A Critical Discourse Analysis of Language Used During Police Interrogation in Pakistani TV Serials

Amna Zahid CH
Lecturer, Department of English, University of Sialkot
Email:amnachaudhary017@gmail.com

Dr. Rashid Hafeez
Associate Professor, Chairperson Department of English, GC Women University, Sialkot
Email: m.rashid@gcwus.edu.pk

Abstract

Police interviews are one of the most important interrogation methods that legal fields employs to find out the truth and resolve cases. The renown Pakistan serials police interviews are investigated according to the rules of law, which is oriented by the interview goal, and is influenced by facilitating factors to find out the strategies of criminals and suspects. This study investigates the strategies used by police officers and crime suspects during police interrogation in Pakistani TV serials. The researcher opted qualitative method and Descriptive research Design to find out the research gap . To collect qualitative data, interviews were observed and transcripted from six different selected Pakistani TV serials.Interviews are investigated through theoretical framework Territory model by Thornborrow. This study also deals with statistical measurement of statements in the form of percentage according to the division of questions in the model .The data from the interviews provides clear distinctions in the way of responding of both parties. The analysis of this study shows that the Information attained from the suspects who are being interviewed ought to consistently be looked at against what the police officer definitely knows .This involves that that suspects must not be told at the start about all of the pertinent information about the case. In any event, when the suspects chooses the option to be remain silent, the police officers still has a right to ask especially when physical remand is granted. Questions are valuable in order to obtain crucial information,as the best strategy by police officer when the questions are relevant and not repetitive. Moreover, police officers interrupted the Suspects between twice or thrice per interview, which is literally less than suspect interruptions in responded to questions. The presentation of solid proof and background knowledge about the suspects was the most frequently discovered strategy by police officers .Swearing to family, religious tactics, fake health issues dramas, strong support and overconfidence were the most observed strategies frequently used by the suspects. Results shows that when the interviewer interrogated, the suspects shows unexpected attitudes that are usually the results of exercising power or politeness. Police interviews that are set apart by authority are chiefly connected with a higher extent of refusals of cases and questions though a methodology set apart by humanity is altogether connected with the provision of data.The study also highlights the fact that by giving suspects a chance to explain themselves, officers might uncover details they wouldn't have found otherwise which means this approach can lead to more reliable information and even increase the chances of true confessions.

Keywords: Strategies, Police officers, Suspects, Police interviews, Questions, Crime victims,Legal fields

Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific investigation of languages and this discipline has an enormous number of applications in various areas in the current innovation. Forensic Linguistics is an arising sub-discipline of Forensic Science and it is a branch in Applied Linguistics. 'Forensic Linguistics is the scientific review as applied to forensic and contexts' (McMenamin, 2008). Forensic Linguistics strategy includes two kinds of expert investigation procedures like Speech examination and Text examination. Forensic Linguistics is the investigation of Linguistic strategies to research Crimes (Criminal/Civil) particularly Rapes, Murders, Drug managing, Telephoned Bomb threads, Random strings, Missing, Kidnapping, Counter illegal intimidation, Authorship debates, Documentation, Text, Media and Social media questions, Intelligence and Surveillance. Forensic linguistics, legal linguistics, or language and the law, is the utilization of phonetic information, strategies and bits of knowledge to the forensic context of law, language, crime examination, preliminary, and legal technique. One of the primary objectives of Forensic Linguistics is to give a cautious and foundational analysis of language. The consequences of this analysis can be utilized by various experts. For instance, police officers can utilize this proof not exclusively to talk with witnesses and suspects all the more viably yet additionally to settle crimes all the more reliably (c.f.4.4). Attorneys, judges and jury individuals can use these investigations to assist with assessing inquiries of responsibility and honesty all the more reasonably. Furthermore, interpreters and translators can utilize this examination to speak with immense accuracy. Forensic Linguistics serves equity and assists individuals with finding the truth when a crime has been perpetrated. The beginning of forensic linguistics is regularly supposed to be set apart by a paper entitled The Evans proclamations: A case for forensic linguistics by Jan Svartvik (1968). From that point forward, the discipline has been developing exponentially to remember an assortment of covering focal points for the area of language and the law. This is the reason the discipline is indeed genuinely and innately interdisciplinary, since etymologists, legal counselors, police officers and language experts have been giving significant experiences according to alternate points of view, hence illuminating complex issues that are difficult to manage by a solitary discipline or with the use of a solitary methodology.

Criminal investigation is an applied science that includes the investigation of facts that are then used to illuminate criminal trials. A total criminal investigation can incorporate searching , interviews, interrogations, evidence assortment and conservation, and different techniques for investigation during police interrogation (c.f.4.3). Advanced criminal investigations normally use numerous advance scientific methods referred to altogether as criminological science. The evidence and collected data can't be protected, the speculated individual can't be sued, the affected individuals can't be totally restored, and the investigation will probably cancel. Agent might track down a significant end in the succession of the crime occasion, yet such specialized evidence doesn't recount the entire story. In addition, investigations

regularly need specialized turns out to be vital, frequently totally choosing the accomplishment to the interview.

Research on police investigation can be seen as one of the central spaces of premium for forensic linguistic research since police interviews are kinds of open conditions that are principal to criminal interviews and can be utilized as proof in criminal strategies in court. Past research on language in police interviews (monolingual or bilingual) has given a few critical pieces of information from a collection of focuses.

The subject of the degree to which police officials' openings to unpleasant occasions might impact their perspectives towards conversation with crime victims and suspects is investigated (c.f.4.6). Finish here that concentrating on deciphering in police settings is of principal significance for the field of forensic linguistics as well as for the broader objective of achieving uniformity in admittance to justice. The studies up until this point have given sufficient representation that non-local speakers will quite often be in a disadvantageous situation from the very beginning, first in quite a while with law authorization and afterward further all through the legal interaction in courts, where the first assertions they make are rarely recorded (see Hales and Filipović 2016 for subtleties). The great act of making bilingual records in the United States police discourse with settings is amazingly useful to uncover the sort of weakness that non-local speakers might face and we feature this point in our investigation of the US datasets . Further issues originate from the way that dialects vary without any difficulty versus trouble and frequencies with which their speakers express specific implications. Subsequently therefore, attract consideration here to the manners by which both linguistics inaccuracy and the absence of fair conversation with respect to the deciphering proficient could add to fault attribution and absence of impartiality required particularly in the morally questionable instances of police officers going about as interpreters just as using unprofessional translators in legal interviews (Heydeth, Dyson 2004).

Statement of the problem

This study exclusively addresses interviews in selected Pakistani TV serials. Language is thus, a method for accomplishing control trying to construct the conversation among both parties during investigation and also to figure out the strategies used during investigation. Police interviews concerning strategies of suspects and police officers on robbery , murder, harassment, rape cases are quite rare. Researcher has observed   generally more consideration regarding the suspects   and police officers during interviews in regards to apparent perspectives . There are not much research focusing   on Pakistani TV serials police investigation and the strategies that affect their way of responding and decisions. Analyses of Pakistani TV serials police interviews with suspects also indicate that, police officers' behaviour and the authority they exercise during interrogation affected interviewee's responses due to the power role the police officers' exercise. Though there are few studies that have focused on police investigation in Pakistan and showing how police officers and

suspects employ strategies during investigating interviews in the Pakistan police stations which could be a component of prosecutors having inconsistent access to both information about the law and the language techniques for questioning in laws. This is the gap that this research aims to fill.

Research Objectives
1. To investigate   the patterns of questioning adopted by police officer
2. To find out the strategies of suspect during interrogation
3. To determine how police investigation techniques are implied and helpful during investigation process with suspect

Research Questions
1. What strategies do the police officers employ to the suspect during investigation?
2. What strategies do the s suspect employ in responded to police officer's questions?
3. What are the strategies that take place in the discussion part of police officers and suspects to achieve the discourse functions of suspects?

Literature Review
Since the mid-1980s police interviews with suspects and its interrogation became a trend for research and its concern was reported with language. This study aims to focus on   legal analysis of police interviews investigation and strategies.

Therefore, issues in interviews talk, going from issues of force, control and investigation, have ordinarily gotten a huge load of scholarly thought (Luchjen broers, 1993; Harris, 1984; Eades, 2000; Seligson, 1990;). Researchers   provoked execution on fantastic revolutions on overall arrangements of laws of   specific nations. These systems incorporate undermining acceptability through marking a presume's reaction as being bogus, or through question plan and outlining just as obliging a speculate's reactions through interruptions. Different systems incorporate the using of entwined questions and the harassing of suspect through sarcastic comments.

This study aims to present a critical analysis of discourse exchanges between police officers and suspects during police interrogation in pakistani TV serials . The method adopted for analysis is framed within the Critical Discourse Analysis   methodology which is used to reveal exhibition of dominance, power and control in exchanges that make the police officers higher interlocutor. To this end, first of all, an introduction to CDA would be in sequence

Critical   Discourse Analysis was the primary theory   adopted   for this study considering its precepts that the findings from analysis of data were interpreted. As a particular structure for interpreting conversation , CDA was led in mid 1990s by a little gathering of scholars meeting at the University of Amsterdam. These were Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuvem and Teun van Dijk. The underlying foundations of CDA are, be that as it may, different and old with a portion of the ideas vital to CDA being discernible to sociology , ethnography, theory, applied linguistics and pragmatics.

Van Dijk (2001) characterizes CDA as 'a kind of discourse insightful exploration that basically concentrates on way in which social power misuse, strength and imbalance are ordered, duplicated and opposed by text and talk in the social and political setting' (p. 1). CDA sees dominance, separation, power and control' as social ideas that are show in language (Wodak, 1995. P. 204) and crafted by the basic discourse expert is to uncover how language is an 'instrument of power and control' (Caldas-Coulthard and Coulthard, 1996, p. xi).

Jørgensen and Philips (2002) note that CDA can likewise be seen as a name of abroader development in discourse analysis. In this view, CDA incorporates a few methodologies that are particular in their strategies for linguistic analysis, yet they all offer some normal perspectives to discourse which are the focal principles of CDA. A portion of these incorporate the view that discourse constitutes and is established by society and culture. There is likewise the rule that CDA resolves social issues and its methodology is both interpretative and informative. Another fundamental is that discourse functions philosophically and accordingly a basic analysis of discourse can show the job of discursive practices in the creation, support and challenge of inconsistent relations of power in society (Fairclough and Wodak, 1997).

van Dijk concurs: 'CDA might be intrested on macro notions like power and control, yet their genuine review happens at the micro level of talk and social practices' (van Dijk 2001: 115). Language, then, at that point, is the main item for CDA researchers, generally concerned as they are with dissecting obscure just as straightforward underlying connections of strength, dominance , power, and control.

Van Dijk (2009) and Wodak and Meyer (2009) made representations of goals and CDA standards used in exploring previous CDA studies: -

- CDA is based on a problem rather than on a theory or a specific discipline since its suggestions are expressly introduced in layman's terms to people in general.
- CDA is interdisciplinary on the grounds that it includes numbers of theories, techniques and applications pragmatic in problems and are not restricting in society.

This research intends to look at police interviews with suspects in Pakistan, utilizing basic investigations dependent on the ' territory model' (Thornborrow, 2002), with the point that these police cross examination meetings will specify the power held by the police officers as far as

- proportion of asking questions
- turns
- adjacent pairs
- question types

And also the responses of suspects in respond to police officers proposed questions.

CDA is concerned about a detailed analysis of language ussed comparable to many factors like power and social imbalances. In particular, it takes a specific interest in the relationship among language and power. It can help to develop and remake

inconsistent power relations (Wodak, 2002). In critical discourse analysis, language isn't powerful all alone. It acquires power by the using that the powerful individuals make of it. Wodak (2001) additionally contends that power is signaled by syntactic structures inside a text, yet additionally by an individual's control of a social event which by using Halliday's hypothesis of Systemic Functional Linguistics) it is feasible to reveal semantic constructions of power in texts. By utilizing CDA, the analysis of discussions in this examination uncovered the exercise of power by the police officers , while investigating the suspects accused for some crimes.

For the present research, power alludes the individual who exercise authority and use more turns during conversation   , hence having more noteworthy power. For example, Edelsky (1981) exhibited contrasts among people in the measure of discourse and the option to talk. Van Lier (1996) states that IRF pattern restricts courtroom settings and do not allow them to express themselves freely without any permission or law (**Language Power in Attorneys Leading Questions to Discreted Witness Testimonies during Court Trial:A Forensic Linguistic Study).**

Words that are used during the state of affairs or even provke n someone's ideas **Revisiting the duality and ritual : A contrasitive pragmatic inquiry** in(2019).Thornborrow (2014) and Danet (1980) stated that Vocabulary decision can be an amazingtool utsed by counsel during assessment where the words which contain specific implications are taken comparing to the truth of an inspector hopes to address. For example, the words 'child' and 'embryo', 'political dissident' and 'guerrilla' or 'psychological militant' will quite often have a comparative reference, in any case, their execution might intend to convey either certain or negative assessment of the specific things (Danet, 1980).

An Analysis of Mood and Modality in Workplace Discourse and the Impact of Power Differerentials : Ramsays kitchen NIGHtmares Aug 2020 (Zenah DajemHesham Suleiman Alyousef) Since Grice's fundamental work, numerous specialists have stated that the Cooperative Principle isn't really widespread, as context oriented elements can impact the degree to which conversationalists follow the adages (Habermas 1984;Harris 1995;Thornborrow 2014). As Harris (1995) contends, "Grice has frequently been scrutinized for building a hypothesis of widespread pragmatics which can't deal with inconsistent experiences which are plainly not helpful and where the objectives of members struggle in very clear ways."In this regard, this study will analyze the strategies of police officers and suspects during investigating interviews in Pakistani TV serials.

In this regard this study will analyze the strategies of police officers and suspects during investigating interviews in Pakistani TV serials.

Research Methodology

This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design to conduct a critical discourse analysis of language used during police interrogations in Pakistani TV serials. The approach focused on observing and describing discursive strategies without manipulation, drawing on qualitative procedures for sampling, data collection, and analysis. Data were gathered from secondary sources—specifically transcribed interrogation scenes featuring suspects and police

officers—extracted from six crime-genre Pakistani TV serials: *Farz*, *Janbaz*, *Roger*, *Jan Nisar*, *Khan*, *Cheekh*, and *Akhir Kab Tak*. A purposive sampling technique was used to select seven criminal cases, resulting in 300 transcribed statements (approximately 50 per question type), as primary data access was restricted due to the sensitive nature of real police interrogations. The analysis applied Thornborrow's (2002) territory model to examine how power and control are enacted through linguistic means. The framework investigated indicators of dominance, including proportion of talk (speech amount, where greater talk indicates higher authority), turns (initiation, control, and allocation of speaking opportunities), adjacent pairs (question-answer sequences and interactional structure), and especially question types used by police officers, alongside suspects' responses. Question types were coded based on established classifications (Chang, 1995; Liao, 2002, 2004), distinguishing:

- Open broad (e.g., why/how questions allowing elaborate responses),
- Open narrow (e.g., what/where/who requiring short factual answers),
- Alternative, A-not-A, Yes/No, and Tag questions (more controlling or presupposing forms).

This qualitative approach enabled a comprehensive exploration of power dynamics, interactional control, and discursive strategies in simulated police-suspect interrogations portrayed in the selected serials.

Data Analysis

The investigation discovered that 96% of inquiries were posed by cops, and questions started by suspects were less. This proportion is a lot more noteworthy than the proportion of inquiries among members in every day discussions, and in study hall talk, specialist patient talk, administration talk and court talk (**Chang PC, 2008)**.

Turns

As it has examined before that interrogation in is a conversational process. Where the interviewer and suspect interact with each other. The information assortment was 2520 turns which were generally equivalent to the number of turns the police officers who posed inquiries were dominant and posed to inquiry with power and practiced power. As far as the commencement of interviews information likewise uncovered that during inquiries , the police officer started 92% of the turns (c.f.3.5). The inquiry turns represent 88%. This uncovers that inquiries were the primary method for examining controlling the interview and the discourse. In another research on investigation of police analyzed communications, Heydon (2005) examines various models that delineate how power-relations are set up and kept up within interview, including turn-taking, case control.

Adjacent pairs

the police investigating interviews process was basically depends upon questions and answers. According to data collection from the total 2,520 adjacent pairs the 2,120 were the numbers of inquiries and responses to those and the amount of no responses to questions were 88 inquires which was basically a casual conversation in the interview, that was 5.2%. It was observed that conversations   related to court room talk that respondents deal through answers and questions, give results in   answers and questions,   observed facts through answers and questions,   exercise power and

dominant authority through answers and questions , carry out rights effectively through questions and answers, and control contradictions through answers and questions(c.f.3.4)

Question types:

In this section that question based (c.f.1.4) statements which were proposed by police officers will be analyzed and discussed. The suspects here called for the interrogation interview about the crime they committed. Below are sample of statements given that are asked by police officers.

The percentage of statements from the interviews and statements that the researcher analyzed are given below in the table 1. Question and its types were analyzed after collecting data from selected genre crime Pakistani TV serials (Farz, Janbaz, Jan Nisar, , khan, cheekh, akhir kab Tak).Questions types and its analysis is discussed below.

Open Questions:

Open questions can't be summed up in couple of words and sorted into two kinds. Open inquiry generally posed to give information in detail so the interview will gather more information with respect to the occurrence. In the information assortment interaction such questions incorporate why , how, what. At the point when, who , where, how much and how. (Chang J, 1995),

a) Narrow questions:

Here are some sample questions statements from selected Pakistani TV serials.

> *When did Nayyab find dead? Who saw Nayyab first? When you met Sarwat last time? Where was Safia when you entered home? How many times you tried to harass Fajar? How much Shakeer Sain paid you for this? At what time you went to her home? Where did the fight take place? Who handed over you gun? Who planned to inform Safia? Where did the fight take place? What was the time when you saw the dead body?*

Questions start with the investigation about the death of victim named Nayyab. Now officer asked about her death when suspect clearly denied he was not there, still officer raised a question that who saw dead body first? Suspect answered it and trapped himself because if he was not there then how he could say this. This clearly showed that he is terribly afraid and even did not know how to hide the truth. Suspect claimed that he had never been into Sarwat. In contradictory police officer had FIR against the kidnapper. It is clearly analyzed that the same strategy had been used here. Murderer confessed his crime and police asked about the money that he got for murder . Because officer was intended to have some information about the main leader Shakeer Sain . The Suspect insisted the officer that he did visit the home of victim but someone else handed over him gun and he was not aware he pulled the trigger to create. It is analyzed by this study that there are underlying linguistic cues that police officers are subconsciously employing to make these decisions, and that

these triggers may be explained and analyzed in order to create a training framework for uniformed patrol officers in questioning situations during interviews. Also after so many times denial of suspect officer intendedly (c.f.1.5)asked questions which suspect answered in terror .

b) Broad Questions

Wide questions requires a respondent to give a more complicated response , rather than one word or expression. (Chang J, 1995),

Following are the sample statements that were analyzed and obtained during data collection in terms of broad questions.

> *How did you get these names and addresses? From where did you get the information of crime scene? Then why all these allegations are mentioned in FIA? How did you know khan kidnapped Sarwat? Tell me straightly why did you push Nayyab on that night? Why Mannat kept saying Wajih trying to hide reality? How could you say Shayan is familiar with this? Why Salman Saab did not accept this truth? When you reached on the exact spot? Was it a coincident that you reached exactly when the victim died? What did you talk on phone about Nabeel? You said they both were not in good terms (victim and murderer) how do you know this? How we can consider that you are innocent when we saw you there with the gun in your hands? Can you explain in detail what did you saw actually?*

In the start, questions were conducted on inquiry about the way of information collection and probed the source of same matter. It also reflected upon the cause behind the compatibility of these allegations with those mentioned in FIA. The questions also backed up the fact that the option of signature was present and critically investigated the purpose of thumb impression. Officer asked the suspect about his greed and tried to confess him if he was after property .Question was regarding the death of victim and what the suspect saw on crime scene indicated that police officer wanted suspect to recall the scene so that he can check on his expression as it is the most working tactic . Suspect was being asked about his visit to the hospital and what doctor prescribed actually which means officer wanted to let him know they interrogated doctor and they had statement too so the suspect will not be able to lie Police officers were sure about the suspect's responses so they let them know about the evidence .

Closed Questions

The appropriate answers that are generated by for instance as yes/No, agree/disagree , acceptance or denial from conversations . They are also called direct questions and answers.

i)   Alternative questions

Give at least two extents to the respondent to look over these. Following are the

exploring explanations that were observed during information assortment (Chang J, 1995),

> *Which hand did you use to push Nayyab? Who saw you first, Mannat or Haya? When did Shahryar came to know about Nayyab's death or you told him? You killed Yaqoob or not? Who supported when you murdered her brutally? With whome gun did you shoot (when suspect said he took someone's gun for murder)?Was he alive before? Did you saw anyone around? We investigated your neighbors they told us that you took drugs as well, isn't it ? Are you hiding something? That's why you are uncomfortable, right?*

As it is mentioned that alternative questions demand short answer most probably of two prepositions or more. So the police officers put two choices and asked questions and made sure they will have to answer one and both chunks that will trap them . Then there was a question about harassing Sara to whom suspect used to harassed . Because she was weak sensitive and emotional girl . Officer asked suspect he harassed her because he was familiar that she could not raise her voice . After suspect's confession Officer investigated suspect about his strategies and how he committed during murderer. After analyzing all the statements we came to the conclusions that police officers use explicit selection of words in order to get either/or answers. Although not all the time they use it and ask direct questions. Alternative questions put some options of either/ or in front of suspect just to ensure that he will explain his side clearly and will not get a chance to skip the question . Officers used this strategy to bound them in a question and make them answer in different way but not to skip this (c.f.1.6). By doing so they not only got information but drew more conclusions and hypothesis and about the cases. Who appeared to be guilty, were instead reacting to the interview, and these suspects became relaxed only when they were assured that the interview would be conducted in a fair and clear way. In the start of the interview, it was cleared Wajih was the person who killed Nayyab. Police officer asked certain questions related to crime scene (c.f.1.5) . The purpose was to remind suspect all the scenes as sentimental tactics he answered under pressure. Officer gave him two choices of questions in this category and both names were witness against suspect. Suspect answered this question and trapped himself in one which officer later on used as further investigation.

ii) Yes/ No Questions

The distinction between this sort of inquiry and others inquiries is that it simply requires the respondent to make a positive or negative is that it very well may be replied with non-verbal communication, for example, gesturing or shaking of the head . (Chang, 1995; Liao,2002,2004).

> *Are you sure he was the man (showing picture)". Did Shayan and Yawar know about it? So, Mannat saw you first right? You kept warning Mannat to not to tell others? Shut up! Will you answer it or not? Chaudhary must have given you good amount for this murder?*

> *You have been friend of Nabeel? Well, You got benefit from both sides?*
> *Did you see this from your own eyes?*

Police officers strategy of frequently asked these questions instantly grabbed suspects responses and their utterances and they get to know about a lot of sneaked questions. It is human nature most of the instant question suspects did not get time to think about and slipped of tongue from suspect lead to another fact . Police officers then made sure not to give much time and asked direct questions with the pressure of frequent questions (c.f.1.5) . This is the opposite of alternative questions where suspect s did not get chance to explain or tell any other thing(c.f.1.5) . Instead they forced s to answer frequent questions instantly. Truth detection' (a phrase that is deliberately employed in this research to foster the presumption that interlocutors will be speaking honestly) is the first major factor in police interviewing addressed by this study. 'Truth detection' (a phrase that is deliberately employed in this research to foster the presumption that interlocutors will be speaking honestly) is the first major factor in police interviewing addressed by this study. While no claims are made in this research that linguistic tools may prove to be absolute systems of detection in this area, it is suggested that certain linguistic strategies are employed by citizens that may signal to officers whether further questioning is needed. It is proposed that identification of these techniques may lead to more fruitful and effective interactions for all parties involved.

iii)   Tag Questions

The initial segment includes certain responses to something, and the subsequent part brings up an issue about the credibility of the assertion for the respondent to reply. This is like the main inquiry marked in important writing, where reaction a specific way is normally anticipated   (Chang, 1995; Liao,2002 ,2004).

> *After pushing Nayyab from floor you went to the gathering right?*
> *Shayan was taking rest in his room because he had headache, right?*
> *You knew that Mannat has doubt on you, right? You intentionally*
> *tortured Haya and brain washed her so she will not be able to*
> *understand, right? Loss of job and promotion of Ibrahim was a big*
> *fear for you? In the wake of hitting him, you returned home, isn't that*
> *so?*

This is like the main inquiry marked in important writing, where reaction a specific way is normally anticipated. . This means that the police officer in an interview had a lot more power and control over what is said by suspect and he estimated suspect's responses and asked them to confirm their predictions . From previous questions type investigation police officers implemented this strategy to ensure their doubts over suspect and for further information. Suspect was confident and clever. He was not confused either and officer knew he must have support , officer instantly asked about chaudhary who was supporting him because the suspect knew police had no proof against him and they just called him for investigation process . Officer instantly played sentimental card and asked the servant you was the only earner of your house . Suspect immediately got his nerves on officer and got afraid . Officer noticed his

expression and body language too. We analyzed the questions that most of the time police officers gave choices. No matter which one they selected it trapped them. Police officer asked questions to suspect and confessed their crime in this strategy (c.f.2.6) Suspect got afraid and they knew officer got them and did not have any other choice . They lost their consciousness and confessed crime.

iv)   A-Not questions

Set up two things in a negative or affirmative structure, and permit the speaker to pick one of them. These questions don't need the speakers to give information past that contained inside the inquiry (Chang, 1995; Liao,2002,2004)..

> *Did you push Nayyab or not? Mannat warned you so many times or not when he was unfamiliar? It means you used to murder every girl who denied your bad intentions or not? You even warned Akhtar or not? When you pushed Nayyab from floor did Haya see or not? You were in love with Sarwat or not? She rejected your proposal is that so Your brother lied to us , right?*

In this strategy suspect kept in physical remand and punished with heavy instruments to make them speak truth . In this strategy suspect answerd true. Because in most of the cases this question only asked to the suspects when they confessed crime and officers investigated them by this question either to confirm and record statement or to get more information. This was the less used strategy of police officer's in every serial . Though it not only revealed suspect's intentions and fears but also made them answer by force. As A-not questions also known as force choiced question during police investigation . In this strategy suspect keeps in physical remand and punished with heavy instruments to make them speak truth . Interviews with such suspects involved a special additional layer of complexity in communicative exchanges, which is driven by the fact that the basic principle of conversation, cooperation (Grice 1975), is very likely not to be respected and was sometimes severely and purposefully violated, for example when suspects were guilty and wanted to obscure that fact, or when they believed that their situation would worsen if they cooperated with the police (c.f.2.7). These programmed processes are productive in that they consume no resource permitting them to work in corresponding with different strategies. They can't be finished once began due to their uncontrolled behaviour.

Strategies of Suspect during Interrogation

How suspects reacted to police officers considered it as an applicable answer, quiet, no remark, testing response. Analysis of the interviews in reacted to questions during investigation uncovered that important responses were viewed as the most anticipated expected response .It was less possible that the respondent challenge the police officer or to reply in a complex or unessential way. Ignorance to inquiries likewise very less in these interviews. Most of the suspects caused stories to divert police officers and to get more opportunity for lame reasons. It was also observed whether the suspect accepted or denied the offense in yes or no question classification (c.f.4.3). It was so normal   for respondents not accepting the offense (60% respondents) than

accept this . Just a little extent (15%) respondents did not accepted or denied, which demonstrated no response and pin drop silence because of allegations. It ought to be noticed that we likewise incorporated those interviews where the suspect remained quiet or offered no response when police officers showed proof of his accusation. It is essential to feature that in the beginning of the police investigative interviews every one of the suspects attempted to overconfident and calm . This was their most practiced strategy during police investigation.

Question Types Used During Interviews
Closed questions were by far the most repeated type of question observed during the interviews and its percentage is also showed in the statistical analysis at the end of this chapter .The second most asked were broad questions . Open questions were not particularly common but the researcher took the same range for all the questions type category in this study .

Suspect Responsed to Strategies and Question Type:
Number of times the researcher thought to which questions (c.f.2.4) should be included in the analysis and which one to be excluded due to the range of complex responses, no responses at all and pin drop silence a*s* were considered enough accordance to the function to warrant joining into a single category of question types, and later it categorized as no responses during police investigation interviews . Indeed" Thornborrow Territory model" and its categorization of questions made it easy for the analysis and the researcher took almost same quantity of questions in all the category though closed questions and its types were rare but helped in this research for analysis and findings.

Strategy used during interviews and suspects interruptions.
In the whole data collection for this study an interviewer interrupted the Suspect between twice and thrice per interview, which was literally fewer than suspect interruptions during the interview and number of police officer's interruptions were found less as compared to suspect's interruptions. Which means, mostly suspect interruptions were observed at the start of the interviews. This was quite annoying for police officer but the purpose behind was to waste time and to make officer aggressive, violent and to divert his attention.

The presence of Proof
When the crime was confirmed and officers had evidence against suspect then investigating interviewers however seemed more challenging to suspects in such situation. It is however worth highlighting that calmness, overconfidence and story making were frequently used strategies during the start of the interviews.
Strategies that were most commonly used for instance no responses, silence , presentation of evidence and overconfidence were enough used strategies for the

suspects which might be observed as a hindrance with some of or more vulnerable suspects over there.

The like harassment, bribe, feudal system, misuse of power, gun point murder and rape and therefore to recall suspects of that, on certain events, police officers felt perfectly reasonable during investigation .

Moreover, there were the vast majority of the events during interviews where the utilization of strategies developed verbal animosity, towards the end of investigations where cops maybe turned out of control and angry in their conversation with suspects due to the suspect's frequent use of strategies. The suspects decided to reject any presence , concern or remained silent and their stated position never altered because of their overconfidence attitude towards officers in such cases(c.f.2.5). In these investigations a legal advisor was consistently present, and in two occurrences during this interrogation the legitimate counsel raised their interests over the scrutinizing that was becoming severe but police officer's kept asking those questions. How su respondent reacted in responded to their interruptions, number of significant intentions were analyzed among different strategies . For instance evidence was related with an improved probability of suspects accepting the offense. It was also observed that no respondent manipulated their situation like forswearing , acknowledgment respondents who accepted, did as such right potentially focuses to the inverse: at the end of the day, that more compassion was utilized in light of the fact that the respondent was accepting .

Questions style

Questions that were by a wide margin used often were closed observed kind of inquiries thqt appears differently in relation to applicable. On the other hand closed-open sort of inquiries significantly fewer regular than inquiry revealed during analysis of this study (c.f.4.6)Broad inquiries sort of questions that proposed most in the second, that seems, by all accounts, greater recurrence to that researched by Clark et al. (2016) and Read et al. (2016). An alternate position was noticed in the current analysis of interviews clear turns, adjacency pairs were clear contiguousness combines and turns were apparent in one of the current question types (c.f.3.5) .For example:

Police officer: Mannat said you were there that evening. Were you there at party when this murder happened?

Suspect: Not at all, the party was at my home officer , obviously I have to be at spot even I reached there first .

Police officer: So, you're saying that Mannat misunderstood this that she saw you there that evening?

The example given above "So, you're saying that Mannat was incorrect." Either it may one choice like making an interference concerning sort of query or how it actually was planned . Generally these types of questions were successive so concluded that a different broad questions ought to be employed during police

investigation for collecting more accurate research (c.f.2.5) . It should be noticed subsequently that in the current study, broad questions are not viewed as an improper question type. The connection   recognized among inconsistently utilized inquiries, t police officers   and   respondent   interferences, may hence highlight a more complicated   collaboration of variables.

Strategy used during interrogation and suspects responses

Strategies that were used during interrogation were   either presence or omission of information of truth. Most frequent strategies the researcher found were trauma or stress, health issues, warnings, backup support, vows, religious tactics, emotional scene, bribery, explicit requests for bail, staying silent and feudal threats to police officers. The analysis of this study revealed some significant associations with suspects either accepting or denying crime, in comparison to not responding these being, requests attention and empathy is associated.

Most of the suspects vowed and swore to their children, parents and Allah, which means they kept using religious tactics as well. Emotional and sentimental suspects had innocent facial expressions which later on turned to worst criminal. Another strategy was to request for bail and a chance. They were ensuring police officers that they will not do it again. They were distracted and misguided by other people .But the crime was so sensitive and not forgivable. Health issues and dramas of getting faint, dizziness were also analyzed. When police officers got witnesses   against them. They felt themselves totally trapped so they took the advantage of health issues .They not only used this strategy they also challenged police officer about their transfer, job , suspension and all that. For the analysis of strategies used it was necessary to decide which question type should be employed to suspect responses and police officer's statements, a number of times the researcher thought because of challenging, absurd and unclear responses to the questions and also no response and staying quiet. (c.f.2.5). But Thornborrow Territory model and its categorization in questions quite made it easy for the researcher . Therefore, the researcher took almost same range of question in each category though closed questions and its types were rare but helped in our analysis and findings(c.f.2.6)

Moreover, It is worth highlighting that overconfidence and story making were used more often at the start of the interviews. For example, the cases in the interviews of this research were either rape, harassment, murder, threats and rape which were all comes in the category of serious crime cases , police officers felt perfectly reasonable to recall them about their crime.

Statistical Analysis in terms of percentage

In Pakistani TV serials the questions type that   used in a police interrogation are closed divided into (alternative questions, A-not-a questions, yes and no questions, and tag questions) open (divided into broad and narrow questions) and. The percentages of such questions types in these interviews are shown in Table 1. In the

starting phase before investigating the target case , broad open questions account for 20% of all the open questions narrow and open questions comprised of 80% and. Closed questions account for 15% of all the questions within this phase and open questions comprised of 85% and In the information-gathering phase when the interview's agenda was to focuses on investigating the target event, Open questions comprised of 65%, and closed questions comprised of 35% of all questions within this phase and narrow open questions account for 60% and broad open questions comprised of 40% of all the open questions. In the closing phase, after finishing investigating the target event and before the interview finishes, narrow open questions comprised of 45% and broad open questions comprised of 55% all the open questions; and open questions comprised of 45%, and closed questions 55% of the questions within this phase. Overall, in all the interviews, narrow open questions comprised of 60% and broad open questions comprised of 40% of all open questions. And open questions account for 65%, whereas closed questions comprised of 35% of all questions.

Overall, in the observed police interviews, most frequent were open questions (40), followed by yes/no questions (25%), a-not-a questions (15%), alternative questions (10%) and tag questions (10%). At the start of the interrogation, the police officers confirmed the basic situation and identity the suspects in accordance with relevant conversational experience in their field , which were all employed in the form of open questions

Table 1

Statistical analysis of utterances of statements of police officer and suspects

Question Types						
	Open		**Closed**			
	Broad	**Narrow**	**A-Not**	**Yes/No**	**Alternative**	**Tag**
Opening						
In whole interviews	114	225	35	46	33	32
With Police Officers	40	60	30	25	20	40
With Suspects	15	85	20	15	25	30
Information gathering						
In this study	35	65	15	25	10	10
With police officers	40	60	30	35	40	25
With Suspects	35	65	15	25	30	10
Results						
Police Officers	55	45	15	25	10	10
Suspects	40	60	10	15	10	10

This percentage table did not include the analysis of the suspect responses only but also counted the statements of police officers and since its focus was on the utterances of both parties. Interviewers questioning statements and suspect's way of responding have been observed and converted into percentage Questions categorized in the form of percentages and their explanations were adopted for use. Here this is clearly seen

that the statistical analysis of questions proposed in the whole dramas during investigation and the statements which the researcher picked out for the study according to the demand of questions in the territory model . Percentages vary because of the amount of question types in the interviews.

Findings

In this chapter, the overall findings will be presented in the light of analysis as mentioned in the earlier chapter. The overall findings will reveal the answers to the research questions which were posed in the introductory chapter of this study. The purpose of the research was to find out the strategies that police officer and the suspects employed during investigating interviews and analysis of those strategies in the light of close and open-ended question from selected Pakistani TV serials for this study.

Therefore, the major research questions under considered were:

1. What strategies do the police officers employ to the suspects during investigation?
2. What Strategies do the suspects employ in response to police officer's questions?
3. What are the strategies that taken place in the discussion part of police officers and suspects to achieve the discourse functions of suspects?

The interviews were collected from six selected Pakistani TV serials. And the data was analyzed qualitatively. The Suspects were asked different types of open ended and closed ended questions by police officers and when interviews were observed the researcher analyzed these interviews consisting of two major types of questions and these questions categorized from territory model. (c.f.2.6) . Total six types of questions the researcher had in the theoretical framework in which the researcher had to analyze the responses of suspects and the questions proposed by police officers during investigation (c.f.3.1) Statistical measurements in the form of percentage after analyzing their utterances and statements during investigation of those questions were also elaborated in the earlier chapter of analysis. To relate the findings with the research questions, I will begin with the first research question and then move towards second and third research questions. The first research question was:

1. The police officers' behaviour towards conducting interviews varies as an element of whom they need to interview. It additionally relies on the idea of case they are managing. The findings showed that more moderation than irritation methodologies was utilized in police questioning and proclamations during the interviews (c.f.4.6) . We realize that police-suspect interviews play a critical part as evidence in the criminal equity process. During analysis the researcher has noticed the pressure made by their double job as both insightful and evidential. Simultaneously, interviewees seem to orientate more to its underlying job as a feature of the initial police examination, and to fit their record as per signals from the interviewer as sole audience for their discussion, regularly to their cost. Recent research (Haworth 2019) shows that this can lead the interview essentially affirming whatever version of occasions the interviewers are right now working on it, subsequently undermining the two its analytical and evidential capacity. These

characterizing boundaries make an extraordinary discourse structure that is not quite the same as ordinary informative settings, yet additionally like them in various ways. Regardless of the limitation of the police interview setting, the typical conversation rules strategies actually apply and they can in any case be regarded or broken, very much like in any ordinary conversational exchange.

2. How suspects responded to police officer's during these analyzed interviews were categorized as a relevant response, silence, no comment, challenging response or unclear response. Findings of all the investigation interviews in responded to questions asked by police officers revealed that relevant responses were found to be the most expected suspect response in respond to questions(c.f.4.5) .It was rare for the suspect to challenge the police officers or for the suspect to answer in an unclear or irrelevant manner when he knew well he is in custody. Well Complete silence was also quite rare in these interviews. Some of the suspects made stories in order to distract police officer and to get more time for lame excuses. This was their most common strategy during investigation. Overconfidence and being ensured about intercede support was also observed during interviews . It is to be kept in mind that for the suspects it may be a remarkable strategy but police officers get training for all these scenarios and have experience in such contextual interviews in their career.

3. This research explores suspects experiences of being interviewed by police officers and how these conversational interactions are related to interview results. Findings from interviews with suspects showed that interviews characterized by politeness are significantly related to suspects admitting crimes, while the authoritative approach showed a weak association with suspects denying accusations. The suspects interpretation of a certain approach may have a direct relationship on the attitude of the police officers and the experiencing interviewee. It might be caused by the suspect's behaviour, which leads to certain responses in the police officer, which are in turn perceived by the suspect(c.f.1.4).

Discussion

Liaos (2002) finding on the conveyance of narrow and broad open questions was in court preliminary discourse in China. However, this investigates information look very changed. Liaos information show that the extent of open questions utilized by judges is just about as high as 92.87%, a lot higher than that of open questions utilized by the police (c.f. 4.3). This might be because of the diverse institutional and discursive roles taken by judges and police investigators, individually. The primary job of the official's investigation includes use of procedural questions. Narrow open questions requested by the judges are essentially centered around the check from the character of the blamed before the preliminary. Judges have less need to look for new data. Be that as it may, police questioners not just need to check the fundamental circumstance and character of the suspect, yet additionally need to get significant data during the meeting. Moreover the implementation of narrow open questions to get data on time, place, work force, weapons, and so forth the agent additionally needs more wide-going questions to ask about the case, the suspects thought processes and

emotions, and so on.

Conclusion

police officers interrupted the Suspects between twice or thrice per interview, which is quiet less than suspects interruptions in responded to questions. The depiction of solid proofs and background knowledge about the suspects were the most frequently discovered strategies by police officers .Swearing to family, religious tactics, fake health issues dramas, strong support and overconfidence were the most observed strategies frequently observed by the suspects. It has been observed that when the interviewer interrogated, the suspects perceived attitudes that are usually the results of exercising power or politeness. Police interviews that are set apart by authority are chiefly connected with a higher extent of refusals of cases and questions though a methodology set apart by humanity is connected with the notion of the provision of data . Interviews with police officers in giving suspects each possibility and support to give their side of the story may in it be a viable strategy to find out the truth and the strategies of police officers and suspects during investigation interviews. Based on the findings of this study, it can be seen that both suspects and police officers employed different strategies based on the context and the case of the interviews. Qualitative results, focusing on whether suspects admit or deny offences to include how suspects actually respond during interviews and which strategies do suspect and police officers employ during investigation. Overall, the study pave ways to enlighten the understanding of the actual police interrogation strategies of intense crimes suspects behavior and strategies in renowned pakistani selected TV serials.

References

Anderson, G. S., Litzenberger, R. & Plecas, D. (2002).Physical evidence of police officer stress.
Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management, 25(2),
399 – 420.

Alison, L., Kebbell, M., & Leung, J. (2008). A facet analysis of police officers' self-reported
use of suspect interviewing strategies and their discomfort with ambiguity. *Applied*
Cognitive Psychology, 22, 1072-1087.

Adler, F., Mueller, G. O. W. & Laufer, W. S. (2001).Criminology. New York: McGraw-Hill.
American Psychiatric Association.

Baldwin, J. (1992). Videotaping police interviews with suspects - an evaluation: Police research
series paper London: *Home Office Police De-partment.*

Benneworth, K. (2003 July). Who 'tells the story' in the police-paedophile investigative
interview and the encouragement of suspect denial. *Paper pre-sented at the*
Psychology & Law International, Interdisciplinary Con-ference, Edinburgh,

UK.

Baldwin, J. (1993). Police interview techniques: Establishing truth or proof. *The British*
    Journal of Criminology.*33*(3)*,* 325.

Carlier, I. E. V., Lamberts, R. D. & Gersons, B. P. R. (1997). Risk factors for posttraumatic
    stress symptomatology in police officers: A prospective analysis. *The Journal of*
    Nervous and Mental Disease, Vol. 185 (8), pp. 498 – 506.

Gudjonsson, G. H. (1992). The psychology of interrogations, confessions and
    testimony.Chichester: *John Wiley and Sons.*

Heydon, G. (2011). Silence: Civil right or social privilege? A discourse analytic response to a
    legal problem. *Journal of Pragmatics. 43*, 2308-2316.

Home Office. (2008). Police and criminal evidence Act 1984. Code C. code of practice for
    the detention, treatment and questioning of persons by police officers. London:
    The Stationery Office.

Irving, B.L. (1980). Police interrogation: a case study of current practice. *Royal Commission*
    on Criminal Procedure. London: HMSO.

Kassin, S.M., &Mcnall, K. (1991). Police interrogations and confessions: Communicating
    promises and threats by pragmatic implication. *Law and Human Behaviour, 15*(3),
    233- 251.

Kassin, S.M., Leo. R., Meissner, C.A., Richman, K.D., Colwell, L.H., Leach, A., & La Fon,
    D. (2007). Police interviewing and interrogation: A self-report survey of police
    practices and beliefs. *Law and Human Behaviour, 31*, 381-400.

Moston, S., Stephenson, G.M., & Williamson, T.M. (1992). The effects of case characteristics
    on suspect behaviour during police questioning. *British Journal of Criminology.*

Milne, R. & Bull, R. (2003).Interviewing by the police. In D. Carson & R. Bull (Eds.),
    Handbook of psychology in legal contexts, pp. 111 – 125.Chichester:
    John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Moston, S. & Engelberg, T. (1993). Police questioning techniques in tape re-corded interviews
    with criminal suspects. *Policing and Society, Vol. 3*, pp. 223 – 237.

Moston, S. & Stephenson, G. M. (1993).The changing face of police interroga-tion.*Journal of*
    Community & Applied Social Psychology, Vol. 3, pp. 101 – 115.

National Crime Faculty. (1996). Investigative interviewing: A practical guide. *Bramshill:*
    National Crime Faculty and National Police Training.

Oxburgh, G. E., Myklebust, T., & Grant, T. (2010). The question of question types in

police

interviews: A review of the literature from a psychological and linguistic perspective.

International Journal of Speech, Language and the Law. 17(1), 46-66.

Pearse, J., & Gudjonsson, G. (1996). Police interviewing techniques at two south London

police stations. *Psychology, Crime and Law, 3*, 63-74.

Pearse, J., & Gudjonsson, G. (1999). Measuring influential police interviewing tactics: a

factor analytical approach. *Legal and Criminology Psychology, 4,* 221-238.

Shawyer, A., Milne, R., and Bull, R. (2009).Investigative interviewing in the UK. In T. Williamson, B. Milne & S.P. Savage, (Eds.), *International Developments in Investigative Interviewing* (pp.24-38).

Snook, B., Eastwood, J., Stinson, M., Tedeschini, J., & House, J.C. (2010). Reforming investigative interviewing in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal*

Justice, 52(2) 215-232. doi:10.31381cjccj.52.2.215

Snook, B., Luther, K., Quinlan, H. & Milne, R. (2012). Let 'em Talk!: A field study of police

questioning practices of suspects and accused. *Criminal Justice and Behavior,* 39,

1328-1338.

Sear, L. & Stephenson, G. M. (1997). Interviewing skills and individual characteristics of police

interrogators. *Issues in Criminology and Legal Psychology, No. 29,* pp. 27 – 34.

Stephenson, G. M. &Moston, S. J. (1993).Attitudes and assumptions of police officers when

questioning criminal suspects *.Issues in Criminological and Legal Psychology, No. 18,*

pp.30 – 36.

Shepherd, E. (1991).Ethical interviewing. *Policing, Vol. 7,* pp. 42 – 60.

Shepherd, E. (1993). Resistance in interviews; The contribution of police perception and

behaviour. *Issues in Criminal and Legal Psychology, 18,* pp. 5 – 12.

Williamson, T. M. (1993). From interrogation to investigative interviewing; Strategic trends in

police questioning. *Journal of Community &Applied Psychology, Vol. 3,* pp. 89 – 99.

Yuille, J. C., Marxsen, D. & Cooper, B. (1999).Training investigative inter-viewing: Adherence

to the spirit, as well as the letter. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry, Vol.*

22, 3 – 4, pp. 323 – 336.