include planning the investigation, collecting data, and analyzing the results of the investigation. Researchers try to do the best they can according to the culture and values of the courts and the related research objects. Some of the applied ethics include: a) Respect human dignity, that is, that researchers consider the rights of subjects/informants (Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Victims) to obtain research information openly and make decisions and free of coercion to participate. in this research activity; b) respect the privacy and confidentiality of the research subjects. In this section, the researcher appreciates showing the identity of the research subject, including the agreement between the researcher and the informant to only show the initials of the informant in the research; c) appreciate the principle of openness of information in trials, in this section the researcher appreciates information about the details of the legal process and the identity of the case by providing an agreed label/or initials of the case in the results of the investigation.

### **3 Discussion**

#### ***3.1 Communication in the Trial***

The conduct of the conference can be described through a series of interrelated processes. The Central Jakarta District Court is carried out by the agenda of the trial. The agenda in question comes from the decision of the judge through his clerk. At first, the presiding judge and the assembly determine the schedule of the trial, the schedule of the trial is determined, namely the determination of the indictment hearing. Then the schedule of the hearing is carried out according to the agreement between, the panel of judges, public prosecutors, legal counsel, usually at most one week after the hearing is held on the day of the hearing.

The conference will take place when attended by each party. Parties in the trial include the panel of judges including clerks, general counsel, legal counsel with the accused. The presence of parties in the trial first is the defendant or the public prosecutor, then there is a clerk who coordinates for the start of the trial. Once it feels ready, the clerk invites the judge to enter the courtroom, and occupy the seat position in the courtroom.

The judge entered the courtroom shortly after being invited by the clerk or officer. The officer invited the judge by revealing the statement "Yang Mulya entered the room, the audience was asked to stand" or "The panel of judges entered the courtroom, the audience was asked to stand", as a form of respect for the judge. After the panel of judges is inside and sits in the seat, then the officer invites the audience consisting of public prosecutors, legal counsel, visitors to sit, which then the judge opens the trial. "Attendees are welcome to sit down."

After the panel of judges sits down, and the parties have been present in the courtroom, the panel of judges through the presiding judge then opens the trial with a phrase and a hammer beat. Furthermore, the presiding judge continued the trial by mentioning the agenda of the trial, then the trial began the agenda

that had been agreed before. The following table 2 is the classification of the agenda of the trial that took place in the courtroom:

**Table 2.** Trial Process and Stages

<b>Trial Process</b>	Arraignment Hearing
	Inquest Hearing
	Prosecution Hearing
	Verdict Hearing
<b>Trial Stages</b>	Opening of the Trial
	Examination of the completeness of the Trial
	Implementation of the Trial Agenda (Examination of witness statements, accounts, victims, witnesses, and evidence)
	Closing of the Trial

The trial process and the trial stage are both interrelated matters, as the findings on the ground of these two things are not separate although the context of the substance is different. The trial process is more directed to the process carried out by each party to respond to the other party in the trial. The trial process is often referred to as part of the "answer answer" communication as disclosed by informant 3. Answering the question is the process carried out by each party in response to the other party. The response is not directly conveyed so it is necessary to learn what the other party conveys. For example, in the process of hearing the demands, when the judge has allowed the public prosecutor to read the letter, then then it is the right of the accused or legal counsel to consider the prosecutor's demands that have been disclosed. It usually takes a while to discipline the fire so that the offer of Panels of Judge response can be submitted orally or in writing. In its implementation, it appears that the response in this response is delayed.

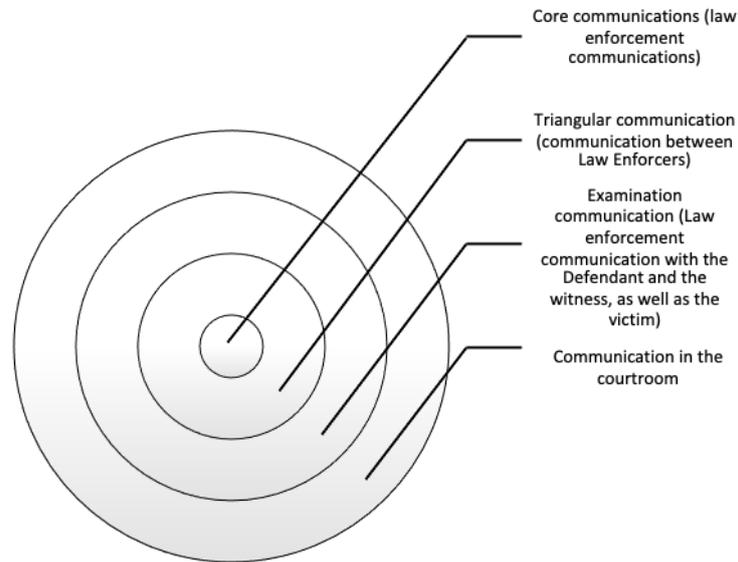
When in context, the process Trial Then the form of communication that appears can be said to be a form of answer reply, while in the trial stage involves Q&A as a communication process. The Q&A involves an individual or group in the trial. The Q&A starts from the beginning of the examination of the completeness of the trial file until the trial is over. Q&A is part of the communication process that brings up communication and as part of communication activities in the trial.

### **3.2 Level of Communication in the Trial.**

Communication deep Trial As Described Involves Various Element communication deep process "answer reply' and 'ask answer" to reach purpose each deep an event communication. As purpose main from Trial Held in order to defendant Or victim get obtain justice law in fair. Justice that Intended Reached through process communication. Process communication Involves Participants with Various messages that Goal be to affect opinion from Participants other so that His opinion just that can Accept.

Based on the classification of communication elements, courtroom communication involves all participatory, but the level of communication is seen as more specific with a different end goal. Starting

from communication involving all participants to involving participants specifically. Here is the classification of the level of communication in the criminal trial that the author intends:



**Figure 1** Level of Communication

Based on Figure 1 The level of communication in question involves law enforcement concerning the breadth of participants and the core of communication. The deepest level is the core level, meaning the most influential level in decisions. Where decisions regarding defendants are found guilty or not by law enforcement are at this level. In detail, this level consists of two levels based on power. To the judge and the public prosecutor and legal counsel. Here is an explanation at the level of communication in question:

First Level : Core communication. Core communication is law enforcement communication, meaning that the communication process occurs within the same law enforcement entity, for example, judges with judges, prosecutors with prosecutors, and legal counsel with legal counsel. This communication is a form of interaction that arises from communication events between law enforcement officers and also between law enforcement officers and defendants and witnesses. This means that this level of communication becomes the determining factor in the defendant's case, as many activities are conducted by each law enforcement officer in the trial related to proving the defendant's case. This includes examining incriminating and mitigating witnesses, evidence, and other critical elements that are communicated and examined during the trial. This level is at the core of the communication conducted, as each judge, though having their own views and judgments about the case, participates in this core communication process.

At the core level of communication, in the final process, the judge communicates to determine whether the defendant is guilty or not and decides on the appropriate sentence. The core level involves the results of the communication process and the follow-up of the case to the decision. This type of communication is more closed.

Second Level: Triangular Communication. Triangular communication is also known as three-corner communication. Communication at the second level involves communication among law enforcement, such as communication between judges and prosecutors, judges and lawyers, and lawyers and prosecutors. At this level, several matters discussed usually relate to the implementation of the trial. The difference from the first level is a slightly wider range of participants, making communication more open in the interactions conducted. This communication process involves the judge as the party who organizes the trial proceedings. Communication at this level is often referred to by law enforcement as triangular communication. This is based on the interests and positions of each opposing party. This communication process is more open, involving interruptions, question-and-answer sessions, and core communication.

Third level: Examination Communication is the process of law enforcement communication with defendants, witnesses, and victims. For example, the judge's communication with the victim, witnesses, and defendants; communication of legal counsel with witnesses, victims, and defendants; The prosecutor's communication with the accused, witnesses, and victims. The process of examination communication involves the three-direction communication process and core communication. The examination communication aims to construct the events experienced by the accused supported by witnesses in the form of evidence and evidence.

Fourth level: Communication in the courtroom. It is a communication process that takes place in the entire series of trials, starting from before the trial, when the trial lasts until the trial is over. This communication is the most common level of communication in the trial. This form of communication involves participants widely, all law enforcement, visitors to officers. These communication interactions are usually more common compared to others.

Each level of the communication process, as in figure 1, is complex and mapped based on the purpose, importance, shape of the message, which occurs. The classification of communication levels is based on the topics discussed, the purpose of communication, and the number of participants involved. Participants who are depicted in detail indicate the complex communication and processes carried out.

The level of communication that exists in the trial. These levels are formed based on the components of communication that are identified and adrift in the communication process. Referring to the concept of Dell Hymes, it can be described as a map of the components of communication as follows:

**Table 3** Communication Components in Communication Levels

LEVEL OF COMMUNICATION					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
		Core Communication ; Law Enforcement Communications	Triangular Communication: Communication between Law Enforcement	Examination Communication: Law Enforcement Communication with defendants and witnesses and victims.	Communication in the Courtroom.

<b>C O M M U N I C A T I O N  C O M P O N E N T</b>	Setting And Scene	Courtroom, Workspace, serious and calm atmosphere	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere is calm, serious and crowded.	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere was calm, serious and crowded, rowdy.	Courtroom and court at large, serious atmosphere, rowdy, crowded, quiet, serious,
	Participants	Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers	Judges, Prosecutors, Legal Counsel	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, Witnesses, Defendant, Witness	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, defendants, witnesses, visitors, media, officers.
	End	Judge: judge and decide the defendant guilty or not, and the amount of punishment given. Prosecutor: carrying out the judge's order The law: coordinating interests and follow-up on the verdict.	Get the opportunity to dig up information, ask questions and refute and object.	Obtain information, information, evidence, and explanations about the case. Construction of events.	Communication interactions in general with diverse purposes, in the form of support to the victim, to the accused, examining the accused, examining witnesses, examining evidence, sentencing decisions.
	Act	Orders, requests, requests, exhortations, Suggestions, Statements, Questions,			
	Key	Nonverbally, the tone used is usually not diverse enough because the condition is calm.	The tone is quite diverse, there is a tone of anger, annoyance etc.	Variety of tones as part of nonverbal communication cause diverse events.	Variety of tones is more common.
	Instrumentalities	Verbal and Nonverbal, Oral and Written Communication			
	Norm	Norms of Decency, Honesty and Interaction and KUHAP, rules of interaction.			
	Genre	Oath, Beats hammer, ask answer, answer reply, story event,			

The components and levels of communication described in the table explain that in court proceedings from a communication perspective, the law enforcement process involves these four levels of communication. These four levels of communication are detailed in Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model in court communication.

**Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia**

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes helps analyze communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

### **Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 2: Triangular Communication; Communication Among Law Enforcers**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses**

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

### **Level 4: Courtroom Communication**

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question and answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently. Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

## Courtroom Communication Analysis

The analysis of courtroom communication reveals several distinctive patterns, particularly in how legal professionals, such as prosecutors, interact with other participants in the trial. For example, one informant noted, "The prosecutor's tone is often authoritative, which can intimidate the defendant, especially if they are not familiar with the legal process." This observation aligns with literature on courtroom communication, where the role of the prosecutor is often seen as having power and control (Carter, 2003). However, in the Indonesian context, this dynamic is further reinforced by cultural norms that emphasize respect for authority figures (Imron, 2016).

Comparing these findings with existing studies on courtroom communication in other jurisdictions reveals unique dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. For example, in Western legal systems, there is a greater emphasis on adversarial interaction, where defense attorneys are more likely to openly challenge the prosecutor's statements (Cowles, 2011). In contrast, courtroom communication in Indonesia tends to be more controlled, with a stronger focus on maintaining harmony and respect within the courtroom. This is evident in how defense attorneys often choose to counter the prosecutor's arguments subtly rather than engaging in direct confrontation (Agung, 2016).

These findings suggest that while the overall structure of courtroom communication in Indonesia shares similarities with other legal systems, the underlying dynamics are different. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and the importance of social harmony, shape how participants interact in the courtroom, resulting in a communication style that is less confrontational and more focused on building consensus (Litlejoh, 2019). This unique dynamic contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on forensic and judicial communication, showing how cultural factors can significantly influence the conduct of legal processes.

## 4 Conclusions And Suggestions

### Conclusions

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused.

### Research Implications

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. *Firstly*, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially

impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. *Secondly*, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

### **Suggestions and limitations**

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

This study's limitations include a small sample size and focus on a single court, which may not fully capture the breadth of courtroom communication experiences. Future research should address these limitations by employing larger, more diverse samples and conducting comparative studies across different legal systems to enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings. By addressing these limitations, future studies can contribute more comprehensively to the field of courtroom communication, supporting the development of practices that enhance judicial fairness and efficiency.

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
7	Bukti konfirmasi Accepted	23 Agustus 2024

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Manuscript ID: 11891

Manuscript title: Communication Type In Trial: Ethnografy Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process

Journal: Journal of Intercultural Communication

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<b>No</b>	<b>Perihal</b>	<b>Tanggal</b>
<b>8</b>	Bukti konfirmasi Proof dan Editing	25 Agustus 2024

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## Communication Type In Trial: Ethnography Communication In Indonesian Criminal Courtroom Process

Aan Widodo<sup>1</sup>

### Article History:

Received: 21-03-2024  
Accepted: 23-08-2024  
Publication: 10-09-2024

### Cite this article as:

Widodo, A. (2024).  
Communication Type In Trial:  
Ethnography Communication In  
Indonesian Criminal Courtroom  
Process. *Journal of Intercultural  
Communication*, 24(3), 140-139.  
[doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v24i3.891](https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v24i3.891)

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**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to explore and describe the levels of communication that occur during criminal trials, specifically focusing on the indictment, examination, prosecution, and verdict hearings. Employing a qualitative approach, this research utilizes Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication framework to analyze courtroom interactions. Data were collected through interviews with nine informants and observations of trials at the Central Jakarta District Court. The findings reveal that courtroom communication is a complex process involving multiple participants, including law enforcement officials, defendants, witnesses, victims, security personnel, family members, media, and the public. These interactions occur across all trial stages and are classified into four distinct levels of communication: (1) core communication among law enforcement, (2) triangular communication between legal professionals, (3) examination communication involving defendants and witnesses, and (4) broader courtroom communication encompassing all trial participants. The study concludes that these levels of communication are critical in shaping the outcomes of legal proceedings. The findings underscore the importance of effective communication in ensuring fairness and efficiency in trials. The study also highlights areas where improvements in judicial communication practices could enhance the overall integrity of the legal process. The study's implications suggest that enhancing communication strategies among courtroom participants could lead to more equitable and transparent legal proceedings.

**Keywords:** Level of Communication, Criminal Trial, Triangular Communication, Examination Communication, Courtroom Communication

### 1. Introduction

In 2016, a trial involving the defendant Jessica Kumala Wongso was held, culminating in a 20-year prison sentence for premeditated murder (Putera, 2016). The defendant underwent at least 27 trials related to the death of Wayan Mirna Salihin at Kafe Olivier, Grand Indonesia, Jakarta, on January 6, 2016. Mirna was allegedly killed after being poisoned with cyanide in a Vietnamese iced coffee ordered by Jessica (Fakhri, 2016).

The legal proceedings for Jessica involved a trial that lasted for four months, engaging various parties (Pratiwi, Priska Sari & Sohuturon, 2016; Pratiwi, 2016). Three judges presided over the case (Agung, 2016), and more than 50 witnesses were examined, including witnesses from both the victim's and the defendant's sides (Pratiwi, 2016). Additionally, the trial involved a Public Prosecutor (JPU) and a defence team of 15 lawyers (Cahya, 2016). Besides law enforcement officials, the trial was attended by families of the victim and the defendant, court officers, journalists, and other visitors. The proceedings included the indictment hearing, examination hearings, prosecution hearing, and verdict hearing.

The trial of Jessica mirrors other criminal trials governed by the Indonesian Criminal Code. The legal process in such trials involves the four pillars of law enforcement (Imron, 2016), comprising the Panel of Judges, Legal Counsel, and Public Prosecutors, alongside the Defendants, victims, and witnesses, all of whom are present according to the schedule (Imron, 2016; Kumajas, 2015). Throughout the trial, there was an exchange of information between the judges, legal counsel, public prosecutors, defendants, and witnesses, both as individuals and as representatives of groups. This exchange of information, essential to courtroom communication, was examined through the lens of Kathryn Meagan Cowles' (2011) courtroom communication framework (Chen, 2015).

Courtroom communication, within the context of trials, consists of communication actors who have specific roles, objectives, interests, and situational contexts in each trial process (Widodo, 2019, 2020, 2022; Widodo et al., 2024). These differences in roles, objectives, interests, and situations highlight that, while law enforcement officials may differ in their goals, they share a common aim of justice for both the accused and the victim. According to Widodo (2020), several models describe communication in the courtroom, including communication between law enforcement

officials and communication during the examination of defendants, witnesses, and victims (Widodo, 2019, 2020).

From a communicative perspective, courtroom communication can be analyzed through various lenses, such as Otu's (2015) focus on non-verbal communication or Aronson's (1987) exploration of courtroom communication through the concept of communication asymmetry, which reflects the different specific objectives of law enforcement (Aronsson et al., 1987; Otu, 2015). Meanwhile, institutional communication within trials is known as courtroom communication. Various researchers have explored general perspectives on courtroom communication, providing foundational insights into this field.

Courtroom communication encompasses the interactions that occur during legal proceedings, involving numerous participants, such as law enforcement officials, witnesses, victims, defendants, families, visitors, security officers, clerks, and the media. The nature of courtroom communication has been described in various ways, depending on the roles and interactions of trial participants. Bowen & Carney (2013) define forensic communication as the substance of messages delivered during trials (Howes, 2015).

(Howes, 2015), while Carter (2003) examines judicial communication from a legal standpoint, focusing on courtroom communication (Leung, 2012; Roach Anleu & Mack, 2015). Wilson (2019) and Denault, Vincent; Dunbar (2016) refer to the stages of the trial process as trial communication (Denault, Vincent; Dunbar, 2016; Denault & Dunbar, 2017; T. Wilson, 2019; T. C. Wilson, 2009). Although these terms differ in their study perspectives, they share commonalities in involvement, actors, messages, objectives, and roles during the trial. This research adopts the term "courtroom communication" to focus on the communication processes occurring throughout the trial.

In criminal trials, communication occurs at various levels, reflecting the importance of messages and the goals of communication during different trial stages, from indictment to verdict. These levels also highlight the differences in roles, interests, objectives, and actors involved in trial communication. Mulyana (2013) notes that communication, in its process, has its unique context (Mulyana, 2013).

From the perspective of communication, courtroom communication can be analyzed through various perspectives, such as Otu's (2015) focus on nonverbal communication or Aronson's (1987) concept of asymmetric communication, where law enforcers have specific and differing goals. Additionally, institutional communication within the courtroom is identified as institutional communication. Various perspectives have been studied by many researchers and scholars, providing a general foundation encompassing diverse viewpoints within courtroom communication (Aronsson et al., 1987; Otu, 2015).

In the context of Indonesian court proceedings, courtroom communication exhibits unique characteristics compared to other countries. The parties involved interact and communicate to achieve justice, whether for the defendant or the victim. As a group, these parties use language, rules, norms, and culture within the courtroom. In criminal trials, communication is often conducted using common legal language and shared meanings relevant to the situation (Carter & Fuller, 2015; Jenks & Fuller, 2020; Nugroho, D. R., & Suteki, 2020; Sari, 2018). Several studies have examined different approaches and focuses within courtroom communication. For example, Ainsworth (2019) in the United States emphasizes the impact of nonverbal communication on jury perception. In Australia, explores the effects of cultural and linguistic misunderstandings on justice in trials, particularly for Aboriginal communities who often face a legal system that does not fully comprehend their cultural context (Grossman, 2019; McIntyre et al., 2020; Rowden & Wallace, 2018). In Europe, research focuses on discursive analysis and legal rhetoric used by lawyers and judges in the courtroom. These studies highlight how language structure and argumentative techniques influence opinions and legal decisions (Branovitskii et al., 2018; Okuneva, 2022).

The ethnography of communication, introduced by Dell Hymes in the 1960s, offers an in-depth analysis of how communication is utilized in various social and cultural contexts, including courtrooms. Hymes developed the concept of communicative competence, which encompasses knowledge of grammar and vocabulary and an understanding of appropriate language use in specific situations. In the courtroom, communicative competence is crucial, as courtroom actors, including judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and witnesses, must communicate in ways that conform to legal norms and procedures (Haryono, 2015; Hymes, 1974; Saville-Troike, 2008).

Hymes' SPEAKING model aids in analyzing courtroom communication by considering components such as setting (place and atmosphere), participants (involved parties), ends (communication goals), act sequence (sequence of actions), key (tone and communication style), instrumentalities (media used), norms (interaction norms), and genres (types of discourse). For example, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, such as how to present arguments politely, use appropriate legal terms, and comprehend the roles of each party in the judicial process (Haryono, 2015; Leung, 2012; Saville-Troike, 2008; Schinkel, 2014).

The ethnography of communication approach examines how courtroom interactions are influenced by the culture and social background of the actors. Each communication event in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but reflects complex dynamics of power and social relationships. This approach helps understand how courtroom communication can impact trial outcomes and the justice achieved. A thorough understanding of the ethnography of communication enables legal practitioners to communicate and interact more effectively in the

courtroom, thus enhancing judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts (Elbers et al., 2012; Philp, 2022; Wodak, 1980).

Recent studies further support the importance of ethnography of communication in the courtroom. Cashman (2019) and Gordon (2018) study highlights how nonverbal communication patterns in the courtroom can influence jury perceptions of justice (Cashman & Ginnivan, 2019; Gordon & Druckman, 2018). Additionally, Hale (2014) and McCaul (2016) research shows how cross-cultural communication in the courtroom can lead to misunderstandings that affect trial outcomes. By considering various aspects of communication, the ethnography of communication remains relevant in analyzing modern courtroom interactions (Hale, 2014; Limani et al., 2024; McCaul, 2016)

This research was conducted in the Central Jakarta District Courtroom, a setting rich in communication interactions. The courtroom serves as the venue for criminal judicial processes involving various parties with different roles and interests. In this context, communication plays a key role in determining the course of the trial and the final outcome. The use of ethnographic communication methods allows researchers to capture the complex communication dynamics between judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, defendants, and witnesses. Through SPEAKING analysis, this research aims to uncover the communication strategies used by each party and the norms and rules underlying these interactions, thereby providing a deeper understanding of the criminal justice process in Indonesia (Haryono, 2015; Mulyana, 2017; Sugiyono, 2015).

This research aims to map the levels of communication as a study of courtroom communication, viewed from various communication components and trial implementation rules. Dell Hymes states that the components of communication in a communication event consist of Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, and Genre, known as the theory of ethnography of communication. This theory holds that patterning generally occurs at all levels of communication: society, group, and individual (Barkai, 1976; Brewer et al., 2018; Brooks, 2014; Haryono, 2015; Littlejohn & Foss, 2009; M. Scheb II & Sharma, 2015; Negi, 2016), leading to the question of how communication levels in criminal trials at the Central Jakarta District Court are based on the components of the ethnography of communication.

## 2. Research Methods

### 2.1. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research according to Mulyana (2017) is a method that is used to describe the behaviour or social activities of the community using interview, observation, and documentation methods (Mulyana, 2017). The type of qualitative research used is Ethnography of Communications.

### 2.2. Data Collection

Data collection in this research involved participant observation, interviews, and documentation studies (Creswell, 2010; Haryono, 2015). The interviews were conducted to explore the various behaviours and activities carried out by the parties involved in the trial. Nine informants were interviewed and categorized into three main groups: the Panel of Judges, legal counsel, and the public prosecutor. The selection of research informants was based on purposive sampling criteria and the specific data needs of the research. Informants were identified based on these criteria and their availability during direct observation, with their willingness to be interviewed confirmed according to the research's data requirements. Some informants were willing to participate immediately, while others needed to obtain approval from their institutions before participating.

Observations were conducted by the researcher by attending and witnessing the criminal trial process in the Central Jakarta District Court. After the data collection was completed, the researcher grouped the data and analyzed it based on Dell Hymes' communication ethnographic framework, known as SPEAKING (Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm, Genre).

**Table 1.** Ethnography Communication Aspect.

Aspect	Explanation
Setting and Scene	Aspects that explain the various situations and settings in the courtroom
Participants	The parties involved include judges, prosecutors, legal counsel, including witnesses and defendants and victims.
Ends	The purpose of the trial for each participant.
Act	Acts and conduct that appear in the trial
Key	Relating to nonverbal communication, intonation,
Instrumentalities	Communication support instruments, including tools used
Norm	Rules applicable in court
Genre	Types of activities carried out.

Source: (Haryono, 2015; Hymes, 1974; Saviile-Troike, 2008)

### 2.3. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this research was conducted through several stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction involved sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming raw data obtained from the field into organized data. Data presentation was carried out by displaying the data in the form of narratives, tables, or diagrams, making it easier to understand patterns and relationships within the data. Conclusion drawing involves formulating the meaning of the organized data, identifying significant patterns, themes, or relationships, and connecting the findings with relevant theories (Creswell, 2010).

### 2.4. Data Validity And Potential Limitations

In the methodology section, the selection of nine informants was made deliberately to ensure a robust and comprehensive understanding of courtroom communication. Although modest in size, this sample was chosen to balance depth and diversity of insights. Each informant was carefully selected based on their unique role and direct involvement in criminal trials, enabling the study to capture a wide range of perspectives from key actors, including judges, lawyers, defendants, and other relevant participants. This diversity strengthens the reliability of the findings by incorporating varied experiences and viewpoints, reflecting the multifaceted nature of courtroom communication.

To ensure the validity and credibility of the data, the researcher employed several methods. Cross-verification was conducted by comparing information gathered from interviews with official legal documents, such as court transcripts, case files, and other relevant records. This approach ensured that the data was not solely based on personal recollections but also grounded in documented legal proceedings, thereby enhancing its accuracy and reliability. Additionally, member-checking techniques were utilized, with preliminary findings shared with the informants to confirm that their views were accurately represented, ensuring correct interpretation and faithful conveyance of participants' experiences and perspectives.

Moreover, to further ensure the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation by comparing data from direct observations, interviews with various participants (judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, witnesses, defendants), and official documents (court minutes, trial recordings). For example, after interviewing a judge, the researcher could present the interview summary to the judge to verify that there were no errors in interpretation. The researcher also consulted with criminal law experts to ensure the data obtained was reliable and to maintain objectivity, particularly in the use of legal terminology and concepts.

Despite the methodological strengths, this approach has potential limitations. The sample size of nine, while offering depth, may not fully capture the range of experiences in courtroom communication, especially in a complex legal system like Indonesia's. A larger sample might reveal additional nuances or conflicting perspectives that were missed in this study. Another limitation is the reliance on self-reported data from interviews, which can be influenced by bias, memory recall issues, or personal interpretations. Although cross-verification with legal documents reduces this risk, the subjective nature of interviews remains a potential source of bias.

Additionally, the focus on the Central Jakarta District Court may limit the generalizability of the findings to other courts in Indonesia or different jurisdictions. Courtroom communication practices could vary based on regional legal cultures, court size, or case types, affecting the applicability of the results beyond this context.

## 3. Research Steps

The court is one of the institutions that generally has a strict bureaucracy that regulates various matters, including how to provide access to parties conducting investigations, including researchers. Access to conduct research is granted through a series of steps, as experienced by the researchers, as follows:

### 3.1. Permission To Conduct Research

In this step, the researchers began by selecting the Central Jakarta District Court as the research location, considering it as a model court in Indonesia and Asia. The researchers initiated the research process by submitting a formal request letter to conduct the research. The court processed the request internally until permission for the research was granted.

### 3.2. Data Access Approval

In this step, the court granted access to the researchers to obtain research data through data collection. This approval involved granting permission to observe the proceedings as an investigator or observer, obtain informants, and access trial documents. The court appointed one person to be responsible for coordinating with the researchers to support the investigation.

### 3.3. Implementation Of Data Collection

During data collection, researchers were provided with special identification, allowing them access to carry out data collection activities. The data collection involved both observation and interviews. Throughout the data collection process, the researchers also confirmed the information obtained with informants and other related parties.

### 3.4. Declaration Of Completion Of The Investigation

After collecting and analyzing the data, the researchers presented their findings objectively and completed the research by receiving a certificate of research completion.

### 3.5. Access To Informants And Ethical Steps of The Research

Upon receiving approval to conduct the research, the researchers conducted data collection, including interviews with selected informants. The informants were chosen based on specific criteria relevant to the research, but they also needed approval from their respective institutions before participating. In this research, the informants interviewed were those who met the research criteria and were approved by their institutions, including courts, prosecutors, and legal advisors. However, not all approved informants were willing to participate in in-depth interviews, so adjustments were made to the selection of informants during the data collection process according to the situation and conditions at the time. The researchers made personal efforts to ensure that the information received was clear, open, and objective.

Ethically, the steps and procedures for conducting court investigations included planning the investigation, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The researchers endeavored to adhere to the culture and values of the courts and the related research subjects. The ethical principles applied included: a) Respecting human dignity by considering the rights of subjects/informants (judges, prosecutors, lawyers, victims) to obtain research information openly and make decisions freely without coercion; b) Respecting the privacy and confidentiality of the research subjects by protecting their identities and only using initials when referencing informants in the research; and c) Upholding the principle of openness in information during trials by labeling or initialing case details as agreed upon in the research findings.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Communication In The Trial

The conduct of the trial can be described through a series of interrelated processes. The Central Jakarta District Court follows a predetermined agenda for each trial. This agenda is decided by the judge and communicated through the court clerk. Initially, the presiding judge and the assembly determine the schedule for the trial, beginning with the setting of the indictment hearing date. The schedule for subsequent hearings is established based on an agreement among the panel of judges, public prosecutors, and legal counsel, typically within a week following the previous hearing.

The trial proceeds when all parties are present. The parties involved in the trial include the panel of judges, court clerks, public prosecutors, legal counsel, and the accused. The defendant or public prosecutor is usually the first to arrive, followed by the court clerk, who coordinates the start of the trial. Once preparations are complete, the clerk invites the judge to enter the courtroom and take their seat.

The judge enters the courtroom after being invited by the clerk or court officer. The officer announces the judge's entrance with statements such as "Yang Mulya is entering the room, the audience is asked to stand" or "The panel of judges is entering the courtroom, the audience is asked to stand," as a sign of respect for the judge. After the panel of judges has entered and taken their seats, the officer invites the audience, including public prosecutors, legal counsel, and visitors, to sit, after which the judge formally opens the trial with the statement, "Attendees are welcome to sit down."

Once the panel of judges is seated and the parties are present in the courtroom, the presiding judge opens the trial with an announcement and a strike of the gavel. The presiding judge then outlines the agenda for the trial, which proceeds according to the pre-determined schedule. The following table (Table 2) classifies the agenda items typically addressed during the trial:

**Table 2.** Trial Process and Stages

<b>Trial Process</b>	Arraignment Hearing
	Inquest Hearing
	Prosecution Hearing
	Verdict Hearing
<b>Trial Stages</b>	Opening of the Trial
	Examination of the completeness of the Trial
	Implementation of the Trial Agenda (Examination of witness statements, accounts, victims, witnesses, and evidence)
	Closing of the Trial

Source: Research results, 2016 - 2019

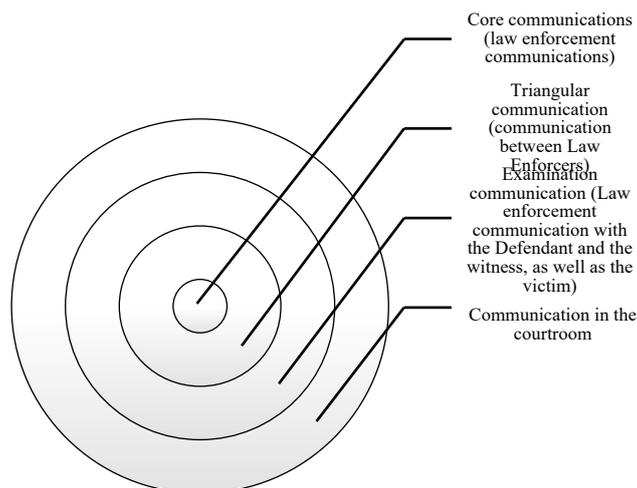
The trial process and its stages are interrelated aspects; while their context and substance may differ, they are not separate entities. The trial process primarily refers to the actions taken by each party in response to the other party during the trial. This process is often referred to as the "answer-reply" communication, as noted by Informant 3. The answer-reply process involves each party responding to the other, but the response is not always immediate. Instead, it requires careful consideration of what the other party has communicated. For example, during the hearing of demands, once the judge allows the public prosecutor to read the letter, the accused or their legal counsel has the right to consider the prosecutor's demands before providing a response. This process often requires some time, leading to delayed responses.

In the context of the trial process, the form of communication that emerges can be categorized as answer-reply communication, while the trial stage involves question-and-answer (Q&A) communication. The Q&A process involves interactions between individuals or groups throughout the trial, from the initial examination of the trial file to the conclusion of the trial. Q&A is an integral part of courtroom communication, facilitating the exchange of information and ensuring that communication activities within the trial proceed effectively.

#### 4.2. Level Of Communication In The Trial

Communication during the trial involves various elements, including "answer-reply" and "question-and-answer" processes, aimed at achieving specific objectives within each communication event. The primary goal of the trial is to ensure that justice is served for both the defendant and the victim. Justice is achieved through the communication process, which involves participants exchanging messages with the intent to influence the opinions of others, thereby shaping the outcome.

Based on the classification of communication elements, courtroom communication involves all participants; however, the level of communication can be more specific, with different end goals. Communication levels range from interactions involving all participants to those involving specific participants. The following outlines the levels of communication within a criminal trial, as intended by the author:



**Figure 1:** Level of Communication

Source: Research results, 2016 - 2019

Based on Figure 1 The level of communication in question involves law enforcement concerning the breadth of participants and the core of communication. The deepest level is the core level, meaning the most influential level in decisions. Where decisions regarding whether defendants are found guilty or not by law enforcement are at this level. In detail, this level consists of two levels based on power. To the judge the public prosecutor and the legal counsel. Here is an explanation of the level of communication in question:

##### 4.2.1. First Level: Core Communication

Core communication refers to interactions among law enforcement entities, such as judges with judges, prosecutors with prosecutors, and legal counsel with legal counsel. This level of communication is critical, as it often determines the outcome of the defendant's case. Activities at this level include examining witnesses, presenting evidence, and other essential elements that are communicated and scrutinized during the trial. Despite each judge having their own perspective, they participate in this core communication process to reach a verdict. At the core level, the judge communicates the final decision on the defendant's guilt or innocence and determines the appropriate sentence. This level of communication is typically more closed and focused.

##### 4.2.2. Second Level: Triangular Communication

Triangular communication, also known as three-corner communication, involves interactions between law enforcement entities, such as judges communicating with prosecutors, judges with lawyers, and lawyers with

prosecutors. This level of communication expands the range of participants and is more open compared to the first level. It involves discussions about the trial's implementation and often includes interruptions, Q&A sessions, and core communication elements. The term "triangular communication" reflects the interests and positions of each party involved.

**4.2.3. Third Level: Examination Communication**

Examination communication involves interactions between law enforcement and other parties, such as defendants, witnesses, and victims. For example, it includes communication between the judge and the victim, witnesses, or defendants; legal counsel's communication with witnesses, victims, or defendants; and the prosecutor's communication with the accused, witnesses, or victims. This level of communication is crucial for constructing the events experienced by the accused, supported by witness testimonies and evidence.

**4.2.4. Fourth Level: Communication in the Courtroom**

Communication in the courtroom encompasses all interactions that occur throughout the trial, from before the trial begins until it concludes. This level of communication involves a wide range of participants, including law enforcement, visitors, and court officers. These interactions are the most common and are more frequent compared to other levels of communication.

Each level of communication, as depicted in Figure 1, is complex and mapped based on the purpose, importance, and form of the messages exchanged. The classification of communication levels is determined by the topics discussed, the communication objectives, and the number of participants involved. The detailed depiction of participants highlights the complexity of the communication process within the trial. The levels of communication present in the trial are formed based on the identified communication components and their influence on the communication process. Referring to Dell Hymes' concept, the communication components can be mapped as follows:

**Table 3: Communication Components in Communication Levels**

Level Of Communication		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
COMMUNICATION COMPONENT	Setting And Scene	Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communications	Triangular Communication: Communication between Law Enforcement	Examination Communication: Law Enforcement Communication with defendants and witnesses and victims.	Communication in the Courtroom.
	Participant s	Courtroom, Workspace, serious and calm atmosphere	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere is calm, serious and crowded.	The courtroom, communication through the clerk, in each seat in the courtroom. The atmosphere was calm, serious and crowded, rowdy.	Courtroom and court at large, serious atmosphere, rowdy, crowded, quiet, serious,
	End	Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers	Judges, Prosecutors, Legal Counsel	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, Witnesses, Defendant, Witness	Judges, Public Prosecutors, Legal Counsel, defendants, witnesses, visitors, media, officers.
	Act Key	Judge: judge and decide the defendant guilty or not, and the amount of punishment given. Prosecutor: carrying out the judge's order The law: coordinating interests and follow-up on the verdict.	Get the opportunity to dig up information, ask questions and refute and object.	Obtain information, information, evidence, and explanations about the case. Construction of events.	Communication interactions in general with diverse purposes, in the form of support to the victim, to the accused, examining the accused, examining witnesses, examining evidence, sentencing decisions.
		Orders, requests, requests, exhortations, Suggestions, Statements, Questions, Nonverbally, the tone used is usually not diverse enough	The tone is quite diverse, there is a tone of anger, annoyance etc.	Variety of tones as part of nonverbal communication cause diverse events.	Variety of tones is more common.

because the condition is calm.

Instrumentalities	Verbal and Nonverbal, Oral and Written Communication
Norm	Norms of Decency, Honesty and Interaction and KUHAP, rules of interaction.
Genre	Oath, Beats hammer, ask answer, answer reply, story event,

Source: Research results, 2016 - 2019

The components and levels of communication described in the table explain that in court proceedings from a communication perspective, the law enforcement process involves these four levels of communication. These four levels of communication are detailed in Dell Hymes' SPEAKING model in court communication.

#### 4.2.5. Dell Hymes' SPEAKING Model in Court Communication in Indonesia

The SPEAKING model developed by Hymes aids in analyzing communication events in the courtroom by considering components such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres. For instance, in a trial, a lawyer must understand the prevailing communication norms, including how to present arguments politely and the appropriate use of legal terminology. Interactions in the courtroom are influenced by the culture and social background of the participants. Communication in the courtroom is not merely an exchange of information but also reflects the complex dynamics of power and social relationships. Courtroom communication affects trial outcomes and justice. A deep understanding of the ethnography of communication allows legal practitioners to communicate more effectively and improve judicial practices to be fairer and more responsive to diverse social and cultural contexts. The following are some levels of communication:

#### 4.2.6. Level 1: Core Communication; Law Enforcement Communication

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and offices in a serious and calm atmosphere, reflecting the importance of a formal and controlled environment where critical decisions are made. This serious and formal condition indicates that every interaction must be treated with high caution and professionalism. The participants in this communication are the panel of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, who are the main actors in the judicial process with crucial roles in law enforcement. The aim is for the judge to assess and consider whether the defendant is guilty or not, and to determine the punishment, while the prosecutor seeks to prove the defendant's guilt and the lawyer protects the client's interests. The forms of communication actions here include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, showing the complexity of interactions and the importance of using appropriate language. The tone used is usually not varied and tends to be stable and professional due to the calm conditions. Communication is conducted both verbally and non-verbally, orally and in writing, to ensure messages are conveyed clearly and effectively. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question-and-answer sessions, and narrations of events.

#### 4.2.7. Level 2: Triangular Communication; Communication Among Law Enforcers

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom with the use of pointers at each seat, creating a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates focused and structured discussions. Interactions involve the panel of judges, prosecutors, and legal advisors, highlighting collaboration or debate to achieve legal objectives. The goal is to provide opportunities to present information, ask questions, and argue. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, illustrating efforts to achieve clarification and agreement. The tone used can be quite varied, including tones of anger and frustration, showing that emotions can play a significant role in formal interactions. The communication instruments used include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication remain consistent with ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question-and-answer sessions, and narrations of events.

#### 4.2.8. Level 3: Examination Communication; Communication Between Law Enforcers and Defendants/Witnesses

Communication at this level occurs in the courtroom with a calm, serious, and formal atmosphere that facilitates the examination and clarification of evidence. The participants include the panel of judges, prosecutors, legal advisors, defendants, and witnesses. The goal is to obtain information, evidence, and explanations about the case and the construction of events. The forms of communication actions include commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions, emphasizing the importance of clarification and information gathering. The variety of tones as part of non-verbal communication enriches the event with various expressions. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written. The norms followed include rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question-and-answer sessions, and narrations of events.

#### 4.2.9. Level 4: Courtroom Communication

At this level, communication occurs in the courtroom and broader court environment with a serious, calm, and fair atmosphere, emphasizing the formality and structure needed to maintain the integrity of the trial. Participants include the panel of judges, legal advisors, defendants, witnesses, media members, and officers. The goals of this communication are diverse, including support for victims, examining defendants and evidence, and making sentencing decisions. The forms of communication actions remain consistent at all levels, including commands, requests, pleas, advice, suggestions, statements, and questions. The variety of tones is more general, showing flexibility in tone usage depending on the situation and context. The communication instruments include verbal and non-verbal, oral and written, ensuring consistency and clarity throughout the process. The norms followed are rules of politeness, honesty, and interaction as outlined in the Criminal Procedure Code. The genres of communication include ritualistic activities such as oaths, gavel strikes, question-and-answer sessions, and narrations of events.

The mapping of these four levels shows that communication in the courtroom is highly structured and follows strict norms and procedures. Dell Hymes' ethnography of communication helps identify the various elements of communication interacting at different levels, from core communication to courtroom communication. Each level of communication has specific characteristics that ensure the judicial process proceeds fairly and transparently. Level 1 highlights the importance of formal and structured communication among law enforcers, focusing on legal decisions and strategies. Level 2 shows interactions among various legal actors in the court context, emphasizing cooperation and clarification. Level 3 involves examination communication, where evidence gathering and testimonies are the main focus. Level 4 describes overall courtroom communication, encompassing all interactions among the parties involved in the judicial process. Thus, each level of communication plays a crucial role in ensuring that the legal process adheres to principles of justice, integrity, and transparency.

#### 4.2.10. Level 4: Courtroom Communication

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### 4.3. Courtroom Communication Analysis

The analysis of courtroom communication reveals several distinctive patterns, particularly in how legal professionals, such as prosecutors, interact with other participants in the trial. For example, one informant noted, "The prosecutor's tone is often authoritative, which can intimidate the defendant, especially if they are not familiar with the legal process." This observation aligns with the literature on courtroom communication, where the role of the prosecutor is often seen as having power and control (Carter & Fuller, 2015). However, in the Indonesian context, this dynamic is further reinforced by cultural norms that emphasize respect for authority figures (Imron, 2016).

Comparing these findings with existing studies on courtroom communication in other jurisdictions reveals unique dynamics shaped by Indonesian legal culture. For instance, in Western legal systems, there is a greater emphasis on adversarial interaction, where defense attorneys are more likely to openly challenge the prosecutor's statements (Cowles & Cowles, 2011). In contrast, courtroom communication in Indonesia tends to be more controlled, with a stronger focus on maintaining harmony and respect within the courtroom. This is evident in how defense attorneys often choose to counter the prosecutor's arguments subtly rather than engage in direct confrontation (Agung, 2016).

These findings suggest that while the overall structure of courtroom communication in Indonesia shares similarities with other legal systems, the underlying dynamics are different. Cultural values, such as respect for authority and the importance of social harmony, shape how participants interact in the courtroom, resulting in a communication style that is less confrontational and more focused on building consensus (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009). This unique dynamic contributes valuable insights to the existing literature on forensic and judicial communication, showing how cultural factors can significantly influence the conduct of legal processes.

## 5. Conclusions

The trial as a legal process involves law enforcement officers, defendants, witnesses, victims, and defendants, who interact in the courtroom. Based on the level of interest, role, purpose, and communication that occurs, there are four levels of communication, namely: core communication, which is law enforcement communication; triangular communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers; examination communication, which is communication between law enforcement officers and the accused, victim, or witness; and courtroom communication, which involves all participants in the trial. In this process, core communication becomes the level of communication that determines the decision regarding the accused.

## 6. Research Implications

The findings from this study have significant implications for the field of judicial communication and law enforcement. Firstly, understanding the different levels of communication in the courtroom helps in identifying the critical points where miscommunication can occur, potentially impacting the fairness and effectiveness of the legal process. Recognizing the role of core communication in decision-making highlights the need for clear, accurate, and professional interactions among judges, prosecutors, and legal counsel. Secondly, the insights into triangular communication, examination communication, and overall courtroom communication provide a framework for training law enforcement officers and legal practitioners. Enhanced training programs can be developed to improve communication skills, ensuring that interactions in the courtroom are respectful, clear, and conducive to justice.

## 7. Suggestions and limitations

Future research should aim to review the effectiveness of communication that occurs at these four levels of communication. This can include evaluating how well communication practices achieve their intended outcomes, identifying potential barriers to effective communication, and exploring strategies to enhance communication among participants in the courtroom. Additionally, it would be beneficial to conduct comparative studies to understand how communication in Indonesian criminal courts compares with that in other countries, providing insights that could help improve judicial practices globally. Furthermore, research could explore the impact of technological advancements on courtroom communication, such as the use of digital tools and remote testimonies. Understanding the implications of these technologies can help in developing new communication strategies that are adapted to modern legal practices.

This study's limitations include a small sample size and a focus on a single court, which may not fully capture the breadth of courtroom communication experiences. Future research should address these limitations by employing larger, more diverse samples and conducting comparative studies across different legal systems to enhance the robustness and generalizability of the findings. By addressing these limitations, future studies can contribute more comprehensively to the field of courtroom communication, supporting the development of practices that enhance judicial fairness and efficiency.

**Acknowledgement Statement:** Thank you to all parties who have helped the research process, and thank you to the Central Jakarta District Court for providing access to data and information. Thanks to Dr. Dadang Rahmat Hidayat, Dr. Anther Venus, and Dr. Sigit Suseno for the author's direction and inspiration in the field of legal communication, especially in this work.

**Conflicts of interest:** The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

**Authors' contribution statements:** Author 1 contributed to the Conceptualization, Methodology, Formal Analysis, and Writing - Original Draft, Software, Validation, Data Curation; Validation, Investigation, and Project Administration.

**Funding statements:** As there was no external funding received for this research, the study was conducted without financial support from any funding agency or organization.

**Data availability statement:** Data is available at request. Please contact the corresponding author for any additional information on data access or usage.

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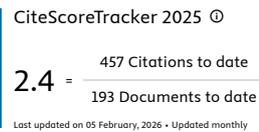
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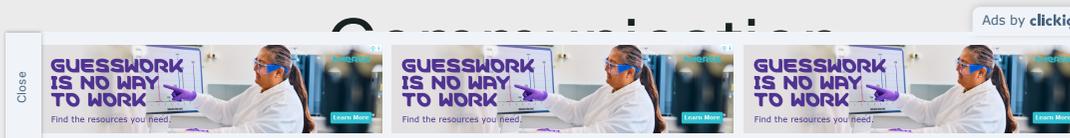


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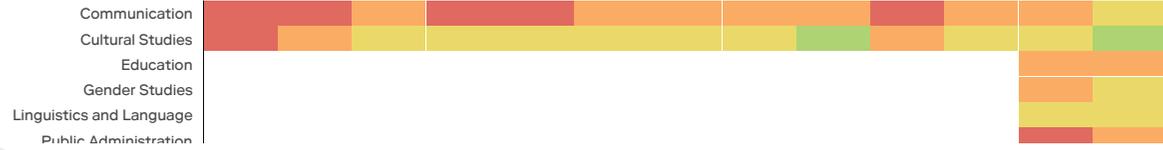
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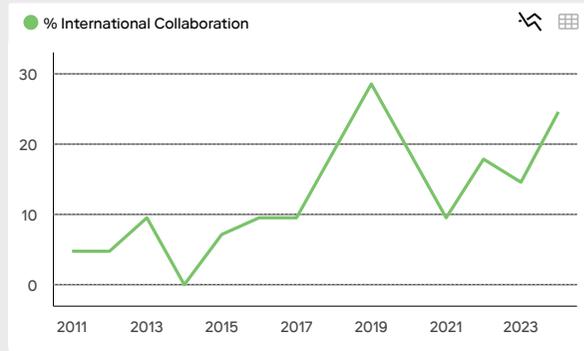
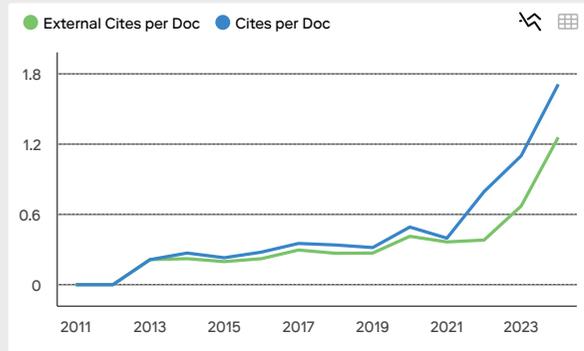
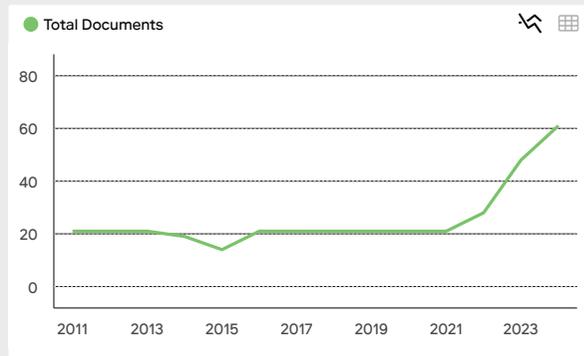
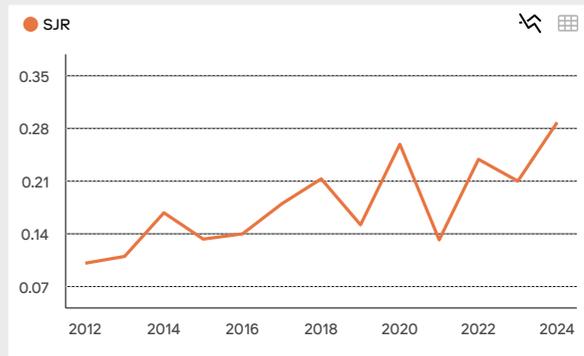


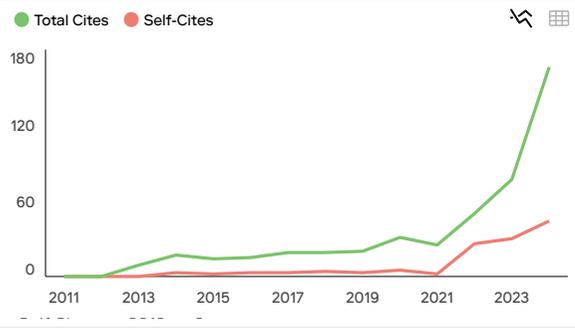
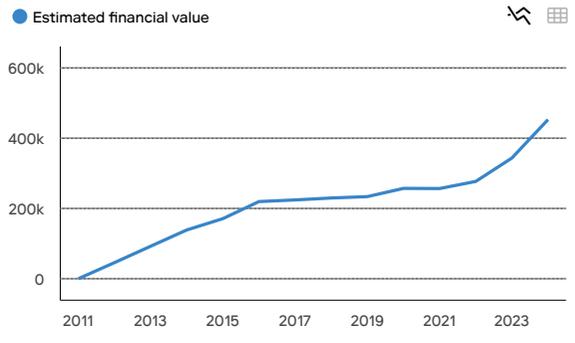
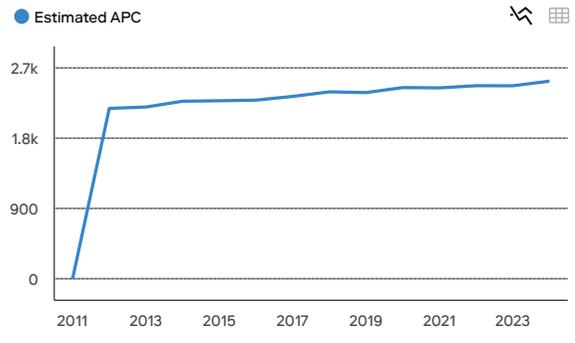
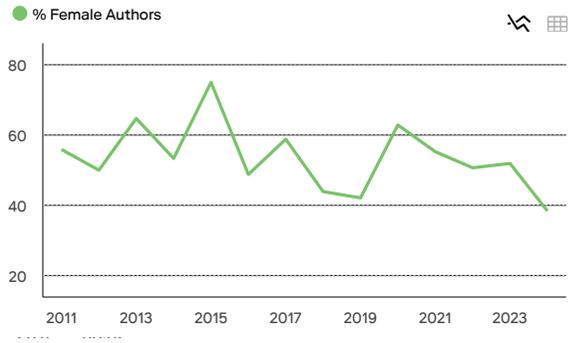
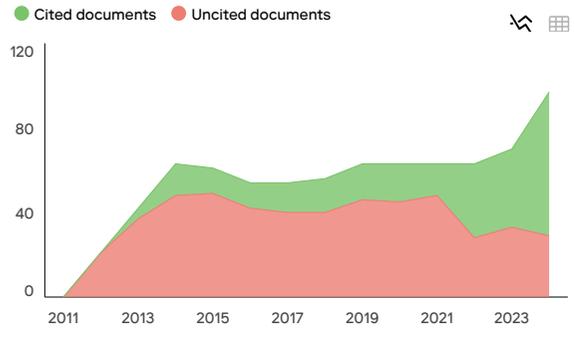


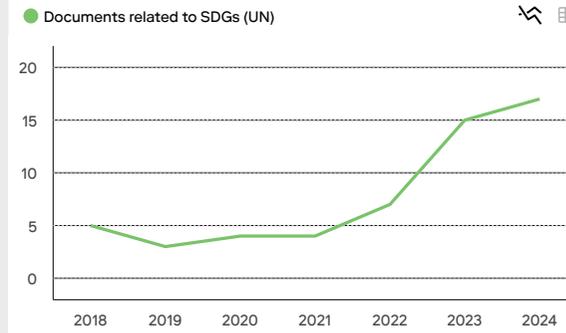
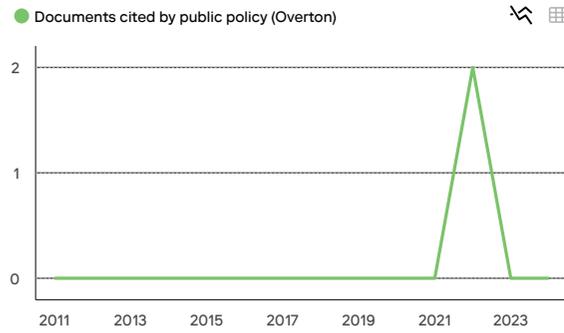
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## Widodo

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- Workflow 
- Submission
- Review 
- Review Round 1
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- Review Round 3
- Copyediting
- Production
- Publication 
- Title & Abstract
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### WORKFLOW: REVIEW (ROUND 2)

Current Submission Language: **English**

#### Status

The submission advanced to the next review round, was accepted, and is currently in the Production stage.

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