

jury

I

1. ['dʒv(ə)rɪ] n

1. *юр.* присяжные (заседатели); суд присяжныхcommon /trial/ jury - жюри, состав присяжных (*выносит вердикт о виновности или невиновности*)

petit /petty/ jury - малое жюри

grand jury - большое жюри (*решающее вопрос о предании кого-л. суду*)

coroner's jury - жюри присяжных при коронере

packed jury - *разг.* специально подобранный состав присяжныхspecial jury - специальное жюри (*состав присяжных для рассмотрения важных уголовных и гражданских дел*)

common jury - обычный состав присяжных

jury duty - гражданская обязанность быть присяжным

jury room - а) совещательная комната (*присяжных*); б) комната присяжных, ожидающих вызова

to serve on a jury - исполнять обязанности присяжного

the jury of public opinion - *образн.* суд общественного мнения2. 1) жюри по присуждению наград, призов *и т. п.*2) *спорт.* судейская коллегия

jury of appeal - главная судейская коллегия

2. ['dʒv(ə)rɪ] v

судить, быть членом жюри

amateur works juried by artists - жюри, состоящее из художников, судило любительские работы

II

['dʒv(ə)rɪ] a мор.

временный, аварийный (*о руле, мачте*)

jury

Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary 8th Ed.

jury [jury juries] BrE ['dʒvəri] ^m NAmE ['dʒvəri] ^m noun countable + singular or

plural verb (pl. juries)

1. (*also panel*, 'jury panel especially in NAmE) a group of members of the public who listen to the facts of a case in a court and decide whether or not sb is guilty of a crime

• members of the jury

• to be/sit/serve on a jury

• The jury has/have returned a verdict of guilty.

• the right to trial **by jury****see also** ↑grand jury

2. a group of people who decide who is the winner of a competition

Idiom: ↑jury is out on something

See also: ↑panel

Word Origin:

late Middle English: from Old French *juree* 'oath, inquiry', from Latin *jurata*, feminine past participle of *jurare* 'swear', from *jus*, *jur-* 'law'.

Culture:

juries

Under the **legal system** of England and Wales, and also that of Scotland, a person accused of a serious crime who pleads 'not guilty' to the crime will be **tried** by a jury. Juries also hear some **civil cases** (= disagreements between people about their rights) and decide whether a person is 'liable' (= required by law to do or pay something) or 'not liable'. In the US juries are also used in both criminal and civil cases, though the rules vary from state to state.

In Britain **jurors** (= jury members) are selected at **random** for each trial from lists of adults who have the right to vote. They must be between the ages of 18 and 70 and have lived in Britain for at least five years. Members of the armed forces, the legal profession and the police force are not allowed to **sit on juries**. Anybody **called for jury service** usually has to attend court for about two weeks, although some cases may go on for much longer. The court pays only their expenses and if they have a job they are paid as normal by their employer. In England and Wales 12 people sit on a jury, in Scotland 15. A larger number of people are asked to attend court and the final jury is selected at **random** from among them. Lawyers representing either side in a case have the right to object to a particular person being on the jury.

After the jury has heard the evidence presented by both sides, it **retires** to the **jury room**, a private room, to discuss the case. When all members of the jury agree they **return their verdict**, go back into court and say whether the accused is **guilty** or **not guilty**. In Scotland they can also return a verdict of **not proven**, which means that guilt in the case has not been proved and the accused can go free. The verdict is announced by the **foreman** (= the person chosen by the jury as their leader). Sometimes the jury cannot all agree and the judge may accept a **majority verdict**, provided that no more than two members of the jury disagree. If no verdict is reached the trial is abandoned and started again with a different jury. It is not the responsibility of the jury to decide ↑**punishment**, though in certain civil cases they may decide how much **compensation** should be paid.

In the US most juries have 12 members, though some have only six. Otherwise the system is very similar to that in England and Wales. When people are called for **jury duty** they must go, but people who cannot leave their jobs or homes can be excused. Before a trial begins lawyers ask questions to see if jurors are **impartial**, i.e. do not have strong opinions that would prevent them making a decision based on the facts. Lawyers can **challenge for cause**, if they can give the judge a good reason why somebody should not be a juror. They also have a number of **peremptory challenges** which means they can object to somebody without giving a reason. In some trials it can be difficult to find 12 people who are **impartial**, especially if a case has received a lot

of publicity. Lawyers sometimes do research to find out what kind of person is most likely to support their side, and use challenges to keep other people off the jury. In a criminal trial the jury decides whether the accused person is **guilty** or **innocent**, but does not decide on a punishment. In a civil trial they may decide how much money should be paid in **compensation**. A majority decision is usually acceptable.

Collocations:

Criminal justice

Breaking the law

break/violate/obey/uphold the law

be investigated/arrested/tried for a crime/a robbery/fraud

be arrested/ (especially NAmE) indicted/convicted on charges of rape/fraud/(especially US) felony charges

be arrested on suspicion of arson/robbery/shoplifting

be accused of/be charged with murder/(especially NAmE) homicide/four counts of fraud

face two charges of indecent assault

admit your guilt/liability/responsibility (for sth)

deny the allegations/claims/charges

confess to a crime

grant/be refused/be released on/skip/jump bail

The legal process

stand/await /bring sb to/come to/be on trial

take sb to/come to/settle sth out of court

face/avoid/escape prosecution

seek/retain/have the right to/be denied access to legal counsel

hold/conduct/attend/adjourn a hearing/trial

sit on/influence /persuade/convince the jury

sit/stand/appear /be put/place sb in the dock

plead guilty/not guilty to a crime

be called to/enter (BrE) the witness box

take/put sb on the stand/(NAmE) the witness stand

call/subpoena/question/cross-examine a witness

give/hear the evidence against/on behalf of sb

raise/withdraw /overrule an objection

reach a unanimous/majority verdict

return/deliver /record a verdict of not guilty/unlawful killing/accidental death

convict/acquit the defendant of the crime

secure a conviction/your acquittal

lodge/file an appeal

appeal (against)/challenge /uphold/overturn a conviction/verdict

Sentencing and punishment

pass sentence on sb

carry/face/serve a seven-year/life sentence

receive /be given the death penalty

be sentenced to ten years (in prison/jail)

carry/impose/pay a fine (of \$3 000)/a penalty (of 14 years imprisonment)

be imprisoned/jailed for drug possession/fraud/murder

do/serve time/ten years

be sent to/put sb in/be released from jail/prison

be/put sb/spend X years on death row

be granted/be denied /break (your) parole

more collocations at ↑[crime](#)

Example Bank:

- A retrial was necessary after the original trial ended with a hung jury.
- He was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of distributing illegal steroids.
- He was on a jury judging a songwriting competition.
- He will appear before a grand jury investigating the case.
- Her evidence finally swayed the jury.
- It was the second time he had been called up for jury duty/service.
- Judge Ito sequestered the jury for the entire trial.
- Tell the jury what happened, in your own words.
- The 12-member jury deliberated for five days before returning a verdict.
- The company has been slapped with a grand jury subpoena.
- The judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.
- The jury awarded her damages of £30 000.
- The jury consisted of an architect, a photographer and an artist.
- The jury convicted Menzies of assaulting Smith.
- The jury delivered a unanimous verdict.
- The jury has awarded the prize for best exhibit in the show to Harry Pearson.
- The jury has retired to consider its verdict.

- The jury heard how the boy had obtained a carving knife from a friend's house.
- The jury is selected from the winners in previous years.
- The jury is still out on this new policy.
- The jury is still out= still deciding.
- The jury were unanimous in their verdict.
- The new jury were sworn in.
- The trial will take place before a jury.
- There were only three women on the jury.
- You have a right to trial by jury.
- a review of the jury system
- the President's grand jury testimony
- the jury for the design awards
- the jury of seven women and five men
- An inquest jury returned a verdict of accidental death.
- Everyone should have the right to trial by jury.
- He was on the jury for this year's Booker Prize.

jury

Longman DOCE 5th Ed. (En-En)

juəri **S3 W3** /'dʒʊəri \$ 'dʒʊri/ *BrE* ^ˈ *AmE* ^ˈ *noun* (plural **juries**) [countable]

[Date: 1300-1400; Language: Anglo-French; Origin: juree, from Old French jurer 'to swear', from Latin jus; ⇨ †just²]

1. a group of often 12 ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not:

ˈ the members of the jury

ˈ The jury found him not guilty.

ˈ the right to trial by jury

sit/serve on a jury (=be part of a jury)

2. a group of people chosen to judge a competition

3. **the jury is (still) out on something** used to say that something has not been finally decided:

ˈ Is it good value? The jury is still out on that.

⇒ †grand jury

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COLLOCATIONS

■ verbs

- **sit/serve on a jury** (=be a member of a jury) At that time, black people were not allowed to serve on juries.
- **address the jury** (=speak to it) The defence lawyer stood up to address the jury.
- **a judge directs/instructs a jury** (=tells it what to decide) The judge directed the jury to find her not guilty.
- **the jury hears something** (=is told information about a crime) The jury heard how the attack followed an argument in a bar.
- **the jury finds somebody guilty/not guilty** The jury found him guilty of murder.
- **the jury reaches/arrives at a verdict** (=decides if someone is guilty or not guilty) Has the jury reached a verdict?
- **the jury returns a verdict** (=gives its decision to the court) The jury returned a guilty verdict.
- **the jury acquits somebody** (=says that someone is not guilty) He was acquitted by a jury when the case came to court.
- **the jury convicts somebody** (=says that someone is guilty) The jury convicted him of two fraud charges.

■ phrases

- **a member of the jury** Only three members of the jury were women.
- **the foreman of the jury** (=the jury's leader, who announces its decision) The foreman of the jury announced a guilty verdict.
- **trial by jury** (=a trial with a jury) Defendants have a right to trial by jury.
- **a jury's verdict** (=the decision of a jury) The jury's verdict is final.

■ adjectives

- **a hung jury** (=one that cannot agree whether someone is guilty of a crime) The trial ended with a hung jury.
- **an inquest jury** (=one that decides the cause of someone's death) The inquest jury decided that he died accidentally by falling out of a train door.
- **a grand jury** *American English* (=one that decides whether someone must be judged in a court) Their business practices are now being investigated by a grand jury.

■ jury + NOUN

- **the jury system** The government proposed changes to the jury system.
- **jury service** (=when you have to spend time on a jury) He has been called for jury service in July.
- **a jury trial** (=a trial with a jury) Should all accused people have a jury trial?

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THESAURUS

■ In a court

- **defendant** the person who is on trial for a crime
- **the defence** *British English*, **the defense** *American English* the lawyers who are working for the defendant
- **the prosecution** the lawyers who are trying to prove that the defendant is guilty
- **judge** the official in charge of a court who decides how criminals should be punished
- **jury** a group of people, usually 12 people, who listen to the facts and decide whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty
- **witness** someone who describes in a court of law what he or she knows about a crime
- **testimony** a formal statement made in a court of law about a particular situation or action
- **verdict** the decision of the jury as to whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty

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